Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume I. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1838. No. 27.

The Plainfield Union

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No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment of the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in early as Wednesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding 1 square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Cheap Dry Goods,

At Kensett's New-Store,

131 MARKET-ST.

NEWARK.

PERSONS about making their Fall and Winter Purchases, are respectfully invited to *call and examine* his ex ensive assortment. The liberal patronage the subscriber has received from all parts of the country, assures him they will be paid for their time and trouble. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cords and Fustians of every variety, at prices as low as ever before offered the public. French, English and Gro de Nap Merinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors; Merino, Rob Roy, and common Shawls; Double width English Merinos, 3s a yard, single width, 1 shilling; Canton Flannel all colors, 1s per yd. Calicos and muslins at 6d; Paper hangings at 2 pence a yard.

☞ A penny saved is two earned. says Poor Richard. THIS KENSETT.

Nov. 8. 42 4w*

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just made an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH!!

At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

H. A. & D. CORY

Plainfield, Sept. 12, 1837. 34

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

S. M. PRICE, Rahway

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

S. M. PRICE, Rahway.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Pearl streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sacks, Bindings and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Truslum Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves,*

For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very Lowest Prices.*

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Boxwax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy.

J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 41

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods,*

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

TW CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Plainfield Union.

OLD YEAR and NEW YEAR.

[By a Railway bachelor.—ED.]

When my good mother was a girl,
Say fifty years ago,
Young ladies then knew how to knit,
As well as how to sew.

Young ladies then could spin and weave
Could bake and brew and sweep,
Could sing and play, could dance and paint,
And could a secret keep.

Young ladies then were beautiful
As any beauties now,
Yet they could rake the new mown hay,
Or milk the brindle cow.

Young ladies then wore bonnets too,
And with them their own hair,
They made them from their own good straw,
And pretty too. they were.

Young ladies then oft fell in love,
And married too, the men,
While men with willing hearts and true
Loved them too, in return.

Young ladies now can knit and sew
Or read a pretty book,
Can sing and paint and joke and quiz,
But cannot bear to cook.

Young ladies now can blithely spin
Of street yarn many a spool,
And weave a web of scandal too,
And dye it in the wool.

But as to secrets who would think
Fidelity a pearl,
None but a little modish miss,
Perchance a country girl.

Young ladies now wear lovely curls,
What pity they should buy 'em,
And their bonnets truly fright
The bean that ventures nigh them.

E'en love is changed from what it was,
Altho' true love is known,
'Tis wealth adds lustre to the cheek,
And melts the heart of stone.

Thus time works wonders, young and old
Confess his magic power.
Beauty will fade, but virtue proves
Pure gold in man's last hour.

J. D.

ANECDOTES OF NAPOLEON.

Count d'Orsenne one day accompanied the emperor on a reconnoitring excursion. The emperor had been complaining of thirst, and some one seeing a *vivandiere*, or sutler woman, at a little distance, called to her. The woman did not know Napoleon, or any of his escort. She gave the Emperor a glass of spring water united with a little brandy, and then curtsied for payment.

"There, my good woman," pointing to Count d'Orsune, "there is the emperor, ask him for the money. He pays for us all."

The woman blushed, and looked embarrassed; then, turning to the count, she scanned his splendid uniform with the eye of a connoisseur, and said:

"He! pooh, nonsense! Do you think I am fool enough to believe that? The emperor is not such a coxcomb. You, sir, look much more like him yourself."

The emperor was much amused at this remark and gave the woman a double louis.

Count Daru, who was one of the party on the evening when prince Cambaceres related the above, said:

'Your amusing story, Monseigneur, reminds me of another also relating to one of those campFollowing sympics, called *vivandier es*. You know how carefully the emperor preserved his incognito, when he was with the army. It was well he did so; for he frequently ventured into places where, had he been known, he would have incurred the greatest risks. During one of the campaigns in Germany, the emperor, wrapped in his celebrated grey great coat, was riding about in the environs of Munich, attended only by two orderly sergeants. He met on the road a very pretty looking females who by her dress was very evidently a vivandiere. She was weeping and was leading by the hand a little boy about 6 years old. Struck by the beauty of the woman, and her distress, the emperor pulled up his horse by the road side, and said:

'What is the matter with you, my dear?'

The woman, not knowing the individual by whom she was addressed, and being much disconposed by grief, made no reply. The little boy, however, was more communicative, and he frankly answered

'My mother is crying because father has beat her."

"Where is your father?"

'Close by here. He is one of the sentinels on duty with the baggage.'

The emperor again addressed the woman, and inquired the name of her husband; but she refused to tell, being fearful lest *the captain*, as she supposed him to be would cause her husband to be punished. Napoleon, I am sorry to say, had but little confidence in the fair sex. On this occasion, his habitual suspicions occurred to his mind and he said:

'*Malpeste*, your husband has been beating you, you are weeping, and you are afraid of getting him into trouble, that you will not tell me his name.' This irately inconsistent! May it not be you are a little in fault yourself?"

'Alas, Captain he has a thousand good qualities, though he has one very bad one—he is terribly jealous; and when he gets into a passion, he cannot restrain his violence.'

'But this is rather serious; in one of his fits of jealousy he may inflict on you some severe injury—perhaps kill you.'

'And even if he did, I should not wish any harm to come to him; for I am sure he would be, so it wilfully. He loves me too well for that.'

'And at I guess right, you love him.'

'That is very natural, captain; he is my husband, and the father of my dear boy.'

So saying, she fondly kissed her boy, who by the way in which he returned her caresses, proved his affection for his mother. Napoleon was moved by this touching picture, in spite of the heart of iron, or marble, or adamant, which has so often been attached to him.

"Well," said he, again turning to the woman, "whether you and your husband love each other or not, I do not choose that he should beat you—I am—I am one of the emperor's aids, and I will mention the affair to his majesty—tell me your husband's name."

'If you were the emperor himself I would not tell you, for I know he would be punished."

"Silly woman! All I want is to teach him to behave well to you, and to treat you with the respect you deserve."

"That would make me very happy, captain; but I do not choose to have him punished."

The emperor made some remark upon female obstinacy, and galloped off.

When he was out of the woman's hearing, he said to the officers who accompanied him.

"Well, gentlemen, what do you think of that affectionate creature? There are not many such at the Tuileries. A wife like that is a treasure to her husband."

In the course of a few minutes, the baggage, of which the boy had spoken, came up. It was escorted by a company of the 52d. Napoleon *despatched one of the officers who was riding* with him to desire the commander of the escort to come to him.

"Should you, a vivandiere in your company?"

"Yes, sire," replied the captain.

"Has she a child?"

"Yes, little Genil, whom we are all so fond of."

"Has not the woman been beaten by her husband?"

"I was not aware of the circumstance till some time after the occurrence. I have reprimanded the man."

"Is he generally well conducted?"

"He is the best behaved man in the company. He is very jealous of his wife, but without reason. The woman's conduct is irreproachable."

"Does he know me by sight?"

"I cannot say, sire; but as he has just arrived from Spain, I think it is probable he does not."

"Try and ascertain whether he has ever seen me, and if he has not, bring him hither. Say you wish to bring him before the general of the division."

On inquiry, it appeared that Napoleon had never been seen by the grenadier, who was a very fine looking man, about 35. When he was conducted to Napoleon, the latter said in a familiar tone:

"what is the reason, my lad, that you beat your wife? She is a young and pretty woman, and is a better wife than you are a husband—Such conduct in a French grenadier is disgraceful."

"Bah, general! if women are to be believed, they are never in the wrong. I have forbidden my wife to say one word whatever; and even in spite of my commands she is talking constantly with one or other of my comrades."

"Now there is your mistake. You want to prevent a woman from talking—you might as well try to turn the course of the Danube. Take my advice, do not be jealous. Let your wife go up *and be merry*... *If she were doing wrong, it is* likely she would be sad instead of gay. Your comrades are not capuchins; but I am much mistaken if they would not respect another man's wife. Be sure that you do not strike your wife again; and if, my order be not obeyed the emperor shall hear of it. Suppose his majesty should reprimand you what would you say then?"

"Ma foi! general, my wife is mine, and I may beat her if I choose. I should say to the emperor, Sire, look you to the enemy, are leave me to manage my wife."

Napoleon laughed and said: "My good fellow you are now speaking to the emperor."

The word produced the usual magic effect. The grenadier looked confused, held down his head, and said:

"Do you say that quite alters the case. Since your majesty commands, I of course obey."

"That's right. I hear an excellent character of your wife. Every body speaks well of her. She braved my displeasure rather than expose you to punishment. Reward her by kin treatment. I promote you to the rank of Sergeant and when you arrive at Munich apply to the *Grand Marechal du Palais*, and he will present you with four hundred francs. With that you can buy a sutler's caravan, which will enable you or your wife to carry on a profitable business. Your son is a fine boy, and at some future time he shall be provided for. But mind, never let me hear of your beating you wife again. If I do you shall find that I can deal hard blows as well as you."

"Ah, Sire! I can never be sufficiently grateful for your kindness."

Two or three years after this circumstance the Emperor was with the army in another campaign. Napoleon, you know, has a wonderful memory, and if he once sees a man or woman whom he has once seen. On one of his reviews, he met, and recognized the vivandiere and her son. He immediately rode up to her, saying,

"Well, my good woman, how do you do—how your husband kept the promise he made me."

"Oh, sire, oh sire! Since my good star led me into the presence of your majesty, I have been the happiest of women."

"Then reward me by being the most virtuous of wives."

A few pieces of gold were presented with these words; and as Napoleon rode off, the cries of "*Vive l'Empereur*," uttered by the mother and son were enthusiastically repeated by the whole battalion.

A Jack-tar, who had heard of musical accompaniments, symphonies, &c. being one night at a play, where there appeared a great diversity of taste among the audience, who were calling to the orchestra for the different tunes, he determined to put in his claim for a favorite, and standing up in the pit, he set the house in a roar, by calling out—

"Hello! messmate with the big fiddle, give us Yankee Doodle with the trimmings."

Royal Presents.—The Queen and Duchess of Kent have been presented with sundry pairs of stockings, knit from Shetland wool by the hands of Shetland women; so fine that although each thread consists of three strands, a pair of the stockings can be drawn with ease through a lady's finger ring.

Joseph Wolf, the Missionary.—We publish the annexed address from this extraordinary individual sent by him to this paper, from Washington.—*N. Y. Amer.*

To the Children of Israel according to the Rest, scattered throughout the United States of North America.

My beloved brethren of the seed of Abraham! I am leaving this happy country, where no distinction is made between Jew and Gentile; for my beloved wife has written to me that I should return before thinking of any other expedition; and I would sin in not obeying her request; for, though it is my ardent desire to continue proclaiming the tidings of salvation to "Greenlands icy mountains, to Indias coral strand" I would transgress the first command of God, if I should not now return, after having received her request. "For unless a man shall leave his father and mother, and shall be joined unto his wife" which commandment is also mentioned in the New Testament, and therefore I obey joyfully, not *reluctantly*; for I show thus, that I wish to fulfil all righteousness, and to follow my Saviour in truth. Indeed, if I was now to persist in going about to preach the Gospel in America, whilst my wife wishes to join her and my child, I certainly would degenerate into a wild fanatic. I therefore leave this country! and return to my wife and child!

Dear Brethren! To-night I have never slagled you out during my ministerios, you have favored me with your attendance at my public discourses! Excuse me if you have kindly invited me in Pennsylvania to stay with you in your houses, and have even gone so far as to make arrangements for delivering my public discourses in churches; with some of you I remained up till one o'clock in the morning, declaring the hope which is in me! You have heard me declare before the Gentiles that I had not given up my mission; you have heard me preach openly upon the prophecies predicting the future brilliancy of the Jewish nation, when the Lord shall gather you from all the nations of the earth and bring you back to your own land, which our fathers possessed! But, dear brethren, at the same time I was not to be silent to the fact, that blindness indeed has happened to Israel, when they crucified *Jesus Cuxtier, the Lord of Glory.* Blindness, indeed, has happened to Israel; for until this day, remaineth the veil untaken away, in the reading of the Old Testament. My dear brethren, just as it will be literary fulfilled that the Messiah will reign upon Mount Zion; thus it was literally fulfilled, that he shall be "despised and rejected of men, and a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." However, as this present notice is intended for a public newspaper, I cannot enter into a further inquiry into *fulfilled Prophecy.* Dear brethren, soon, very soon, my body shall be laid in the silent grave, and my *physical powers diminishing.* I leave therefore behind this declaration to your Israelites in America—that Jesus of Nazareth is the Son of God; that Jesus of Nazareth came into the world to save sinners; that Jesus of Nazareth is the name given under heaven by which men can be saved; and that you may be convinced, is the earnest prayer of your affectionate brother and friend.

JOSEPH WOLF,
Missionary, now at Washington,
19th of December, 1837.

ENVENOM.

If a man possessed every qualification to succeed in life, it is probable that he would remain perfectly stationary. The consciousness of his powers would tempt him to omit opportunity to the end of his days. Those who do succeed, ordinarily owe their success to some disadvantages under which they labor, and it is the struggle against a difficulty, that brings faculties into play.

Ordinary men are often ruined by an overestimate of their own powers: extraordinary men are kept back by the opposite error. They calculate remote difficulties, instead of advancing to them; and if they meet, in their researches, they would find no obstacle to be insurmountable.

In general, the difficulty of doing any thing chiefly lies in preparing to do it—in the proper training, or acquiring an apt disposition of mind and body. What it is difficult to do in one state it is difficult not to do in another; and the applies equally to the exercise of physical and mental faculties, to running or fighting, to speaking or composing. Plutarch says of Epaminondas, that he made little account of beating an enemy, compared with the bringing his army to strict discipline; for he thought the one a certain consequence of the other. It is skill and resolution in acquiring the proper disposition to action, that make life easy. This disposition is what is needed in virtue, and its opposite is that distressing repugnance, discomfiture and uneasiness, both depending upon the state of digestive powers. Under one influence existence is a perpetual source of pleasure, and under the other, an exhibition of painful weakness. These two states depend greatly upon mutual association, but no less perhaps upon our own care.

Vocal Music.

Patent Notes.—The question has often been asked why the lozenge shaped characters called patent notes, are not regarded as an improvement in musical notation so far especially as sacred music is concerned. It is generally agreed to do not succeed in learning to read music where the common characters are used, while the process comparatively easy when the lozenge shapes are introduced. The shapes fix the names of the notes, and the names it is thought bring the sound to mind with sufficient accuracy.

Intelligent teachers of vocal music are agreed in discarding the latter system; but when its friends demand a reason for this united opposition the reasons given are not often satisfactory because they presuppose readers know less than they often fall to the lot of those who have paid but little attention to the subject.

There are reasons however which lie in the compass of common observation and these it may be well to lay before our readers.

1. The characters in question are very inconvenient for the purposes of writing. Musical copyists would be as much perplexed with the lozenge shapes as business men would be, if required to write the uses of ancient black letter characters in their writings. This to any unprejudiced mind would be regarded as an important consideration.

2. The shapes while they create embarrassments to those who copy music are of no use except to novices in the art of singing. Instruments would never derive the smallest advantage from them; *but would only meet with variation* of shapes without meaning. This would create embarrassment, at least to some extent. The simplicity of characters is a principle of great practical advantage.

3. The lozenge characters are not a new invention. They were tried centuries ago for just pieces similar to those of the present plan, and found unsatisfactory. Experience has decided in favor of round notes. Experience is certainly better than theory.

4. All the civilized nations are agreed on adopting the round characters; and a few uncultivated men in America will not succeed in effecting a change. This is evident both from the history and the present state of the art. Who could persuade the accomplished artists of Italy to *relinquish the nice digits in favor of Rossini capitals?*

5. But there is another reason which to those who can duly appreciate it, must set the matter entirely at rest. Those who are instructed on the patent note system, will invariably have a bad intonation. Individual exceptions may perhaps arise, but the remark as a general one, has all the certainty of a fixed rule. The reason why this should be so is quite obvious to the scientific vocalists, however obscure it may seem to others.

The use of syllables to the pupil in vocal music, in bring sounds to mind by the power of association. The voice in singing scales through the various portions of a given scale, either by regular degrees, as from one sound to another which stands next in the ascending or descending series, or it proceeds by skips, as from the first impediate to the third or fourth, or from the first out to the sixth or seventh, &c. In the former case, the relative situation of notes gives sufficient indication of names and pitches, as in the tune Dukesfield (sometimes called Newry) where the tune commences with the entire ascending scale, with the omission of the second degree, and then proceeds nearly half way down with the descending series. Shapes applied to such a passage could not make it, on the whole, any plainer than it is without them. But in the latter case, i. e. when the music proceeds by skips the shapes are intended to save the pupil the labor of calculation. This is the very purpose for which they are intended. They save the labor of calculation, and enable the novice at a single glance it should seem to gain any distance required. But what if the labor thus proposed to be saved is the very thing required to make accurate musicians? What if this special labor is indispensable to the discipline of vocal taste? This is a consideration which in our own mind outweighs every other; and in urging it upon our readers it is needless to remind them that we speak the language of personal experience and observation, having been for these thirty years past more or less actively employed in the labor of cultivation.

Counting-House ALMANAC, for the year 1838.

Months	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
FEBRUARY.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28			
MARCH.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
MAY.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
JUNE.							2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JULY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
AUGUST.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
SEPTEMBER.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	15	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
OCTOBER.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
NOVEMBER.						2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
DECEMBER.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

Length of the Days.

January 1st, 9 hours, 14 minutes,
Feb. 1st, 10 h. 3 m.
March 1st, 11 h 14 m
April 1st, 12 h 37 m.
May 1st, 13 h 53 m.
June 1st, 14 h 55 m
July 1st, 15 hours
August 1st, 14 h 14 m.
September 1st 13 hours
October 1st, 11 h. 43 m.
November 1st, 10 h 23 m
December 1st, 9 h 24 m.

New Moons.

Jan. 25th, Feb. 24th, March 25th, April 24th, May 23d, June 21st, July 21st, August 19th, September 18th, October 18th, November 17th, and December 16th.

Eclipses.

Two of the Sun, and two of the Moon. The most remarkable is a visible annular one of the sun between 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M. of the 18th of September.

From the Norfolk Herald of Dec. 29.

Died on Saturday night last *Mr. Peter Singlo*, aged 23 years.

Descended from one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most respectable families in our neighborhood, he left almost the sole possessor of the vast fortune, the subject of this notice found himself, the day when the law allowed him to enter upon it, in possession of a property which could not be estimated far short of $300,000. Unfortunately, though no common pains had been bestowed on his education, and he had manifested no deficiency of mind or deficiency in principle, there was left to his own inclinations and propensities, which led him to idle pleasures and dangerous courses and associations which led the unthinking of his rank. He was courted, flattered, and caressed by the artful and designing, who saw his weakness, and sought to take advantage of it. It is needless to enter into particulars. In two or three years the racecourse and the gaming table swept his large estate, and left him a helpless dependent on a few friends; but habits of intemperance, which he had acquired by his pe-

Public Meeting.

The citizens of Plainfield who feel an interest in its prosperity are very respectfully invited to meet at Mr. Jacob Thorn's Long Room, on Monday Evening, 8th inst. at 8 o'clock. The object of the meeting will then be stated, and an opportunity given for a friendly interchange of opinions. Those who would increase the value of their property by a trifling effort to improve the public good will then and there be told how it may be done. "Come and see," and bring your neighbors with you, and let us have a social, sober and friendly meeting.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

Will you permit me through your columns to direct the attention of the citizens of Plainfield to a subject which ought to interest them deeply. I have noticed with pleasure the efforts which have been made and are still in progress for the relief of the poor in our neighboring villages. There is scarce any place where the needy are not to be found, even in ordinary times, and in such times as these there must be great distress in many instances. There are some, who, when want comes upon them boldly face their fellow men, and beg; but many (and those the most deserving) are of a disposition unretiring and modest to force themselves upon the notice of their more fortunate neighbors, and they with their children must suffer. Such persons should be sought out and relief should be extended to them. It is too much to expect that some 2 or 3 individuals should take upon themselves the trouble and expense of this work—and the object would be much more effectually accomplished if more system tic and united efforts were made.

I have made enquiry and found that there are several families in Plainfield, who need and must have help. Now I would respectfully suggest, that a society be formed, the object of which will be the assistance of such persons—whose members shall make it their business to find out the needy, and do something for their benefit. This society should be formed by the ladies. Plainfield can boast of many who would rejoice in an opportunity to do good, and they are peculiarly fitted for such work. They know more than their sons," than we, and *know how* to give with a delicacy which cannot offend; moreover they by their familiarity with domestic economy and household arrangements, can better determine what things are needed most, and will be most acceptable in each individual case. The gentlemen should supply the means, and they can not do without the least inconvenience to themselves or their families.

If I might be allowed to propose a plan for such a society, I would suggest that as many ladies as can conveniently should meet weekly, and devote some 2 or 3 hours to social chat chat, and sewing or knitting, and that the proceeds should be employed in promoting the object specified. That each member should select other names from the gentlemen of her acquaintance, and such ladies as are not members, to furnish materials to be used in their labors, or by purchase find another more economical for such as need them. The Flannel garment thus bestowed upon the infant, may save its life, while the deed of charity will rejoice the hearts of both recipient and giver. The bag of flour or the basket of potatoes may relieve more misery than is known of, except by those who suffer it—sickness may be prevented and sorrow cured.

Will not the ladies of Plainfield come forward and demonstrate. We care not whether upon this plan or some other—whether there be one society or half a dozen, so that the benevolent object be accomplished. We wish not to dictate, nor do we think it necessary. We believe they have both intelligence and kindness sufficient for the work. Perhaps the gentlemen will see the propriety of making some efforts to raise funds, in cases at their disposal; as they are not unwilling ministers to make great efforts for the inhabitants of China or the South Sea Islands,—and they surely will not have misery survived by death their very eyes.

CHARITY.

For the Plainfield Union.

Many and probably most of our valuable periodicals are now monthly publishing extracts from the eloquent address of the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, delivered before the two literary societies of the College of New Jersey, on the day preceding its last commencement. This is as it should be. It is doubtful whether our most worthy editors can advance the cause of learning and virtue better than by giving publicity to the arguments of this truly great man in defence of the Sacred Scriptures. Young men whose minds are by no means sufficiently cultivated to appreciate correctly this production ought not to content themselves with mere extracts. They should be induced to read for himself, the pamphlet. An amazing amount of the whole piece would reach the eye and the mind, and the labor of it was not felt. It is scarcely possible for any intelligent man to read the address without resolving to make himself more fa-

THE UNION
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Wednesday Morning, January 3, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Time, how steady, how powerful yet silent! and oh, how fleet!—swifter in its course than the unseen current that wind lightning's flash cleaving the firmament,—and stronger than Hercules, raising the fallen, and bringing the great and mighty of the earth low, even to the dust. Another year is added to those numbered with ages past, and another has commenced its ceaseless round.

It is wise in man to take some note of time, as it is "the stuff that life is made off," and on this anniversary, the new year's day, which full often returns, as we all know who have lived long enough to feel that time passes quickly away, and life itself but a day dream, it is peculiarly appropriate that we review the past, and consider a little as to what will be the end thereof when a few more such anniversaries shall have passed by, and left us—*where?*

God has seen fit in great mercy to spare *our* lives another year! He has seen fit also to summon many that were with us at the last New Year's day, to the trial from which there is no appeal! and he only knows who of us will be summoned and who spared in the year upon which we have entered. Let us think of this, and we shall become better men, better citizens, and better christians. God has seen fit also during the year that has just passed, sorely to afflict our whole nation, with a starving want in the midst of plenty—with a lack of necessary food when the land has given her abundant increase! and who shall say that He has not righteously afflicted us?—who shall say that unless we come to worship money, and learn righteousness as a nation he will *not still more* grievously afflict us, in the year now commenced? Why he should not do so, we can see no reason to satisfy ourselves, though by no means inclined to look upon the dark side of things.

We believe, and have always believed that the present and past unexampled state of things has been righteously inflicted upon us by the great ruler of the universe, for National transgressions—and when did God ever remove his judgments before repentance of the faults for which they were given—and what repentance has been manifested by this people?—and we fear He will see fit to keep His hand still heavy upon us. We hope better things though we thus speak.

The past year has also been unexampled in our history in respect to the vast amount of property and the great number of lives lost on our waters. It has been almost incalculable. This lends us still more strongly to a *suspect* that our Creator has had something to do with our recent calamities.

Having thus freely expressed our own views of the past and future, which some might think inclined to fanaticism, we will view the subject in another light. Considering the present pressure to have been caused by the large amount of banking capital, speculation, over buying, &c. as all parties agree on,—the causes having duly prepared or been diminished, their bad effects, it would seem, must also disappear or be diminished. Over-importation and speculation have long since ceased, our debt to Europe has been reduced almost to nothing, and the amount of banking paper has been much diminished. If the distress arose from these causes, better times it must soon be our lot to see. If it arose from the measures of the administration, as many believe, those measures not having been in the least degree, or no probably that they ever will be, help from that quarter cannot with confidence be relied on, though the administration party may seem to exist to be diminished. Whatever may be our opinion, our sincere hope is that the year upon which we have entered will be more prosperous than the one preceding.

It would be proper here to add some suggestions as to what each man should do on the return of this anniversary, but for this we feel incompetent—and indeed there is no need, for every one knows well enough what he ought to do, were he but so inclined. We will merely say what we feel to be true, that happiness is not to be found in political excitement, or in seeking or holding office, or in wealth, or in the applause of those who only seek their own interest;—but rather let every man seek his happiness by his own fire, side, in contentment, temperance, and an approving conscience. In conclusion, we will trespass on your patience by giving two lines of advice: Earn for yourself all necessary food and raiment, and thank nobody but God for them,—and *Fear only Him.*

The New Court-House for this county is finished and ready for use. It was dedicated yesterday, 2d inst.

Ohio papers are full of pork—sides—hogs—quarters—hams—and sausages. It is enough to make one squeal to read them.

Correspondence of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*.
BURLINGTON, *in New Jersey, 28th Dec.* 1837.
To the Clergymen of all Denominations in the United States of North America—and to all the Laymen, and to all the Christian Ladies in America;

My Dear Friends:—I am now going, and therefore permit me to say to you a few words more, through the public papers. I have had the privilege during my peregrinations in the United States to proclaim to you, from the several pulpits, the use of which was granted to me by preachers of different denominations, the visible and personal appearance, and reign of Jesus Christ upon Earth, the Resurrection of the Jews to their own Land, the First Resurrection, and the Restoration of the Earth, which shall be the eternal abode of Jesus Christ, the second Adam, the Lord from Heaven. In order that you may undess and my views. I leave behind these gener. al remarks:

1. There is a habitable earth to come.
2. That this earth shall be subject to Christ.
3. He shall come personally to set upon the throne of His Father David at Jerusalem when all enemies will be made important.
4. The resurrection of Christ's mystical body.
5. The objection of attacks from the highest powers and principalities, down to Onesand Sheep Pa. 8.

6. He will cease to be a Mediator, and giving up the Kingdom of Providence to God the Father, take to himself the usurped Political Kingdom of the world—He shall sit upon the throne of David for ever.

7. The Prophet Elijah shall make his appearance before Christ's coming—for John the Baptist came only in the power and spirit of Elijah, and I also maintain that the present signs of the times announce that Christ's coming is very nigh at hand.

I therefore advise you, my friends, to search the Scriptures, whether these things are so, for, my dear friends, search we not followed cunningly devised fables in making known unto you the power and the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, for these views are contained in the records of those prophets who spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, and the warning eight verses of the words of the Holy Ghost *is a sin against the Holy Ghost.* Let us therefore not condemn the preaching of the Second Coming *as mere speculation.* You would not say that it is a mere speculation if a person was to announce to you on good authority *that your house is on fire*—you would go and try to extinguish it—and how should he *the Coming of Him* who is consuming fire, who shall smite the wicked with the breath of His mouth, be a mere Speculation. I advise you then, my dear friends, to read more thoroughly your Bible, and you may also do well to read the following writings on this subject:

1. Reverend Mr. Dickerseith on Prophecies.
2. All the writings on this subject by William Cunninghame of Lainsh w.
3. The writings of the Rev. W. Goldsworth.
4. The writings of the Reverend Henry Melville.
5. The writings of J. H. Frere on prophecies.

Yours very truly and affectionately,
JOSEPH WOLFF,
Missionary, to Jew and Gentile.

FROM CANADA.

Mr. Mackenzie having obtained the aid of Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, and some other military gentlemen, made a stand last Friday morning and raised the flag of Liberty on *Navy Island.* This Island lies below Grand Island, just above the village of Chippewa; belongs to Canada, and contains about 300 acres. As a place of security and defence it is about equal to the *fortress of Gibraltow. I have this day been to Navy Island, and spent most of the day there.* I had an interview with Mr. Mackenzie, Van Rensselaer and others, and found that they had organized a provisional Government, published a proclamation, (a splendid one) of which I brought away a number of copies, and were preparing vigorously for a military campaign. They have already on the Island several hundred of volunteers, 5 pieces of cannon, 500 stand of arms with bayonets, 100 rifles and plenty of all kinds of food. All are in fine spirits, and scores and fifties are joining them every day, and both from this side and from Canada. They are also strong in their works, drilling the soldiers, and making all necessary preparations for defence. But the other party will never be so infatuated as to attack them there; 500 men on that Island can keep off and destroy 10,000. McKenzie's plan is, as soon as he'collects a couple of, thousand or so, to march into Canada and take Niagara, Hamilton, Toronto, &c. Gen. Duncamble, in the London district, has already got 3000 Patriots under arms, ready to co-operate with McKenzie.

From the Rochester Democrat, Dec. 21st.

Dr. Rolph reached the city last evening from Buffalo.

On Navy Island, affairs are progressing finely. Recruits are hourly increasing. Dr Rolph is of the opinion—from his knowledge of the Patriot strength in the Province—that if 1000 men could secure a foot hold on the main land, they could, with the aid which would immediately flock to their standard, conquer the Province. It is supposed there are 1000 royal troops under arms on the main land opposite Navy Island. But, from information received, we believe more than one half of these royal troops will join the Patriot Standard, the moment they can do so by any possibility. Indeed, so fearful are their commanders of their loyalty, they drill many of them *without arms*, and fear they would desert to Navy Island, *all the boats have been sunk.*

Congress.

Tuesday, Dec. 19.

The Senate was almost exclusively engaged with the bill to restrain the circulation of small notes of banks in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. It makes it an indictable offence after April next, with a penalty of $100, for such banks to issue or circulate any notes or bills or other paper on speculation where the sum named is less than $5. Audit is made the duty of the juries, and the district attorney to prosecute and prosecute all offenders, and the duty of grand jurors to present the same in charge at the commencement of the next term. The offender is also made liable to a prosecution for the amount in specie with costs, and 50 per cent damages!

The debate was a most exciting one, but the bill passed, 31 to 0!

The House had quite a working day, having passed about fifty private bills from the Committee on Claims many of these claims have been pressed for twenty years. From the determination of the majority of the House, to act on the over plus to-day, and finally dispose of such as are in order of important business in favor of the session may be drawn of its business like character. Both Houses adjourned to meet on Thursday next.

Tuesday, Dec. 26.

In Senate, Mr. Swift gave notice that he would not introduce the report and resolutions from the legislature of Vermont the day, as he had intended—but would wait until the Senate should be full.

In the House, the memorial from the Peace Society of N. Y. presented some days ago by Mr. Adams, was taken up and debated through the day.

Wednesday, Dec. 27.

In Senate, Mr. Morris presented the memorial of the yearly meeting of Friends, in the West section of Pa. and east of Ohio, against the annexation of Texas.

Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

In the House, the speaker laid before the House the Credentials of Gen. Prentiss and T. F. Wall, members elect from the state of Mississippi, which were read.

Mr. Bell moved that these members be sworn.

Mr. Cambreleng moved that the credentials be referred to the committee on elections.

After much debate, the motion to refer the subject to the committee on elections, with instructions to report the facts in the case, prevailed.

Thursday, Dec. 28.

In Senate, Mr. Tyler rose to lay the following resolutions, with views of a like character, on the table, and to move that they be printed.

Resolved, that any interference by one or more states, or by people of one or more states, with the domestic institutions of any other state of the Union, or with any of its reserved rights and powers over these institutions, is a palpable and dangerous infraction of the spirit of the constitution of the U. States, tending directly to disturb the peace and tranquility of the Union, and to endanger the ties which connect us together as one people.

Resolved that the Senate of the United States, will neither receive, nor entertain any petition, memorial, resolutions or other paper, praying Congress to prohibit the slave trade

Resolved, That, as it would be a breach of the public faith of the nation to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the people of the District, the Senate will neither receive nor entertain any petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying for the adoption of such measures in relation proceeded from the People of the District of Columbia.

The resolutions being read, they were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Calhoun.

(These resolutions are similar to those given above.) Mr. Calhoun said he did not want to discuss the subject now, although he desired to have it discussed before the Vermont resolutions.

In the House, The reference of a memorial presented by Mr. Adams on Monday week, from the N. York Peace Society, was taken up. The motion immediately before the House were, 1st. To refer to a memorial to the committee on Foreign Affairs, and 2dly to refer it to a select committee, with instructions to report thereon.

It was ultimately referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs, 117 to 54.

Richard K. Frost, indicted for manslaughter in cutting the ill advised gentleman, by the administration of laudanum, steaming, and other injurious proceedings upon the "Tippecanoe plan," was found guilty in the fourth degree, on Saturday, and was sentenced to mercy by the jury. This trial has excited much attention, and we hope the verdict will serve as a caution to the fellow practitioners, and deter them from experimentalizing upon the credulous, where life is in jeopardy.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The New York *Phoenix Bank* has resumed payments of its bills in specie, and the other New York Banks will probably soon follow.

Receipt for curing Hams.—For Curing 150lbs of ham (or in the proportion for any quantity) take 1oz. of saltpetre, half a pint of Molasses, a teaspoonful of pearlash—mix them in a strong pickle, and let the hams lay in it for six weeks—the hams are of small size days less will answer. Before hanging up, wash them well in warm water, and smoke the fifty side with a mixture of cayenne pepper and molasses, which will prevent the flies disturbing them. This receipt is worth a year's subscription to any newspaper to a person housekeeping in the country. There can be no mistake about it, as we have it direct from the lips of a gentleman whose hams are worth double if cured in the common manner.—*Woodbury Herald.*

The Baptists are believed to be at present the most numerous denomination in the country.

...ation with the Bible. It is to be hoped that they who control the printing of the school at Princeton, will be liberal in the ordering of duplicates that they will let the public know when and where they may be obtained.

A Fitting of Youth.

For the Plainfield Union.

"This Editor! four pages, happily work,
Which not a'en critics criticise! that holds
In quative attention while I read,
Fast, but with calm of silence.

* * * * *

What is it but a map of busy life,
Its farts done and its vast concerns!"

Of all the means that conduce to the healthy growth of a town, none are so powerful as a well conducted press. It furnishes to every citizen a channel through which he can convey his thoughts to his townsmen on all subjects either of general or local interest. It is an organ through which the whole community may be addressed at once, and roused to action, or stimulated to enterprise. It is to each private citizen better than an Argus for it is the combined that watches a thousand eyes, and summons a thousand hands to the defence of its rights.

We have a press in our own peaceful and happy town,—a press devoted to no party—under the control of no editor, who in general, has at heart the welfare of his fellow men, and in particular, the prosperity of his own town and its vicinity. Is the encouragement it meets commensurate with its value, as a medium of social intercourse, or as an instrument of public prosperity? I am not disposed to wage war with foreign papers. I would rather (if proper selections are made,) see them multiplied than diminished.—Foreign papers are valuable, and those that are edited at or near the centre of commercial operations present to us the earliest intelligence on all subjects of general interest. There are but few however in any town that take the *same foreign* papers, and consequently the town as such reaps but little advantage from them.

Merchants and mechanics of Plainfield ! do you wish to direct the attention of the surrounding will get to your *stores* and to your *shops* ? Take the paper and *pay for it*. Landlords and Landlabourers ! is your interest identified with the prosperity of your town ? Go immediately, and subscribe for the paper and down with the "plasters !" Farmers ! who for months have been calling down what little specie the banks failed to lock up, do you wish to have a ready market at hand, for the sale of all your produce ? Then take the paper, and if you will not spare the "*coal grit*," till nobody wants it, pay for it in grain, or in *rags, or in whatever* ! If all who have an interest in this matter would attend to it immediately, our industrious editor would *get good* paper, with fair type, speak well *to* and *of* us ; and come quantity rangers of good character, and heavy purses would buy lots and occupy them. Let us try it one year.

An Admirer of Plainfield.

We feel so much obliged to "An Admirer of Plainfield," for his talented appeal in our behalf, that we promise him that from this time forth, we will use a good *quality* of paper, manufactured expressly for the Union ; and if his appeal is complied with, much improvement in other respects will soon be apparent.

☞ We learn by a gentleman from the scene of strife, that a Frenchman named Beaver Meadow, 40 miles from Easton, Pa. on Wednesday last About 20 Irish laborers, for some offence given in relation to change at a public house, attacked the landlord and a number of others with axes, clubs, &c. and almost killed the Landlord, and two others,—besides a number more much injured. Two companies of Militia were ordered out and 22 of the Irish rioters were taken, and on Friday, confined in Easton Jail.

A noble Deed.—A few days since, says the Sandusky Express of the 20th inst a gentleman from Philadelphia, with his wife and only child, a daughter about 4 years old, had taken passage in the Buffalo, which was making preparations to depart. The little daughter having wandered upon some of her father's arms, and while looking over the guards fell overboard. The cry was given of a drowning child ! The father could not swim, the mother in an instant became distracted. At length the former cried out, "will no one save my child ;—my only child !"—At the moment a boy apparently a boy about 12 years of age sprang forward, saying, sir, I'll try to save your child !" And diving a few steps, the lad, follow pluged out with his clothes and boots on. The child was going down a second time its thirty feet water, when the boy dug it by the hair and secured it safely to the other. The last it is to say he related conversation he had done.

Guest Mail Robbers.—The Express Mail has been robbed between Louisville and Nashville, the carriers, of drafts and checks to the amount of nearly seventy thousand dollars in all about these thousand dollars in Bank notes. Two of the riders (boys) were yesterday arrested and committed ; one of whom was found a his trunk dollars of the money, the rest yesterday taken up and committed, a resident of this city, with whom the robbed despatched ten thousand of their money. The errors of justice are on the track, and in a short time a fourth, whom there is little doubt they will overtake.

Meeting for Common Schools.

Plainfield has taken its first step, spoken on this momentous subject, nobly has and gained to herself honor. The meeting was large and composed of the most influential inhabitants of the place. Every thing was conducted with the utmost unanimity, and cordiality. The 4th resolution is equal to any we have seen passed at any meeting on this subject, heretofore held in this state.

We give the proceedings as furnished us by the Secretaries.

At a Meeting of the citizens of Plainfield, for the promotion of an efficient System of Common School Education, held pursuant to notice, in the Presbyterian Church, on Friday Evening, December 29th, 1837, *John Wilcox* was called to the chair, and *Zachariah Webster*, and *Thomas Wallace*, appointed Secretaries.

The Memorial on Common Schools prepared at Princeton was read and on motion of Cornelius Bates, seconded by the Rev. Lewis Read, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be circulated in this place for signatures ; whereupon the following committee of five were appointed for that purpose, viz : *Zachariah Webster, Jarvis B. Ayres; John Briant, Rundolph Dunham*, and *Jacob Manning*.

On motion of Rev. Dew's Read, seconded by Zachariah Webster, Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to present the above memorial to the Legislature at its next session, and that the same persons be delected to represent this meeting in the Common School Convention, to be held in Trenton on the 16th day of January next, and that this committee have power to fill all vacancies. The following gentlemen were appointed and committee, viz : *Martin Runyon, Ezra Fairchild, Cornelius Bates, John W. Craig*, and *Zachariah Webster*.

On motion of Z charish Webster seconded by Ezra Fairchild, Resolved, that we consider the present Common School law in effect, not adapted to promote the interests of education, and we recommend a repeal of the same.

On motion of Ezra Fairchild, seconded by Zachariah Webster, Resolved, that the perpetuity of our free institutions depends on elevating the employment of the Common School Teacher to an equality with other pursuits, both in regard to respectability and emolument, and that the desirable object can be obtained only by encouraging competition.

On motion the following was adopted without a dissenting voice ;

Resolved, That this meeting as a part of the people of New Jersey assure the Legislature, that they will cheerfully submit to any amount of taxation that shall be duly necessary to raise the funds required to put the said support an efficient system of education,—believing they shall be richly rewarded in the improved state of society consequent upon the general diffusion of knowledge and sound morals among the people

On motion, Resolved, That we highly approve of the numerous meetings in this State for the improvement of Common Schools.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Plainfield Union and Newark Daily Advertiser. JOHN WILSON, Chm.

Zachariah Webster, } Secretaries.
Thomas Wallace, }

THE NEW YORK MIRROR.

The last number contains an unusual variety of original articles from Messrs. Morris, Fay and Hoffman, the editors ; Cox, Willis, Durlap, Inman, Lawrie Todd, &c. And is embellished with an engraved likeness of *Washington Irving*, which forms one of the series of portraits of eminent literary men of our country Engraved by Pasker, and the Mirror says that no likeness of Mr. Irving that has ever been presented to the public, so true and life like. The typographical excellence of the present number is worthy of all praise.

Algiers in Advance of New Jersey.—It appears by statements recently published in the Paris "Moniteur," and confirmed by the Baltimore American, that the French Government in the exercise of a wise and manly spirit, has set itself about the great work of securing to Algiers and its dependencies the blessings of enlightened education. Public and private schools have been established throughout the country since the conquest by the French arms, and the pictures here given is enough to make Jerseyman blush for our worse than Algerine apathy on this great subject.

Jerry Snow, very early in the morning, was invited out by his companion, who said, "Come Snow, the day is breaking"—"Well," said Snow, let it break, it don't owe me any thing.

The citizens of St. Louis are making strenuous exertions in favor of the Temperance cause. The Bulletin states that the owners of the steamboats *United States* and *Majestic*, two of the largest boats on the river in the United States, have done away with the custom of keeping BARS or selling ardent spirits on board their boats.

We learn from the Providence Journal that Mr. Southard, of N. Jersey, is employed by the Governor of Rhode Island to assist the counsel with Mr. Hazard, to take charge of the case pending in the Supreme Court of the U. States, relating to the boundary line between that State and Massachusetts.

Shin Plasters.—A case was decided in Dauphin Co. Pa., a few days since, before Judges Darlington and Myers, in which a man was indicted for stealing a pocket book containing two fifty cent shin plasters, it being doubted that as they were issued in violation of law, it was no offence against the law to take and carry them away. He was convicted on the pocket book.—*Woodbury Herald.*

Our City.—All is getting ready, and will soon be in our streets. Every thing seems lively and at present there is scarcity of every article except flour, which is plenty. The Canal from Lockport to Lake Ontario is progressing extraordinarily. Even the Lewiston Heights is probably no more in the grand valley of the Lewistonpie improving as fast as Vicksburg.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

Michigan.—From a late census of the State, only complete in 4 counties, the population of Michigan will not vary much from 182,000.

Notice.

☞ There will be a meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society, on Friday Evening next, 5th inst. at half past six o'clock, at the Baptist Church. An Address will be delivered by Mr. Alexander H. Bilby. All the members are urgently requested, and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

MILON G. OLMSTED, }
J. B. BONEL, } Committee

For the Plainfield Union.

ENIGMA No. XXIX.

How much higher would a person have to ascend above the North pole, to see twice the base than to see the summit of the Peak of Teneriffe ? Considering the diameter of the Earth to be 7928 miles ; the highest of Teneriffe 2½ miles and its distance from the North Pole 4170 miles. Y.

Answer to Enigma, No. 27.

12,694 acres, 0 roods, nearly. Q.
295.9 square miles. X.
Over 295 square miles, or 189,490 acres Sebastos.

The two latter are right—Q is 15 or 20 times too small.

We made quite an error last week in X's rule. It should read thus : next, twice the area multiplied by the perpendicular and divided by the base will be a second, &c.

Mr. John Jacob Astor has contributed $5000 to the "Association for the relief of aged females, in New York. Many subscriptions of 2 and $300 have been made.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last by Judge Terrill of Somerset Mr. James Brown of Scotch Plains to Miss Eliza, daughter of William H. Armstrong of Mount Bethel.

Valuable FARM
For Sale,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be Sold at public Auction on Tuesday the 2 d of January last., at one o'clock P. M. on the Premises, the Farm belonging to the Subscriber, situate at the village of New-Market, Middlesex county, N. J. seven miles from New-Brunswick, four from Plainfield, one from the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road, on the direct road from Elizabethtown to Somerville. Said Farm contains one hundred and fifty acres of first rate Land, twenty of which is covered with Wood and Timber.

On said Farm is a good two story dwelling House with extensive out buildings, all in good repair. On the premises is a good Apple orchard of 200 Trees of the best of grafted fruit. The Farm is as pleasantly situated as any other in the State of New-Jersey. A large part of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for a term of years. Title indisputable, and sold free from all incumbrance. For further particulars enquire of John Giles, near the premises and the Subscriber No. 1 48 Market-street, Newark, N. J. NEHEMIAH R. MORSE.

New-Market, Jan. 1, 1838. 5 3 3w *

Notice

IS hereby given that Application will be made to the next sitting of the Legislature in February next, for a act incorporating a Mining Company, to be located near Plainfield, in the township of Warren, in the County of Somerset, with a capital of $100,000.

Dated, Dec. 20th, 1837. 48 6w.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield January 1 1838.

Thomas Blanchard, (2) Plainfield, L
Georgania Brown, E. Jamie Runyon,
Jane V. Chawood, Morris P. Randolph,
Isaac Cobb, Tuning L. ...
Jessica Compton, Debor...h Rolf,
John J. Cutis, Ann Reuben,
Wm. S. Dunham, Caroline Pat R. Rudolph
Samuel Frazee, John Squeer,
Matthias F. Garthwaite, Thom...s Stead,
Mrs. David Gallup, Johnathan Shadwell,
Wm. M. Jessamge, Randolph S. Stiles,
Daniel Kaye, Addine Stewart,
John Laing, Edward Thomas, 2
Wm. B. T. Lane, 2 Prescott Tucker,
Terrence Maguire, Hubbah Terry,
Sarah Marsh, James Thorn Jr.
Oliver B. Manning, James Thorn,
Wm. E. Mundy, Johnes Townsend,
James Moore, Abigal P. Townsend,
Jas. M. Margerson, George Thorn, 2
Sandy Mo ord, James S. Vail,
Cirle McCord, Veorjus VanHeel,
Lucas Anne Martin, Enoshah Vanhoon,
Isaac S. Parker, Glenn Weldon,
Wardon Parkhust, Cornelius Walton,
Peter K. Post, Elias S. Webster,
Asa Pound. Reuben Worth,
Austin Parkhust, Caroline Will...ms,
Elizabeth Parker, Elizah th Webster,

Those calling for the above letters will please say advertised. J. MANNING P. M.

NEW-YORK PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,		12	a	16
Coffee, Cuba,		9	a	11
" Java,		13	a	14
Molasses,		40	a	43
Oil, Linseed,		75	a	80
" Whale,		85	a	90
Fish, bbl.	13	00	a	14 75
Beef, prime city,	8	50	a	9 50
Hams, lb.		10	a	12
Smok'd Beef,		10	a	11
Butter,		16	a	20
Cheese, Am.		7	a	10
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3	75	a	4 00
Turks Island Salt,		33	a	37
Liverpool ground,		44	a	
Do. do. sack,	2	12	a	2 31
Sugar, N. O. prime,		8	a	9
" Brazil, white,		10	a	11
" Loaf,		14	a	15
" Lump,		14	a	15
Tallow, Am.		10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,		50	a	1 00
Gunpowder,		58	a	1 00
Hyson,		50	a	1 00
Young Hyson,		32	a	80
Hyson Skin,		32	a	45
Souchong,		25	a	50
Bohea,		18	a	20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	9	00	a	
Western,	9	00	a	9 62
Philadelphia,	9	50	a	9 00
Georgetown,	10	00	a	
Rye Flour,	7	00	a	00
Indian Meal,	5	00	a	
Wheat, Baltic,	1	95	a	2 00
Do. Genesee,		—	a	—
Do. N. Carolina,	1	70	a	1 80
Rye, N., 56 lb.	1	12	a	—
Corn, N. bushel,		90	a	90
Do. South,		85	a	90
Barley,		85	a	—
Oats, North.		47	a	

A FARM
For Sale.
Containing about 90 acres,

SITUATE in the township of Warren, county of Somerset N. J. bordering on the Passaic River four and a half miles north of Plainfield. On said farm is a good convenient Dwelling House, and a large new barn inclosed with pine and cedar. There is a good proportion of wood and timber on said farm with excellent mow-low and plough land with a variety of fruit and a never failing stream of water running near the door. This farm may be bought a bargain and the terms accommodating, any persons wishing to view or purchase the farm will call on the subscriber in Plainfield DAVID COOK.

Dec. 27th, 1837. 49 if

$500
WANTED,

FOR which Real Estate Security will be given on Property worth four times the amount. Enquire at this office. Nov. 29th.

NOTICE
Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, hath been duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County ; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, Judgment will be entered against him, and the estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 18th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, *Jr.* Clerk.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Atty.*

Nov. 22. 44 3m

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as ;

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of *Legal Blanks*, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK

Blue, Brown and Drab
Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by
B. M. PRICE.
Oct. 24. Railway.

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by
B. M. PRICE.
Oct. 24. Railway.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the state, wishes to sell his valuable

TAN-YARD,

Situated in the village of Plainfield, on the Main street, in about the centre of the village, being in Westfield township, Essex county.

There is in the Tan-Yard a good currying shop 2 stories high, 32 by 16 feet, 3 mahogany finishing tables, a room securing table, and one good stuff do in the drying loft, and a good set of tools, a good barn 24 feet square, a good bark house 50 by 21 feet, Gale's patent bark mill attached, beam house, stone lime house, &c. &c. Mill race running through it with water plenty and handy. Said Tan Yard is in good repair, buildings good and some of them new, and is one of the best stands in the state for bark, hides and skins, and is a good neighborhood for retailing leather. Any person wishing to settle himself in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon. Also,

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite said Tan yard, 2 stories high, 18 by 26, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop, or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house, Wood house, a never failing well of water with pump in it, a variety of fruit,—every thing snug and in good repair. *Also*, A Four Acre LOT, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, and very handy for pasture or tillage. Any person wishing to buy or rent will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Dec. 19th, 1837.

Dentistry.
Attend to your Teeth!

THE undersigned will be happy to wait on or say who may require his services, either at his room at Mr. J. Thorn's Hotel, or at their dwellings.

TEETH CLEANED and restored to their original whiteness and beauty, without pain or the least injury to the teeth.

DECAYING TEETH restored to health, and effectually prevented from decaying as was formerly the case.

DISEASES of the GUMS and mouth, tooth brush, &c. will receive special attention.

IRREGULARITIES of CHILDREN'S TEETH prevented or remedied.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and see his Premium incorruptible Teeth,—A very superior article, perfectly natural in appearance, which will never decay or change its color, and may be USED for all the purposes of chewing. They will be inserted with little, and often with no pain, and at prices to suit.

A. COOPER DAYTON.
Surgeon Dentist.

☞ Dr. D. intends to make Plainfield his residence a part of every year. All his operations on the teeth are warranted to stand. Those who wish to see specimens of his work are referred to Messrs. Jacob Thorn, Z. Webster, and many others, for whom work was done last spring.

Notice,

IS hereby given that application will be made to the adjourned sitting of the Legislature of this State for an alteration of 7th section of the Charter of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company so as to admit persons as Members of Said Company. C. BOICE, Secretary.

By order of the directors.

December 11th 1837. 47 6t

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel Just received, and for sale cheap, by
Oct 9th. B. M. PRICE Railway.

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500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by
B. M. PRICE.
Oct. 24 Railway.

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE.
Oct. 24. Railway.

French Merinos.
Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinos, received and for sale Cheap, a the New Store of
B. M. PRICE
Railway, Nov. 14. 32*

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large *Assortment, For Sale by*

B. M. PRICE.
Oct. 24. Railway.

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.
Railway, May 1. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.
Railway, May 4 16 6m

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz.

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing bannisters; Newell posts; Cedar Shut; Spanish Cedar Gratch Veneers; about do; Cherry Table Legs mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction Also on hand, and intends to keep a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards ; Plank ; Timber; clear 2 inch Plank ; 1½ do ; 1½ do 4 wide do ; clear Boards, 5-8 do ; box Boards—White Pine Plank ; Yellow Pine Plank ; Clap Boards ; shingles ; Lath ; ceiling Lath ; Cedar Posts; Cedar Railing; Whitewood Boards ; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH PINCH.
Railway, March 14, 1837.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR, and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; established with unexampled success; containing engravings of steel, copper and wood—among many beautiful designs, are engraved for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—sketches of the literary intelligence—and notices of the foreign countries, the correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the noted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading, relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. *The sum of $5000 will be* paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume. Besides which, choice translation from the French and German, (rather than republish) and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve to diversify, and render it one of the most popular periodical and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will prove to be the best predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists, have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and valuable Article, which is universally lauded in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without chafing the finest clothes, and in so much less time that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair *Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.*

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines in the counties of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the 'ink-ers of a Penny.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of contributing its advantages to one worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Truman Manning, in Plainfield, to whom he has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837. 1tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Lining, Zachariah Webster, James Thorn, John Dennison, Asa T. Webster, James Leonard, Nathan Vail, Jethro Vermule, Dr. Osborn, Rev. J. Rodgers, David C. Dodge, Dr. Craig, George Wells, James L. Compton, Samuel Randolph, Eph. Randolph, Esq. *James Dunn,* Simeon Randolph, Manning Vermule, Isaac I. Manning, David Randolph, Noe Clarkson, Robert Vail, Benjamin Vail, Samuel L. Pound, Timothy Ross, Adam Lee, Henry Lee, William Edgar, Mr. Dickerson, James Vanderpool, Nehemiah Fitch, Joseph Urmston, Hugh Townsend, Daniel D. Miller, David Bo lman, Jr. Daniel Cory, Daniel Cove, Eli Pound, Fred Wilson, John Lauterette, J. W. Morrison, Daniel C. Shotwell, Thomas Reed, Freeman Cole, Esq. Isaac Davis, Jacob Nail, Fred S. King, Rahway Morris Randolph, Garret Laing.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

6t NEW-YORK.

Cheap Goods, at the New Store.

THE Subscriber is receiving weekly from New-York Fresh Dry Goods and Groceries which he is selling very cheap for cash or country produce.

Rahway, Nov. 14. S. M. PRICE.

NEW CHEAP STORE,

IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door to that late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sestings, Sattinets, Beaver, Flos. Fastings, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Cocoa & Fine Salt, &c &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 8th. Rahway.

Cloaks ! Cloaks ! !

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE.

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by Samuel L. Pound & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts should be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

PLAINFIELD, August 31, 1837. 32tf

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale by B. M. RICE.

Nov. 14.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 18-6w

Plainfield English School.

☞ The next Term of this School will commence *Monday, Nov. 27th* under the direction of

Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE,

in the Basement Room of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, Nov. 21st.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Plume Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 26, 1836. 1tc.

A SMALL FARM *For Sale,*

Containing about **40** *acres,*

SITUATED in Warren, Somerset county, about 3 miles north west of Plainfield, and one mile west of Stone mills.

Said Farm is well watered, and well proportioned with meadow and tillable land, with about ten acres of young thrifty Wood Land. On the farm is a Dwelling House and Shop, and a new Framed Barrack. For further particulars apply to the owner, now residing on the premises.

REUBEN WORTH.

Warren, Oct. 24. 1837.

To Rent,

THE New, large and elegant 2 Story House, next to the new Seventh Day Baptist meeting house. It contains 11 rooms, and finished in the attic.

Possession given immediately.

Application to be made to John Wilson, Esq. or to J. A. Wood.

W. W. TODD.

Plainfield, Nov. 7, 1837. 4tf

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots, in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, August 10. 29

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Classical Institution

UNDER A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, to new or successful application. This institution is peculiarly designed to fit Students for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The English Department under the charge of Mr. Wood.

The English and Mathematics of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has had extensive exercise of the disciplines of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

DRUGS. MEDICINES. &c.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Church streets by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only.) For sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

Cooking Stoves.

J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being short through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the stove business, we are willing to recommend the following as in our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,

Church & Stanley's Philad. patent for wood,

C. Postley's for wood; and the

Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Keisterbock cooking stoves, from Philidelphia, for coal only. These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hess's and Pleiss's make from Philidelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to any and procurable in any other stove. (except Dimsted's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all sizes. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices. We will also procure any patterns we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low, and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.

Rahway, Nov. 1st. 4tf

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. 25

Stoves

In Plainfield.

THE inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves,* at the

Residence of Platt Drake, Main st.

Plainfield, next door to I. Titsworth's currying shop, which will be sold by him for us, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 3m*

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 52tf

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a call, and further assure them that no exertion on my part will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPŒNAS.

Bills for Ist houses.

BAIL BONDS, for Constables.

EXECUTIONS,

Books.—Porter's Travels,

Scrap Books,

Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo,

Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.

Porter's Travels, 8vo.

Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.

Cæsar's Poems, 2 vols.

Bramble-rye House, 2 vols. in one.

'Cook in the Log,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet.

Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.

Baxter's Dying thoughts.

Beauties of Locke.

Peeler's Tables, in French, with plates.

Goldsmith's Greece.

Dodd on Death.

English Reader.

Life of Franklin,

Large School Testaments.—Pocket do.

Webster's Spelling Books.

Murray's small Grammar.

A large lot of Toy books

Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.

Steel Pens of sundry kinds.

Engravings.

India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.

Wafers, of various colors.

Patterns for working Lace, a variety

Album and Scrap Leaves.

Family Records.

Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

SEAR'S BILLS.

To Millers and Farmers!

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushe ; and 500 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel, Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment

P. S. Ground Plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Bound brook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keaper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform the public and the public friends, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a manner and style satisfactory to customers all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public House, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has the fullest confidence that he will be supported in the attempt to furnish an agreeable stopping place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making the stops at this house.

Hay for sale. There is at the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK, January 2, 1837. 1tf

GREEN BROOK *Family School.*

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the English, Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the studies preparatory to a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to secure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce manly effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. *Much solicitude is felt,* and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured, that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not in instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, (for no medicine ever was found to be such) yet in those in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurity of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the means of his saving many persons, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 20 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any injury whatever in either case.

Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote the discharge from the same of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalize and regularize the circulation—to rid all the different organs of exertion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their virtues, may be had gratuitously obtained at the Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

LOOK AT THIS,

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, Dece mber 27, 1836. 1tf

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of the Fluid over common Ink, may be examined up under the following heads 1. The ease with which it flows from and *follows the pen*—the superior blackness which it gives to the writing, which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, rendering it handy to all travellers having no tendency to corrode the pen readily, or ever having any sediment and finally, *for ever* in Durability, and its readily to resist the agents used for the destruction of common Ink, even if it should be attempted to be erased by the knife—which Ink can not be erased or imitated by Thadeus' Fluid.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALEXANDER, 40 Wall street, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 1tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume 1. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1838. Number 51.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Wednesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office: entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.50, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Plainfield Classical Institution

Jacob A. Wood's Boarding and Day School, is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George A. Hendricks.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Manesse.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. U. Baines.

☞ Miss Sarah Wyant, whose qualifications for governing and teaching girls is well known to the community, is engaged in the female department.

The strictest attention to the observance of the discipline of the school, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Terms of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

NEW CHEAP STORE,

IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north of late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cheks, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beaverteens, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt; &c &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 5th. Rahway.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory. Can turn of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837 13

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends & the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods are comprised the following, viz Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Shawls, Vestings together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their well selected and well known stand, and assure them that no pains will be spared to make their articles and their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (in my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Plainfield Union.

"Beauty, like the flowery blossom, soon fades"

Young maidens, I've seen the sweet rose,
Hang blushing in modesty fair,
Its leaves to full view disclose
All its charms, as it swung in the air;
But soon was its loveliness gone,
Alas! and how soon its decay!
Though in beauty it flourished at noon,
All its sweetness had vanished away.

I also have seen the sweet face
Of nature all glowing in bloom,
Green foliage the woodlands did grace
And fields yielded fragrant perfume,
Soon the autumn of reposing was past,
They bloomed but as one summer day,
Ere the frost and the chill northern blast
Bare all their sweets in decay.

I beauty's own image have seen,
In modesty's sweetness array'd,
Of graceful deportment and mien,
While joy on her countenance played.
Again I looked for this beauty to be—
No more was it found with the gay—
Her name on the tone marble stone,
Said "in death she has faded away.

Though wood-land, sweet rose or gay mead,
Or scraphlike maiden so fair,
In beauty may, and you exceed,
Or in health to wish you compare,
Yet ere many summers are rolled o'er,
You, like the flowers of May,
In beauty will blushing bloom—
It all will have faded away.

But grieve not that beauty will wane,
'Tis a doom to which earth is consigned,
For lovely you may yet remain,
In the unrivalled beauties of mind.
These daily improved may survive,
Even nature's fair solemn decay,
In bliss they may flourish and thrive
Forever, and waste not away.

SEBASTOS.

Extracts from the HON. S. L. SOUTHARD'S ADDRESS, at Princeton.

THE STYLE OF THE BIBLE.

The Bible is in this respect, a literary curiosity, and a fit study for you as American scholars, who must use that language to communicate to your fellow men, the knowledge which you may acquire.

Every scholar should desire to understand and write his own language with purity and force. The tongue of every nation has its peculiarities, and is moreover suited to their general character, and to the course of ideas and modes of thought among the people. You may study the character of nations in the languages which they speak. It was so in old time, with the Hebrew, the Greek and the Latin; and it is so now with the Italian and Persian, the Spanish and English. And those have written and spoken with most power in their countrymen, who in we write and spoken their language with most purity and propriety. This is a truth which you ought not to overlook in your aspirations for distinction, and yourselves for usefulness. Our Anglo-Saxon is plain, strong, beautifully simple and admirably suited to the true character of the race, of which you form a part; and the more truly you speak and write it, the more efficient will you become as writers and speakers. Examples living and dead, support this remark. Swift, Hall, Marshall and Madison will be read and admired, when the laughtered exotics of many others shall have found their appropriate position, as evidences of false taste and want of judgement. And if may be permitted, without offence to any, to suggest a comparison between living scholars and orators take Webster, distinguished among the Senators of his country and Brougham, the first in genius and capacity in the British house of Lords. They are equals in the higher qualities of intellect, yet every student will give preference to the former, in the style and power with which his argument is expounded. The difference to a great extent, arises from the difference of their language. Webster is one of the purest Anglo-Saxons, a character with whom I am happy and proud to be identified, and Brougham has more recourse to the Latin element, and they are less idiomatic, and of course less powerful. A simple study of words and phrases, without the aspirations of genius, will be borrowed from other languages. If you regard your own reputation as speakers, I cannot too strongly upon you the early and diligent devotion of hours to exercise and study. My own errors lead me to become your counsellor on this point. But do not misunderstand me, and suppose me urging on in relation to it. I mean not to exclude the diligent study of the classical language, from which so many additions have been made to ours, nor the use of many words of Greek or Latin origin back to them. I am not yet relieved from my prejudices in their favor, nor so very wise as to regard their study as a waste of time. Your reading of the classical language and writers ought to be thorough, but for the discipline of your judgement, and style, and for a correct understanding, not only of what is drawn from them, but of the very structure and use of all languages.

ELOQUENCE.

[In the following remarks the orator has accomplished a double purpose; exhibiting, at the same time, the miraculously exact fulfilment of prophecy, and the majesty, solemnity, and sublimity, of the language of the Bible.]

Its prophecies are an important portion of the history, not only of Israel, but of the world. You will not study them at this period of your lives, to find out that which is yet to come. Such a study would demand subjugation of the passions, calmness and humility, enlarged knowledge and sound judgement, unsuited to your years. But that which is left to the past will afford you many useful information, and teach you powerful a disbiding lessons. When they were delivered, they were not puzzling and predicting things improbable and incredible, but long since become facts. To you they are recorded history. Not one of them is failed. Their execution is now written on the face of the fairest part of the earth, in letters of desolation. None can see them and disbelieve. Are not the guilty cities of the plain, still covered by the bitter waters of Asphaltites? —Is not Canaan still a curse and Babylon a desolation, where the Arab does not pitch his tent, nor the shepherd make his fold? Is not Ismael at the terror of the mountain and danger of the valley? Is there any more a prince in the land of Egypt? Are not the separate and contrasted destinies of Esau and Israel, demonstration to every mind, that the spirit which foresaw and foretold both, was not of man? Esau possessed the very fatness of the land of his dwelling, enormously his power great; his early strong; his pride naughty; yet in the midst of his glory, and when to human eye it seemed firm and his growth vigorous, the destruction went forth from the mouth of the prophet. He had sinned, and shed the blood of Israel with the sword, in the time of their calamity and in the end when their iniquity had its end, and law, utter desolation covered his land and Esau was no more—a blasted monument of the power and truth of the prediction. The sword of the Almighty was bathed in heaven and came down upon Idumea and upon the people of his curse to judgement. The bow was bended and the arrow was not spared. The barrenness of Elmoor extends from the Elanitic Gulf to the Dead Sea. The Elom of the Edomites, is without an inhabitant. From generation to generation it has lain waste. Her cities were called to the kingdom and none were there; all her princes have been nothing, and there is not any thing of the house of Esau. A young countryman of your own, who has recently followed the track of the Israelites, a traversed Idumea, was deeply impressed with the fulfillment of this prophecy, and its evidence of the truth of this volume. "I would," he exclaims, "that the skeptic could sit and as I did among the ruins of this city—among the rocks, and there open the sacred Book, and read the words of the inspired penman, written when the desert was the seat of the greatest cities in the world. I see the scoff arrested—his cheek pales—his lip quivers—his heart quaking with fear, as the ruined city cries out to him in a voice loud and powerful as that of one risen from the dead. The' he would not believe Moses and the prophets, he believes the handwriting of God himself in the desolation and eternal ruin around him."

How extraordinary has been the contrast with Israel. He too had sinned, and punishment was denounced against him; but that punishment was coupled, not with an axe which, but his preservation and eventual restoration to happiness and power. The promise was to Abraham and his seed, and that promise has been kept and will be kept. If a lesson seems have been chastised but not consumed—dispersed among all the nations under heaven—yet, in every land, preserved a seperate and distinct people. For nearly three thousand years of our history, they have been in bondage and oppression yet have preserved all for religion their language, their habits and their customs unmingled with others. They have been compared to the waters of the Rhone, which flow through without mixing with the water of the intervening lake, and they discharge themselves in the ocean. Seven millions of them yet remain in the four quarters of the globe, trodden down by the gentiles, but awaiting their restoration; and they will be trodden down, until the time of the gentiles be fulfilled; but as surely as Esau is extinct, Israel will be restored.—The words of the prophecy will stand sure. They will yet awake from their slumbers and believe. An avenging God will then become a restoring Saviour to guilty but repentant people. They will be gathered. The glory which departed when the Messiah on Calvary was crucified, will come again. Jerusalem will be rebuilded. The house of Aaron will again minister in the temple. The dark recesses of Kedar, and Zion, which have long mourned fallen exile, will be wreathed again in beauty, and all nations and tongues ascend from Moriah to the Great Deliverer."

Kerosene.—The Troy *Whig* says this article is used with distinguished success by some of the first Physicians, as a gargle or wash, for *sore throat*—particularly in cases of SCARLET FEVER. And adds that its happy effects in this painful and rapid and giving almost instantaneous relief in the distressing complaint, should be generally known.

Who Killed Bishop.—A letter received in this office from a gentleman on the Wabash in Illinois, dated the 2d, says—

"Some printed account is say that Mr. Lovejoy, fired from a window and, not down a Mr. Bishop," which is not true. He, (Mr. Lovejoy,) was certainly in a lower story, when Mr. Bishop was killed by fire from some of the guard from an upper story of the building. This may be relied on. I had it from the mouth of a man, who was standing by Mr. L. at the time.—[*Emancipator.*]

For the Plainfield Union.

Early and Late Afflicted.

To see the heart in life's gay bloom
Nipp'd by the frosts of care,
And hear the glowing lips of youth,
Pour forth affliction's prayer;
To view a daughter bent beside
The dying father's bed,
Implore "one blessing more," ere yet
He's numbered with the dead:

Oh! who can see and hear unmoved,
Their youthful mourner's woe,
And give not pity's tear, to blend
With that wild torrents flow?
Yet time may fasten other ties,
Within that daughter's heart,
And make those bitter springs of grief,
Sweet waters, yet impart.

But O, to see an *old man* weep
Over the last prop of earth,
A darling daughter! all that cheer'd
His now forsaken hearth!
To see him lay her in the grave,
And turn *alone* away!
This is to mark that fount of grief,
Which nought but Heaven can stay.

E. C. S.

For the Plainfield Union.

[It may add to the interest of the following article to know that the several death-bed scenes are substantially descriptions of real occurrences, which have come within the personal knowledge of the author. A. C. D.

Plainfield, Jan. 1838.]

'Twas Autumn. The blighting influence of the frost had robbed the green fields of their grass and flowers, and they were brown and seared. The leaves had fallen one by one from the trees and left their branches naked and dreary. I looked from my window on the western sky. The sun was sinking fast behind the distant hills. I gazed till he was gone, and the spirit of sadness came over my soul. Even so, said I is it with man. His beauty and comeliness fade away like the loveliness of the summer fields, and as the leaves desert the trees of the forest and leave them naked and exposed to the winds and storms, so do our pleasures and our comforts leave us, when we need them most. And what though hope should shed on us his cheering beams, and light us on while through life; yet hope itself shall leave us to despair as the bright sun has vanished from my sight.

Filled with such thoughts at length I cast myself upon my couch: my eyes were closed; perhaps I slept—but I seemed sitting still before the window, when I turned my face and saw a being—brighter, far more glorious, and magnificent, than aught I had before conceived of, standing beside me. I might have spoken but he prevented me.

"I know thy heart," he said, "thou weepest for the miseries of man, and mournest that the earth presents no pleasures, worthy the gaining and enjoying."

"Oh glorious being," I replied, "whoever thou art! thy majesty bespeaks thee great—thy beauty good, and truly hast read my thoughts. If there *be* happiness on earth I know it not."

"Thou dost not know?" he said, in a voice sweet as the richest music, "and tell me hast thou tasted of the streams from which the multitude around thee drink? Hast thou ever joined in the merry dance and partaken of its jollity and glee? Hast thou ever sacrificed at beauty's shrine?—Knowest thou the joys of sensual delight? Has the rich feast no charms for thee? Or if thou hast not tried these means of happiness how canst thou say earth is dreary and presents no joy?"

I bitterly replied; "Can the dance last always—or canst thou call the vain hilarity which it inspires, by the name of happiness? Dost thou suppose that they who bow at beauty's altar, feel no pangs of jealousy, and pleasure's devotees no deep remorse? and do not brutes feast quite as richly as ourselves? Can I be satisfied with joys like these?"

"Nay," said the apparition, "wax not wroth, I know that many of thy race dream of no higher bliss—but there are pleasures more refined. Art thou not rich in goods? his wealth he charms for thee? The world around thee strive to gain it as the chief object of their lives."

And how alas does wealth afford us pleasure? Enough of this world's goods, our needful food and raiment we must have, but more than this brings with it care, disquietude, and discontent. But if it were not so, the startling thought that we must *leave* the world and can take nothing out, would prey upon the soul and spoil our comfort."

"But still thou dost forget," rejoined my visitant "the sweets of friendship and of love, and all the fond endearments of long tried affection?"

"No, I do not forget, it was on this account, I, chiefly mourned,—Oh death! thou cruel spoiler, why dost thou oftenest nip our loveliest flowers! who has not mourned thy devastating blow! who has not felt the cruel pang which nature scarce can bear when all the ties which bind our hearts to some beloved one are torn, by one fell grasp away." I ceased to speak, but my thoughts were bitter within me, and I covered my face and wept.

"A sad picture truly has thy fancy drawn," replied my visitor, "and lost thou shouldst forget the lesson it might teach thee, come now and see such scenes of misery as thou hast never dreamed of."

He touched me, and in a moment, I was standby the bed-side of a dying man. The cold sweat stood upon his brow. Hope had departed, and over his wan features brooded dark despair.—His wife and his children were weeping around him. He made a last effort to speak. "Farewell," he said, "I die. What will come after death, I cannot tell. Perhaps 'tis true that I shall cease to be; but if there be a God, I fear to die—dreary, alas is the way before me, would that I never had been born." His whole frame shook convulsively with his agony,—he groaned and shrieked, and was silent in the stillness of death.

I turned to him who brought me there, and would have said, why is all this? but he prevented me.

"Thou hast seen misery here," he said, "and shalt see more, anon. Come with me now and look."

Again he touched me, and again I stood beside the couch of death, and he who lay thereon had scarcely reached his prime. He was a comely youth, and over him his mother bent and prayed. His sisters wept beside him and his elder brother sat by the fire in gmournful silence. The sick one spake.

"Mother," he said, "your prayer for my salvation is in vain, I never can be saved, time was I might have been—now 'tis too late. Do not torment me more—why will you wring my heart with unavailing woe! why talk of bliss which I can never enjoy! You only add fresh fuel to the already too tormenting flame which burns within my tortured breast, and dries up every stream which might flow on my parched soul. Ah leave me to myself! you know that I must die! Ah me! how deep this horror is that presses on my spirit. I die! I die! O horrible, I die accursed!"

He said, and struggled, and was gone.

The brother groaned—the sisters shrieked—the mother bowed her head in agony that know no utterance—her heart was broken and she sunk beneath the blow. Poor human nature!

The hand of my companion was upon me again, and I sat in my own chamber. "Mortal," he said, "thou mourpest for the ills of life and the frettest at the Government of God. I am the Genius of Christianity, and was sent to teach thee that our God is just and kind, and 'tis yourselves not he that makes you wretched. Few, very few are the sorrows which you do not produce, and might not avoid."

I answered, "it may be so, but are our sorrows less, because we chance to be their cause? Will the load of grief press less heavily upon us because we have ourselves placed it upon our shoulders?"

"Nay but you understand me not. Troubles there are and sorrows deep and hard to be endured, and there are also joys abundant full and free—you may have either as you choose. 'Tis true that you must die, and so must all; but death may be a blessing and bestow the loftiest blessings. I'll teach the how to enjoy life: but first to calm thy fears, I'll show thee that thou need'st not dread thy death, nor weep as those that have no hope for those whom death has snatched away before thee."

Again the genius touched me, and again the couch of sickness, pain and death arose before me; but she who lay thereon seemed happy and at rest. "I am soon going home," she said. "My Father, take me quickly if it be thy will; if not, thy will be done. 'Tis true, I have had sorrow here, but many a blessing has been shed upon my path, and now I shall flee away and be at rest forever! Oh! happy world where sorrows cease and sighing is no more! My God! I thank thee I have lived so long and been so blest. Oh, my dear husband, and my darling boy. I wept because ye went before me, but soon I shall be with you both again." Hope, joy and sadness mingled their expressions on her face, and in her heart—and she was happy in the midst of grief. This vanished and another scene appeared.

(Concluded next week.)

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Friday, Dec. 29th,

In Senate.—Mr. Webster appeared to day and took his seat.

Mr. Morris of Ohio presented a series of resolutions embracing his views of the rights and obligations of the General Government and of the States, especially in reference to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The resolutions are very long, and express opinions and sentiments directly the opposite of those contained in the resolutions offered by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Calhoun said he was quite willing that they should be printed. He regarded them as presenting the antagonist side of the question to that set forth by him. They are, he said, decidedly abolition doctrines.

He declared that his object was to bring this abolition question to a crisis. It is desirable that the real state of the thing should be understood; and he hoped there would be an early decision upon it.

Mr. Morris made no reply; but gave notice that he would call up these resolutions, when those of Mr. Calhoun were taken up for consideration and discussion. They were ord. to be printed and laid on the table.

In the House, Petitions and memorials were presented from the different States—a large proportion of them asking for the abolition of slavery or remonstrating against the annexation of Texas or any slave holding state to the Union.

The former were laid on the table, under the rule adopted by Mr. Patton's resolution; and the latter took the same course by successive motions.

When Mr. Adams was called upon, he presented a memorial for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and then said, that after the declaration he had made respecting the resolution of Mr. Patton at the time it was adopted, he held himself no otherwise bound by it than by physical force. He held all the right to present petitions, and all the freedom of speech which he possessed had the resolution never passed.

He also declared that he had two petitions demanding of the House to rescind that resolution. He rejoiced that, as soon after the passage of it as the mail could bring them on, there came petitions demanding in that indignant language proper to be applied to the resolution, its immediate repeal.

Mr. Adams said he had made these remarks as prefatory to give notice, that he intended at an early day to offer a motion for rescinding that infamous resolution!

He then presented a number of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which were laid on the table—he declaring that he protested against the proceeding, and that he held the resolution giving them that direction as unconstitutional, and therefore null and void.

The remainder of the petitions, he said, remonstrated against the annexation of Texas, and he moved to refer them to the committee for making king war upon Mexico—the committee on foreign relations. They were laid on the table.

Mr. Adams also presented a memorial for inquiry into the case of the emigrating Creeks, who were drowned in the Mississippi. Referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Tuesday, January 2d, 1838.

In Senate.—An immense number of petitions and memorials were this morning presented and referred.

Bill to amend the Act of 1790, providing for the punishment of crimes against the U. States. Read a 3d time and passed.

In the House, Mr. Waddy Thompson, offered a series of resolutions providing for the conditional admission of Texas into this Union—the contingency being, the obtaining of the consent of wishes of that province, or Republic, as it is now called, for such a step. But the House refused, at that time, to permit the resolution to be considered.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, offered a resolution, in the nature of which, he said, when it should come up for discussion, he should go at some length. It provides for all enquiry into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of the U. nited States, as to make members of Congress ineligible to executive appointments.

Wednesday, Jan. 3d.

In Senate, Mr. Wall, of N. J. offered a resolution, instructing the committee of Commerce to inquire into the expediency of the establishment of a port of entry at Jersey City. Accepted.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Calhoun embracing his views to the relative rights and obligations of the general government and the states, and more especially in reference to the subject of slavery; and counter-resolutions on the same subjects offered by Mr. Morris of Ohio.

The first resolution, which reads as follows, was adopted after considerable debate, by a vote of 32 to 13:

Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federal constitution, the states adopting the same, acted severally, as free, independent, and sovereign States; and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, *domestic* as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political and social.

The second resolution occasioned a warm and powerful debate of three hours. At length, after much debate Mr. Webster took the floor. He followed Mr. Calhoun through all his devious windings, and exposed the fallacy of his arguments. He rendered the constitutional relationship of the Federal Government with the states distinct and intelligible. Mr. Calhoun struggled through the whole operation, and seized the first moment of release to reply, which produced such a rejoinder as he will not soon forget. About 5 o'clock the resolution was adopted as follows, and the Senate adjourned.—*Newark Daily.*

Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal government, the states retained severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police, and are alone responsible for them, and that any intermeddling of any one or more states, or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and police of the others, on any ground, or under any pretext whatever, political, moral, or religious, with the view to their alteration, or subversion, is an assumption of authority not warranted by the constitution, insulting to the states interfered with, tending to endanger their domestic peace and tranquility, subversive of the objects for which the constitution was formed, and, by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

House of Representatives.

Mississippi Election Case.—Mr. Bell of Tenn. offered a resolution authorizing the committee on elections, to whom the credentials of Messrs. Prentiss and Ward were referred, to discriminate between the evidence offered at the last session, when the claims of Messrs. Chisholm and Claiborne were decided upon, and the testimony now presented in its connection with the case.

A desultory discussion arose, involving the consideration of the usage of the House, but of very little interest to the public. At last the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 96 to 92.

Thursday, Jan. 4th.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Calhoun's string of abstractions. The third resolution having been read as follows:

Resolved, That this Government was instituted and adopted by the several states of the Union as a common agent, in order to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the constitution for their mutual security and prosperity; and that, in fulfilment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its powers as to give, as far as may be practicable, increased stability and security to the domestic institutions of the states that compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist all attempts by one portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to attack the domestic institutions of another, or to weaken or destroy such institution, instead of strengthening or upholding them, as it is in duty bound to do.

The day was spent in discussion, and the Senate adjourned without taking any question.

The house was engaged in private business.

Quid pro quo.—It is stated in the North American that the following bill was presented to a Rail Road Company, the name of which is not given and immediately paid:

The —— and —— Rail-road Company,
To John Smith, Dr.

July 19, 1837. To running your locomotive against my wife as per doctor's bill for curing her, $10,87
To smashing her box, and spleing her hat, 3,00
To upsetting my dearborn and breaking it, 35,00
To nursing me, 5,00
$53,87

A case was disposed of last week in the Court of Common Pleas of Salem, Mass., the parties agreeing that the action should be withdrawn each paying his own costs amounting to about $250 dollars. The original matter in dispute was a claim to recover damages for 62 cents worth of slabs.

Cotton Crops.—It is stated that the cotton in Mississippi will turn out 15,000 bales more than that of last year. It will be worth at present prices about $16,500,000.

The authorities of Mobile are prosecuting the issuers of skin plasters.

The Jerseyman mentions that a man was lodged in the Morris jail on Monday morning, last inst for ill-treating his child on the evening previous, to such a degree that it died.

The Philadelphia United States Gazette, of yesterday, in reference to the Niagara and Canada news, says expressly—"We have the best authority for saying, that there is a good understanding in regard to the Canada troubles, between the Cabinet at Washington and the British minister."

Application will be made to the Legislature from Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co. for a repeal of the present Militia Law, and a general supervision of the system as it now exists; and for an extension of privileges to all Uniform Companies.

It has been decided by Judge Fox in Bucks county, Pa., that a black man has no right to vote in Pennsylvania.

The City Hall, in this town, is nearly completed, and was first used on New Year's night; when the large room designed for public assemblies, was lighted up by the brilliancy of beauty, and animated by the enlivening sounds of the dance. Those who delight in such scenes, were there in plentiful numbers.—*Trenton State Gaz.*

Improvements West of the Rocky Mountains.—A report from the Secretary of State, to Congress Dec. 23d, mentions that the (British) Hudson's Bay Co., under colour of the purchase of the trading establishment called Astoria founded by Mr. J. J. Astor in 1811, has intruded upon the rights of the U. S.—*Newark Daily.*

The Hudson Bay Company have several posts situated on the water courses in the interior of the country; the principle one, at Fort Vancouver, on the north eastern bank of the Columbia River, about eighty or one hundred miles from its mouth. It is known, by information recently received, that the English company have a small land on this river, and that they have ordered a saw mill, and are cutting timber on the territory claimed by the United States, and are shipping it in considerable quantities to the Sandwich Islands.

☞ Give us schools where the sons of the richest, and the sons of the poor sit side by side. The New England boys go this system.—*Kalamazoo Herald.*

A car, calculated to carry 64 passengers, and furnished with a stove, commenced running over the Rail Road Track on New Year's day; others on the same plan are soon to follow.—*Ib.*

Great excitement has been generally created among the merchants of Mobile, in consequence of the passage of a bill through the lower House of the Alabama Legislature, declaring the business of a commission merchant, factor, or agent, in the city of Mobile, to be a public franchise, and that no person shall exercise or carry on that business except upon license, after having satisfied the Judge of the County Court of his or their good moral character, &c. It is entitled "An Act for the better regulation of trade in Mobile." A meeting of merchants was held at Mobile on the 13th, at which resolutions were passed declaring the act in question to be unconstitutional. The meeting adjourned to the 20th, with a view to the adoption of such measures as the case might seem to demand.

A Remedy.—Bleeding from a wounded limb can always be stopped till surgical assistance can be obtained, by tying a cord or handkerchief round it, above the wound, and twisting it hard with a stick.

A new alarm bell has been placed on the City Hall, in New York. Its weight is between 5000 and 6000 pounds.

A man boasting, in a company of ladies, that he had a very luxuriant head of hair, one of the damsels remarked that it was owing entirely to the *melloncuss* of the sad.

A good story is told of an old boatman from the Schuylkill, who repaired to the menagerie in Philadelphia, and seeing all its wonders, coolly addressed the chief exhibitor:—"Well, friend, I have seen all your big beasts, and zebras and zeplyrs, and hyenous, and them things—now, where's your *menagerie*? where's the cage? I want to look at *him*!"—*Baltimore Visitor.*

Several persons were looking at a very little horse. Some said it was the smallest horse they ever saw.

"By my faith," said an Irishman, "I have one as little as two of it."

Four members of the Pennsylvanian Senate are practical printers; and we know not how many members of the House are of the same *type.*

A Comical Sign Board.—Upon the door of a house in an old street, occupied by father and son, the former a blacksmith and publican, the latter a barber appears a board with the following inscription:

"J. Barnet & Son:—Blacksmith and barber's work done here, horse shoeing and shaving:—locks mended and hair curled, bleeding and teeth drawing, and other nursery work. All sorts of spirituous and malt liquors standing to the late hour act, and licensed to be drunk in the premises. N. B. Take notice my wife keeps cows, and takes in needle-work and points, &c. also washing—ladies reading and riding and other haughtiness and has assistants if reckoned to turn hornitory sewing, the Matthew matticks, and all other fanatical diversions."

Mr. Philo W. Hoyt, of this town has "got up" an improvement on the common mode of cradle rocking, which we should think might be of considerable utility.—The motion is produced by machinery attached to the bottom of the cradle, which must be wound up every 45 or 50 minutes the motion continuing until the weight is down. It is quite a labor saving concern, and would be a contrivance for those who have got cross babies, and no time to tend to them.—*Danbury Times.*

Every man ought to endeavor at usefulness, not by pulling others down, but by raising himself, and enjoy the pleasure of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity.

Want of Confidence.—It is a striking proof of the distrust which exists in the commercial circles that there should be "thirteen millions," of private deposites, laying unemployed in the N. York City Banks. The fact appears in the statement of the Bank Commissioners of last month.

Among the items received on the Hudson by the Erie canal, we notice the singular one of 6000 lbs. of oil of peppermint valued at $30,000.

Entry of the Queen into London.—This took place the 9th of Nov. and was a splendid affair. A diamond ornament of great value fell from her majesty's magnificent dress as she alighted from her carriage at Guildhall. The ornament was broken to pieces and the jewels dispersed. Every diamond was recovered.

The Gothic hall of Guildhall was illuminated with 14 splendid gas stars. The Duke of Wellington was one of the groupe that made an avenue for the Queen when she retired from Guildhall to her carriage. The banquet is described by all present as the most superb ever given there.

One of the chandeliers lent by the Goldsmith's company consisted of solid cassie gold weighing 1000 ounces. Mrs. Magee an American lady, wife of a merchant of Liverpool, was a guest—the only American lady present, and attracted great admiration by her beauty.

No less than 19 persons received broken legs, arms, &c. and were carried into St. Bartholomew's hospital the day of the Queens entry into London.

The gas illumination of the Gothic Hall made it look like a fairy palace. Between the panels of painted glass, which composed the gigantic lamps, were placed hundreds of glass prisms, which produced rainbow illusions in showers of light of every color. To these add the superb chandeliers, and at the end of the hall a star of 1500 gas lights, in circling the words "God save the Queen." The number of burners in the last was 4500, and that the cut glass employed weighed over a ton. The arch-shape across V R. had 2000 jets of light. In the gothic cornices were 5800 jets, each jet equal to 3 wax candles. The whole illumination within was equal to 46,000 wax candles.

The thermometer at Albany was 6 degrees below zero Saturday morning Dec. 23d. The river was passable with loaded sleds. Navigation yet open to Newburg.

For the Plainfield Union.

Basket of Fragments.

No. VII.

New Jersey is one of the middle states, and was settled by the Dutch and Swedes. This state was granted to Sir George Carteret, who came from the island of Jersey which lies in the British channel, in honor of whom it was called Jersey. The proprietors of New Jersey surrendered their right of government to Queen Anne, on the 17th of April, 1702, which was accepted by her Majesty on the same day in due form. The governors of New York were appointed the governors of this province from the time of surrender, to the year 1738.

The governor is chosen annually, by a joint vote of the council and assembly at their first joint meeting, after each annual election. The governor is president of council.

The governor and council form a court of appeals, in the last resort in all cases of law: and they possess the power of pardon to criminals after condemnation. The governor's salary is $2000 per annum, or $5,50 per day. There have been in this state 36 different governors.

Trenton, the capital, is situated at the head of tide water on the Delaware, 30 miles north of Philadelphia. This state is 160 miles long and 70 broad, containing 5,312,000 acres, and 360,000 inhabitants.

The constitution of New Jersey was adopted July 2d, 1776; and no revision has since taken place, except that the Legislature has undertaken to explain its provisions in particular parts.

The members of council and assembly are elected annually, on the 2d Tuesday in October.

Each county sends one member of council;—and one member of assembly for every 6000 inhabitants. The legislature meets at Trenton annually, on the 4th Tuesday in October. O.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Cushing:

I noticed in your last the communication of a "Charity," suggesting the propriety of forming a society by the ladies for the relief of the poor. There is no object more praiseworthy, or which will do more honor to the fair ones of our village,—and if those faces do not belie their feelings, there is no one in which they will engage with more avidity.

If it will be any encouragement to such a work you are at liberty to promise them, that sometime between now and spring, I will deliver a course of lectures on Phrenology, in Plainfield, the proceeds of which shall be placed at their disposal, provided a society is formed within two weeks from this time, and shall have collected $20 from other sources, before the close of the course. If several societies be formed, the proceeds shall be divided among them in proportion to what each has procured from other sources, either as contributions from others, or the proceeds of their own labors. I have made the same offer to the ladies of Rahway, and should have done as much to those of Plainfield before now, but to my surprise I found no such society existing.

Yours respectfully,

A. C. DAYTON.

For the Plainfield Union.

To the Ladies of Plainfield, and vicinity.

I am willing, dear sisters, positively to acknowledge that I was delighted, overwhelmed with delight, to find one whose heart was excited in behalf of the suffering poor. Long have I desired that our energies might be aroused to exerting an influence in their behalf, for surely we who are professing Christians, are loudly called upon to act in this noble cause; great is the reward offered to all who will give in the name of Jesus. Let us then march boldly and unitedly forward in the good work. Let this be our motto, to say little and act more, for what is precept without example? what is faith without works? We may shed tears, bitter tears, at the recital of every tale of woe: our hearts may be called into warm sympathy at beholding cold, naked and starving humanity, but all this deep and tender feeling will neither warm, clothe and feed them, without works.

I would advise a regular and systematic course of proceeding, as by so doing, much more can be accomplished in the same time. Once a week is as often probably as we can conveniently assemble, perhaps oftener, for many of us I am aware are entirely dependent on our own exertions for subsistence, consequently have but little time or money to give. But this is no reason why we should not engage, most of us have a little to spare, and the reward is not in proportion to the quantity or quality of the substance given, but in accordance I humbly trust to the purity, willingness, and disinterestedness of the heart.

Have not all of us cast off garments, that might at our leisure be repaired and rendered serviceable? A little now and then taken from our larder would, I trust, hardly be missed by even those who at first view, think they have nothing to give. But I would say let us be willing to sacrifice something, take up the cross and deny ourselves a few trappings and trimmings, which only gratify pride, that we may thereby be enabled to cast a greater portion into the treasury.

If no gentleman would volunteer to procure a suitable place for our assembling for the purpose of entering upon a more systematic plan of operation, I believe something would be done forthwith. He who styles himself "Charity," would be a very suitable intercedent.

A PHILANTHROPIST.

Plainfield, Jan. 3d, 18 8.

Highly Important FROM CANADA.

The Upper Canada Gazette Extraordinary brings us the message of Sir Francis Head, at the opening of Parliament. It relates, of course, almost exclusively to the recent events in the province, and those now in progress on our side.

Of the latter Gov. Head speaks in strong but calm and impressive language. He expresses forcibly the surprise and regret with which he has found the province entrusted to him by his sovereign, invaded by a people with whom that sovereign is at peace, and to whom no provocation has been given.

In conclusion, Sir Francis says that finally anticipating from the American people a noble vindication of their government and institutions, and holding it but just to allow them a reasonable time to do so, he has communicated with the governor of New York and the British minister at Washington; and while awaiting their replies, has reinforced the militia by a strong corps of observation on the frontier, and made arrangements for a levy en masse of the militia, should their services unhappily be required.

Buffalo Times and Democrat, Mon. Dec. 30th.

STEAMBOAT CAROLINE BURNT.

Twenty-two Lives Lost!!!

Capt. Kosker, of the schooner Agnes Burton and F. Emmons of this city, have just brought news by express from Schlosser, of an attack made this morning upon the steamboat Caroline lying at that place, which resulted in the destruction of the boat, and the death of TWENTY-TWO of her crew—only two escaping.

It is asserted that the attack was made about 9 o'clock, by five boats of armed loyalists, containing from 100 to 150 men, who guarding the gangways and cried "no quarter."

The Caroline was then set on fire, and finally drifted out into the current, and went over the falls.

4 o'clock, P. M.

☞ A letter has been received by Dr. Ely Johnson, from Gen. Von Rensselaer, that the British forces are actually landing on Grand Island.

The following proclamation was issued by the acting Mayor of Buffalo.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 30, 1837, noon.

Fellow Citizens: The report that outrages have been committed by persons from Canada upon the lives and property of our inhabitants, are justly calculated to excite in our bosoms that spirit which is so worthy of American citizens.

All legal measures will be promptly taken to prevent any further aggression; and you will be called upon as fast as your services are required. In the mean time, I enjoin you all to act with discretion, and *only* under that direction of the proper authorities.

The Common Council having placed ample means at my disposal for the defence of the city, nothing will be wanting on my part to insure the safety of all—and for that purpose I feel assured that I shall be fully sustained by you.

A competent and well armed city guard, of respectable citizens, has been organized, under the authority of the common council, and sworn in as a city patrol.

The Brigadier General has issued the following orders:—A requisition has been made on me by the sheriff of Erie county for the services of the 47th Brigade of the militia of this state, to aid in executing the laws.

It is therefore hereby ordered, that the several regiments composing said Brigade, rendezvous at Buffalo without delay, armed and equipped as become citizen soldiers.

Melancholy Dream and its fulfilment.—Angel Luck, a workman in Mr. Albert Cumman's copper mine, near Somerville, in this county, was crushed to death by falling stone and earth, on Friday last. Mr. C. gives the following circumstance in the Somerville Messenger:

On Monday morning 18th inst. Angel Luck, a German, being about 3 months in this country, and employed by me, stated to Peter Tillman; (where he boarded) and family, that he had dreamt that morning, that he, while working in the mines was struck on the head with a heavy stone from above, by which he was crushed down and that no attempted to catch his breath but could not, upon which he awoke and upon taking it time to rise went down stairs, looked at the clock and found it exactly three!

Angel Luck among others was yesterday employed in the main shaft to prepare for about 50 feet abandoned rails and under the direction of the Captain, he aided in arranging a part of posts, and while thus employed, he observed the post about to be raised, and desired the captain to give it a stroke with the pick, which he did and was as instantaneously struck down, and although the pair of posts gave way under the crush, and three other miners, if possible, were more exposed to danger, none of them were hurt. The above are facts. A. F. CAMMANN.

Distressing Intelligence.—All the Mandan Nation dead but fourteen Men!—We have just learned by a gentleman from Washington, in whose authority we can implicitly rely, that all the tribes of the Mandan nation are dead but *fourteen* men! The distemper is now raging to a frightful extent among the Black Feet, and Assineboines, and other tribes. It is even stated that the greater part of the Assineboines have also fallen victims. The Mandan nation is extinct; and for three or four days more therefore, the curious may behold the portraits of the chieftains of that noble tribe—now all that is left of them—at Catlin's Gallery, Stuyvesant Institute.—*Star.*

The ratio of imposters among the London street beggars is found to be ninety-nine out of one hundred.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, January 18, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Legislature of this state met at Trenton, yesterday, 9th inst. agreeable to adjournment.

Morris and Essex Rail Road.—This work was completed from Newark to Morristown on the last day of '37. It was travelled over for the first time on New Year's day, with the locomotive and cars, with a large company. The entire distance was travelled in a little over an hour and a half.

The news from Canada this week is highly interesting and important, as will be seen. If things continue in the present course much longer a war with England would seem inevitable. Notwithstanding the efforts of our government to preserve our neutrality, the enthusiasm of those on or near the Canada line, have led them to do many things in opposition to the wishes and in favor of the insurgents—and the Canada rebels have also committed much violence to our nation. The destruction of an American steamboat in one of our ports with the loss of 22 lives, and the invasion of our territory, Grand Island, is more than we can well put up with. We earnestly hope, however, that every thing will yet be settled in peace.

Anti-Slavery Petitions.—We are pleased to see that many of the northern journals are highly indignant at the passage of Mr. Patton's resolution on this subject, in the House, which we published in our last. They are justly so; for it seems to us that the resolution strikes at the very root of the sacred right of petition, a right expressly guaranteed by the constitution to every individual of the Union. What avails it that we have yet the *right of petition, if we are told beforehand that our* petitions are not to be read, printed, or debated on!—The violent, turbulent, and even treasonable proceedings which ushered in that resolution, should have been met with strong disapprobation—not a yielding to their wishes;—ought to have made a warning against a repetition of the act in all future time, rather than an inducement.

Remember the Poor.—We would respectfully direct attention to the communications of Dr. A. C. Dayton, and of the lady who writes under the signature, 'A Philanthropist,' on this subject. The very liberal offer of the former, and the excellent suggestions of the latter, we sincerely hope will be complied with—and we have no reason to suppose that they will not.

The weather is now warm and pleasant, and the winter thus far has been remarkably mild, but we cannot expect it long to remain so. An inclement season awaits us,—what thou doest, therefore, do quickly.

Abolition.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, says there is a party springing up at the South, popular, fanatical, and desperate,—and that if our nation escapes this danger, it is more than can be expected. He says, "An old gentleman, for many years, but not now a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, told me to say that he never till now felt any fear for the stability of the Union; but that he now believed that the Federal government would be broken up by the slavery question."

We noticed in our last that we feared the year 138 would be more disastrous to our nation than the year just past. The *particular* things we most fear at present are,

1st, War with England,

2d, War with Mexico,

3d, Alliance between the two powers against us; and, 4th, more to be feared than all, a dissolution of the Union.

In the present aspect of affairs, neither of these are very improbable.

☞ Near half of the reading matter of the present number of the Union is original communications from our townsmen. We think such communications, in one generally known in the village, be calculated to make the paper more interesting to our townsmen, than all selected matter, and as the press is owned by Plainfield and vicinity, it is our duty, and our intention to *make it as interesting to them as possible.* Bring in your communications therefore, and though we cannot publish all, we will publish all that we have room for after giving *all the news* of importance which we can obtain.

We present to our patrons this week a specimen of the paper which we intend to use during the *whole* of the next volume. It will hereafter be *better printed*, and contain more reading matter, as we have not yet made all our arrangements for the year at volume, which we think our patronage will warrant.

By the last dates from Canada, we learn that the Royalists have not invaded Grand Island, and of the crew of the Caroline only nine are missing—of which only one, it is certain, was killed, though it is supposed, more were.

Gov. Marcy has sent a special message to the legislature communicating the intelligence above given, and suggests the necessity of keeping an armed force for the protection of our citizens and to prevent aggressions on both sides.

Later.—The President has issued his proclamation, which, after stating that the inefficiency of the measures heretofore used to prevent our neutrality being broken, thus concludes:

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained and the faith of treaties observed, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, do most earnestly exhort all the citizens of the United States who have thus violated their duties to return peaceably to their respective homes; and I do hereby warn them, that any persons who shall contravene the neutrality of the Government by intervening in an unlawful manner with the affairs of the neighboring British Provinces, will render themselves liable to arrest and punishment under the laws of the United States, which will be rigidly enforced; and, also, that they will receive no aid or countenance from their Government into whatever difficulties they may be thrown by the violation of the laws of their country, and of the territory of a neighboring and friendly nation.

January, 5th, 1838.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

By the President:

JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

Gen. Scott is now on his way to Buffalo, clothed with full power to prevent all intercourse of our nation with Navy Island.

Letters from Niagara state that Col. Mac Nab positively disavows having authorized the seizure of the steam boat Caroline on the American side. His orders were to take her if she could be taken in the British waters, but not elsewhere.

☞ We have received a communication from a correspondent at Newark, subscribing himself "A Constant Reader," in which he states that the poetical article in our last, "Old Year and New Year," was not original. When we published it, we had no doubt of its originality, but soon after we suspected it. It first appeared in the Ladies' Magazine; in 1828.

We have heard the address of Mr. Bailey, before the Young Men's Temperance Society, on Friday Evening last, spoken extremely well of. We were unable to attend.

The Jerseyman has so much advertising patronage, that in order to give more reading matter, he says he must enlarge his sheet—which he intends to do in the spring. A sure sign of prosperity.

We are very glad to see by the following extract from the Nacodoches Chronicle, a paper printed in Texas, that the Texans themselves do not wish to be united to our Republic.

"THE QUESTION.—"Would the annexation of Texas to the United States conduce to the interests of the former?" was discussed on Saturday evening last, by the members of the Texas Philosophical Society, in this place, and decided in the negative. We believe that nine-tenths of the Texans, though they were in favor of the annexation when they expected an overwhelming force of invaders, have not the least disposition now to sacrifice their nationality and dear bought laurels to become an insignificant and remote link in the United States. If we remain, in the language of our Constitution—*Free, Sharereign, and Independent* of all nations, the tide of emigration will soon enable us to carry our arms to California."

The Spanish Government has ratified the treaty with Mexico, acknowledging their independence.

The citizens of New York are petitioning their Legislature, to repeal the small note law. There is a petition in the city for this purpose more than an eighth of a mile long, filled with names.

The City Hall Bell.—It grieves us to say that the new bell was broken on New Year's night while in the act of being rung for the fire by which the Catharine St. church was injured. It certainly is a little extraordinary that nothing can be got to stand in that unfortunate spot; but so it is.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

The Legislature of New York met at Albany on Tuesday, 2d inst. The message was delivered on the same day. The governor recommends a repeal of the restraining law, or the passage of a general banking law under which all who feel so disposed may embark in that business with the same privileges as incorporated institutions. He thinks the difficulties in which the country has been involved in a great degree attributable to the recommendation of a large surplus revenue to the United States, and the use of it by the banks. This being in view of our difficulties, it is quite natural that he should approve, as he does, of the Sub Treasury or special deposit plan, of receiving and disbursing the public monies.—*Newark Eagle.*

Joseph Egerton, Esq. of Teignmouth, Eng. has left £10,000 to various charitable institutions.

The merchants of New York are signing a memorial to Congress for having the great mail expedited, and the express suspended.

Competition is hot at work between the New York and Providence steamboats. The fare is reduced on some days to one dollar.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—*Farewell to Wood and Coal!* Mr. James Cook, (a very appropriate name) passenger of the gas works at Paisley Scotland, has discovered that Gas may be substituted for coals as fuel in warming houses, cooking operations, &c. The principle is very simple, consisting only in the mixture of gas with five or six times its bulk of atmospheric air, and the burning of mixture through wire gauze.—Supposing then the fire is wanted near the ordinary position of the grate, a gas pipe is laid to the spot, and the jet is fixed pointing upwards, so as to be about four inches from the floor or hearth stone. This jet is surrounded with a sheet iron pipe, or cylinder, of a diameter from 3½ to 7 inches, according to the quantity of fire wanted, and of the height required, say from one to three feet; and the top of the cylinder is covered with a piece of fine wire gauze, kept in its place by a small iron hoop, circumscribing the cylinder in the same way as the hair cloth is secured on the common stove.

The atmospheric air is supplied by having the bottom of the above cylinder fixed on supports a few inches above the floor, and the gas is thus so regulated by dampers as to obtain exactly the quantity found best. An iron plate for cooking is fixed a few inches over the gauze, and thus these fixtures may carry on the cooking operations while they serve as mantle piece ornaments in the drawing room, bed chamber, &c.

One jet will not only do the cooking for a small family, but also heat an ordinary sized room. Kindling wood, puffing, bellows-blowing, cinder, ashes, dust, &c. so annoying, expensive, and time-consuming, are thus happily dispensed with. A person in kindling a fire has only to turn the stop-cock, apply a lucifer or other match, and his fire in a second is in readiness for boiling a kettle or frying a beef steak, either of which it *will do in a very few minutes.*

☞ Mr. Cook, who has done any more than other person in Scotland to improve gas illumination has no intention of taking out a patent and what is a miracle in these times, has generously communicated the above invaluable discovery for the benefit of the world. We have frequently described gas cooking apparatus in this city, but this is a vast improvement on that.—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

Damages against a Town.—Mr. Ephriam B. Cutler has recovered a verdict of $1200 damages of the town of Medford, Mass., for injury sustained by his wife, a bone of whose arm was broken, by being overturned in a chaise, in the night time owing to a block of granite encumbering the highway.

The Worcester Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months. The nett earnings, after paying all expenses, for the last six months, were $81,000, and the dividend declared leaves a reserve of $31,000.

ENIGMA No. XXX.

What three numbers multiplied by 4 will give 5 for the answer. WILLIAM.

Answer to Enigma, No. 28.

From 987654321=45
Take 123456789=45

Rem. 864197532=45.

Answer to Enigma, No. 29.

4563 miles. Y.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

☞ We have received from each of the following gentlemen, $2,00 in advance payment for the 2d volume of the Union, which commences two weeks from this day:

Jno. W. Craig, Ezra Fairchild, Allen Wilson, Berry & Dunham George Thorn, James C. Ayres Zechariah Webster, Jacob Thorn, Thomas S. *Alberti, Isaac Titsworth, Samuel L. Pound.* In all, $22.

MARRIED.

In Newark, 3d inst. by Rev. Mr. Rogers of Scotch Plains, Mr. Wm. T. Lewis, of Springfield, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Charles A. Fowler.

At Elizabethtown, 30th ult. Mr. Calvin Osborn aged 76, to Mary Headly, aged 77.

DIED.

Near Union Village, on Wednesday, 3d inst. Jane, wife of David N. Ruckman, aged 34.

In Newburgh, 1st inst. Mr. David Hill, aged 32, brother of the Rev. Mr. Hill of this place.

In Somerville, 28th ult. Mr. Joseph Horton, a patriot of the Revolution, aged 79 years.

For the Plainfield Union.

At Cedar Brook, Plainfield, Jan. 1st, Edwin Murrill, aged 11 years and 7 months.

But yesterday, with buoyant step
Like us, he went and came!
The glow of health suffused his cheek,
Youth's vigor nerved his frame!
Promise of life was on his brow;—
But where that step—that promise now?

His merry whistle, on the air
With morning light arose;
As forth he hastened to the charge
The youthful peasant knows:
'Tis heard no more, at break of day—
Those joyous notes have died away!

Ah! where's that form, which but so late
The school bell's sound obeyed,
When young ambition woke desires,
Which sickness early stayed?
That form lies cold beneath the sod—
The spirit hath returned to God!

Yet weep not ye who gave him birth!
Nor ye, who owned the ties
Of love fraternal—severed here,
To fasten in the skies!
Let not the bleeding heart rebel,
Hope whispers—With the lad, 'tis well!"

E. C. S.

Fair Play!!

I AM very anxious to have the settling of my own business myself, but as I am about to leave the place, I shall be under the necessity of leaving all my unsettled accounts in the hands of some person for collection, a word to the wise is sufficient. ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Jan. 9th, 1838. 51 3m*

A FARM For Sale.

Containing about 90 acres,

SITUATE in the township of Warren, county of Somerset N. J. bordering on the Passaic River four and a half miles north of Plainfield. On said farm is a good convenient Dwelling House, and a large new barn inclosed with pine and cedar. There is a good proportion of wood and timber on said farm with excelent meadow and plough land with a variety of fruit and a never failing stream of water running near the door. This farm may be bought a bargain and the terms accommodating, any persons wishing to view or purchase the farm will call on the subscriber in Plainfield DAVID CONE.

Dec. 27th, 1837. 49 tf

Valuable FARM *For Sale,* AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be Sold at Public Auction on Tuesday the 23d of January inst., at one o'clock P. M., *on the Premises, the Farm belonging to the* Subscriber, situate at the village of New-Market, Middlesex county, N. J. seven miles from New-Brunswick, four from Plainfield, one from the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road, on the direct road from Elizabethtown to Somerville. Said Farm contains one hundred and fifty acres of first rate Land, twenty of which is covered with Wood and Timber.

On said Farm is a good two story dwelling House with extensive out buildings, all in good repair. On the premises is a good Appleorchard of 200 Trees of the best of grafted fruit. The Farm is as pleasantly situated as any other in the State of New-Jersey. A large part of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for a term of years. Title indisputable, and sold free from all incumbrance. For further particulars enquire of John Giles, near the premises or of the Subscriber No. 130 Market-street, Newark, N. J. NEHEMIAH R. MORSE.

New-Market, Jan. 1, 1838. 50 3w *

Notice

IS hereby given that Application will be made to the next sitting of the Legislature in February next, for an act incorporating a Mining Company, to be located near Plainfield, in the township of Warren, in the County of Somerset, with a capital of $100,000.

Dated, Dec, 20th, 1837. 48 6w.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield January 1 1838.

Thomas Blanchard, (2) Plainfield, L
Georgiana Brown, Benjamin Runyon,
Jane V. Clawson, Morris F. Randolph,
Isaac Cole, Talmag Rose,
Joshua Compton, Deborah Ruff,
John J. Curtis, Ann Runyon,
Wm. S. Dunham, Caroline Fitz Randolph
Samuel Frazee, John Squier,
Matthias F. Garthwaite, Thomas Stead,
Mrs. David Gallup, Jedediah Shotwell,
Wm. M. Jennings, Randolph S. Stiles,
Daniel Kave, Adeline Stewart,
John Laing, Edward Thomas,2
Wm. B. T. Lane, 2 Freeman Tucker,
Terrence Maguire, Huldah Terry,
Sarah Marsh, James Thorn Jr.
Oliver B. Manning, James Thorn,
Wm. E. Mundy, Jotham Townsend,
James Moore, Abigal P. Townsend,
Jas. M. Margerson, George Thorn, 2
Sandy Mc Jord, James S. Vail,
Chils McCord, Voorhies VanFleet,
Lucia Anne Martin, Elizabeth VanJones,
Isaac S. Parker, Gideon Wooden,
Winslow Parkhust, Cornelius Waldron,
Peter K. Post, Eden S. Webster,
Asa Pound, Reuben Worth,
Austin Parkhust, Caroline Williams,
Elizabeth Parker, Elizabeth Webster,

Those calling for the above letters Please say advertised. J. MANNING P. M.

NOTICE *Of Domestic Attachment.*

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, hath been duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, Jr. Clerk.

Cornelius Bones, *Atty.*

Nov. 22. 44 3m.

Job Printing

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS, *Bonds, Deeds,* all kinds of *Legal Blanks,* LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by E. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE subscribers being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his valuable

TAN-YARD,

Situated in the village of Plainfield, on the Main street, in about the centre of the village, being in Westfield township, Essex county.

There is in the Tan-Yard, a good currying shop 2 stories high; 32 by 16 feet, 2 mahogany finishing ables, 1 stone scouring table, and one good stuff do in the drying loft, and a good set of tools; a good barn, 30 feet square, a good bark house, 50 by 21 feet, Gale's patent bark mill attached, beam house, stone lime house, &c. &c. Mill race running through it with water plenty and handy. Said Tan Yard is in good repair, buildings good and some of them new, and is one of the best stands in the state for bark, hides and skins, and in a good neighborhood for retailing leather. Any person wishing to settle himself in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon. *Also,*

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite said Tan-yard, 2 stories high, 18 by 36, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop, or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house, Wood house, a never failing well of water with pump in it, a variety of fruit,—every thing snug and in good repair. *Also,* A Four Acre LOT, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, and very handy for pasture or tillage. Any person wishing to buy or rent will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Dec. 12th, 1837.

$500 WANTED,

FOR which Real Estate Security will be given on Property worth four times the amount. Enquire at this office. Nov. 29th.

Notice,

IS hereby given that application will be made to the adjourned sitting of the Legislature of this State for an alteration of 7th section of the Charter of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company so as to admit persons as Members of Said Company. C. BOICE, Secretary.

By order of the directors.

December 11th 1837. 47 6t

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel Just received, and for sale cheap, by Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by B. M. PRICE, Oct. 24. Rahway.

Dentistry.

Attend to your Teeth!

THE undersigned will be happy to wait on any who may require his services, either at his room at Mr. J. Thorn's Hotel, or at their dwellings.

TEETH CLEANED and restored to their original whiteness and beauty, without pain or the least injury to the teeth.

DECAYING TEETH restored to health, and effectually prevented from decaying more.

DISEASES of the GUMS and mouth, fetid breath, &c. will receive special attention.

IRREGULARITIES of CHILDREN'S TEETH prevented or remedied.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and see his Premium incorruptible Teeth.—A very superior article, perfectly natural in appearance,—which will never decay or change their color, and may be USED for all the purposes of chewing. They will be inserted with little and often with no pain, and at prices to suit.

A. COOPER DAYTON,
Surgeon Dentist.

☞ Dr. D. intends to make Plainfield his residence a part of every year. All his operations on the teeth are warranted to stand. Those who wish to see specimens of his work are referred to Messrs. Jacob Thorn, Z. Webster, and many others, for whom work was done last spring.

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE, Oct. 24. Rahway.

French Merinos,

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of B. M. PRICE

Rahway, Nov. 14. 42*

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large *Assortment, For Sale by*

B. M. PRICE, Oct. 24. Rahway.

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Blue, Brown and Drab Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Oct. 19

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.
Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

House and Job Painting.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK

Blue, Brown and Drab Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by
Oct. 24. B. M. PRICE,
Rahway.

Merinos, Merinoes,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by
Oct. 18. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Tinctures, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.
Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2tf

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Trustum Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron Stoves, For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at the very Lowest Prices.

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Boosweg, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy. J. N. DENNISON.
Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 4f

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by
6 f CRAIG & SHOTWELL

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.
BERRY & DUNHAM.
Plainfield, July 13th, 1837 29

Stoves In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves*, at the *Residence of Platt Drake, Main st*, Plainfield, next door to I. Titsworth's currying shop, which will be sold by him for us, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.
J. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 2m*

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale by
Nov. 14. B. M. PRICE.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing bannisters, Newel posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs in mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1½ do; 1 do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards—White Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Pailing; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.
KEHEMIAH FINCH.
Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just made an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH

at very low prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers, will have an opportunity of paying CASH, some before the 1st of October, next.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Plainfield, 8th mo. 1837. 34

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by
S. M. PRICE, Rahway

Bound brook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the Union House,) in Somerville, would respectfully inform the friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Bound brook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The building and out-accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the furniture new and obliging. From his former experience in a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their arrivals this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the handiest terms.

Bound brook, January 2, 1837 2tf

Cooking Stoves.

J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being done with the utmost dispatch, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the stove business, we are willing to recommend the following as in our opinion to be the best stoves:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,
Church & Stanley's Philadelphia patent for wood,
C. Postley's for wood; and the
Old fashioned 4 plate, wash hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

The celebrated Kesterboch cooking stoves, from Philadelphia, for coal only. These Stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hess's and Price's make from Philadelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Church's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Ranges and common Iron stoves of all size. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices. We will also procure any patterns we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.

Rahway, Nov. 1st. 41

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE.
☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by SAMUEL L. POUND & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts who ild be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.
Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 32tf*

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Cheap Dry Goods At Kensett's New-Store, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

PERSONS about making their Fall and Winter Purchases, are respectfully invited to call and examine his ex ensive assortment. The liberal patronage the subscriber has received from all parts of the country, assures him they will regard for their time and trouble. Black Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cords and Fancy Cassimeres, of every variety, at prices as low as ever before offered to the public. French, English and Gro de Naples Merinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors; Merino, Rob Roy, and common Shawls; Double width English Merinos, 3s a yard, single width 1 shilling; Canton Flannel all colors, 14 per yd; Calicos and muslins at 6d; Paper hangings at 2 pence a yard.

A penny saved is two earned, says Poor Richard. THO. KENSETT.
Nov. 8. 42 4w*

A CHANCE FOR CASH.

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Fellow Plank, and
Rave stuff, for Wagon Work,
30 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
Lath for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 32 2m*

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM
Plainfield, Dec mber 27, 1836. 1 tf

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The color with which it flows and follows the pen, the superior black mass which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying sufficiently, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become pasty or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great or Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate writing, which renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be imparted by sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watchmaker, Plainfield N. J.
Nov 25. 19tf

List of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let house,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS.

Books.—Porter's Travels,
Scrap Books,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo.
Smollet's Roderick Random, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Quain's Poems, 2 vols.
Brooklyn Hymns, 2 vols. in one.
Crook in the Lot, a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet.
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Baxter's Dying thoughts.
Beauties of Locke,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Fenelon's Telemachus.
Dodd on Death,
English Reader.
Life of Franklin,
Large Assortment of Ornaments.—Pocket &c.
Webster's Spelling Books.
Murray's small grammar.
A large lot of Pay books
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.
Steel Pens, 6 kinds.
Wafers,
India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.
Wafers, or Wholesale!
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Albums and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.
SEAR'S BILLS.

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 5 shillings per bushel; and 300 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground plaster from 2½ to 3 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.
New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, so far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each comprise a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the southern bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of that ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit a continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever called for. As I intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to their knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may be safely taken by persons of both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the directions, will be to excite and maintain a healthy irritation in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to cleanse entirely the liver, and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise circulation—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

Plainfield English School.

☞ The next Term of this School will commence *Monday, Nov. 27th*, under the direction of

Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE,

in the Basement Room of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, Nov. 21st.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, respectfully gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in saw ing at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Shingle, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA A. SEAMAN
WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 26, 1836. 1 tf

CHEAP FOR CASH.

New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; embellished with occasional and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood; original and translated and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and romances—and in short—a periodical somewhat similar to Ainsworths and to both—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—musical and literary intelligence—original sketches of distinguished characters, by persons engaged expressly and exclusively for the journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the public—and a selection of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the scenic drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will retain its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish, and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant and entertaining periodicals or repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the present year, are of a character by which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of America's scenery, cities and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Washing Machine, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the clothes, and with as much ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a full Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.
Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week, or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to my friends, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine. MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article, by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.
Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street.
6tf NEW-YORK.

To Rent,

THE New, large and elegant 2 Story House, next to the new Seventh Day Baptist meeting house. It contains 11 rooms, and finished in the attic.

Possession given immediately.

Application to be made to John Wilson, Esq. or to J. A. Wood.

W. W. TODD.
Plainfield, Nov. 7, 1837. 42*

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots, on Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel; contains a near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield August 10. 33

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, for Sale at this Office. Merchants and others will please to call and look at the kind of Wrapping paper. Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 16th.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Free Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume I. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1838. Number 52.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Wednesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cumming Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. *One square for a year $10.* Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Plainfield
Classical Institution

Jacob A. Wood's Boarding and Day School is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Ostave Marmat.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

NEW CHEAP STORE,
IN RAHWAY.

The Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cloths, *Cassimeres*, Vestings, *Sattinets*, Beaverets, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Tuns, *Molasses*, Cheese, Tobacco, Rice, Cotton & Cotton Yarn & Fine Salt, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of *Plainfield & its vicinity are* invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 5th. Rahway.

STEAM POWER
Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

Now in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order. *MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together* with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES & HARDWARE. Berry & Dunham would inform their friends & and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods. *They also offer for sale*—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c. &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.
Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his *friends and the public, that he has*

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.
JOSEPH DENNISON.
Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 tf*

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

That I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.
Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Plainfield Union.

The Bride's Lament.

What to me are cooling zephyrs?
What to me are skies of blue?
While I pass long days of mourning,
For the one I love most true!

What are fields, though decked with verdure,
Or foliaged forests smiling near,
If of his voice, there is no echo
In the breeze to greet mine ear?

What are pearls, though set with rubies,
Or the gold from India's shore,
Since brighter visions than have left me,
Of him I prized and valued more?

Gone, O, gone, alas and whither,
Whither has my true love fled?
Has he sought for distant regions?
Ah me! he's numbered with the dead.

So now farewell vain earth! thy glory,
Wealth and beauty I despise,
No joys are mine before I meet him,
My fond husband in the skies.

Azar.

From the New York Mirror.

On the Use of Tobacco:

Being incoherent, abstract and unconnected ideas floating in the Brain, while the smoke is curling from the Pipe.

BY LUCIE TODD.

"This Indian weed, now withered quite,
Though green at noon, at down at night,
Shows thy decay—
All flesh is hay, (grass.)
Thus think and smoke tobacco!

And when the smoke ascends on high,
Then thus behold the vanity
Of worldly stuff,
Gone with a puff;
Thus think and smoke tobacco."

Now, what do you think of this, you *Anti-Narcotick and Broken Pipe Association?* The above two stanzas are only part of a very long and a very orthodox poem, extracted from Ralph Erskine's gospel sonnets, entitled, "*Tobacco Spiritualized*," and published in Edinburgh, about the middle of the last century, with a number of recommendations. Now, this worthy divine used to compose his best sermons with a long pipe in his mouth, his person propped upright in an armchair, his left leg resting on a bunch of Scotch heather, with his face turned upward, watching the wreaths of smoke ascend on high. It was then that the young ideas shot up from the heart to the head. He would take his stand on a hill side, with the sky for a canopy, and preach two hours on a stretch, to an audience of more than five thousand, without a note to mar his eloquence, nor a written sermon within a mile of him. But now, we have a set of sin-ple men, the sons of silly women—readers, not preachers, of the gospel—who fulminate their bulls, or paper proclamations, against this powerful weed. It is well, these self-conceited mortals neither possess the spirit, nor the power, of Paul. Puff the seventh, otherwise our own and the heads of our pipes might be flying in the air, like the light shell of a *Wethersfield union. Have these men* never read of Sir Walter Raleigh, whose servant mistook the fumes of the pipe for the smoke of a volcanoe, issuing from the throat of his master? Have they never read of Sir Isaac Newton, who mistook the fore-finger on the right hand of his mistress for the stopper of his pipe, as he blew the smoke at the moon, where his bond had gone before? It is highly probable, had it not been for the ascending smoke, and for the contemplations that there from ensued, we never would have heard of the Newtonian system nor of the whole arcana of lunar observations. I think my friend Mr. Editor, it is a fact beyond all controversy, that the good, the wise and the great, in all ages, have been profound smokers. Columbus, Hudson and Americus, were all welcomed to these shores by the ancient sign of the tribes, bearing the calumet of peace. But observe; the long-pipes holds no communion with the whole fraternity of beardless cigar-smokers, whether they be male or female. It was on one of those mild, calm, clear, moonlight nights, which we have seen this season, even as late as the eight of December, I was sitting on my stoop, enjoying the quiet and sober luxury of the pipe; the river lay like a field of glass before me; the full-orbed moon dancing in the gentle ripple of the ebbing tide; the lights in the many upper and lower chambers in Ravenswood, where, *three* years ago, there stood only one solitary mansion; the laugh and the sound of mirth from the village of Yorkville, which, ten years ago, was one hard uncompromising rock of stone; the blaze from a thousand lamps on the Third-Avenue, stretching even beyond the heights of *Harlem*, where but lately trod the heavy foot of the shaggy bear, the light musqueeun of the Indian and the warlike tramp of the Hessian soldier. Approps: in repairing my old farm-house at the Cove, we found a cannon-ball which had lodged between the clapboards and the lath and plaster. My next neighbor, now fourscore and *two*, informs me, that he lived in the same house he now occupies, on the day of the battle of *Flatbush*; that a party of the retreating American army crossed at Hurlgate ferry: that a company of the British troops followed them to the river, but did not cross: that the Americans fired several shots from York Island at the British; and, as the Soldiers gathered around this house, (now mine,) it being kept as a tavern at that time, the Americans directed their fire at the house, which got pretty well peppered; that he had no doubt but that was one of the balls, (I have no doubt neither; said ball weighs about twelve pounds; I would not take a dollar a pound for it,) That night the British officers took up their head quarters in this same house. They did not think it worth while to follow up their victory, as from the sample they had seen through the day, they thought they could conquer the Americans at their leisure. They accordingly invited two or three dozen of the farmers' daughters from Newton, Hallett's Cove and the Dutch Hills, some of whose fathers were tories, and went willingly! the others thinking, *as, matters stood, that it was better to coax* the devil than to fight him, went, of course. Be this as it may, they kept up a regular *war-dance* with the Dutch lasses till daylight in the morning. Not so did Washington! He never slept in the lap of Delilah when his country's interest was at stake; for, before the drowsy Britoons (tired with war, wine and dancing,) had rubbed their heavy eyelids, he was mustering his ragged army in the streets of Morristown.

But to return to the lights of Harlem Heights, etc. The night was bland: every thing spoke of life peace and serenity. Thinks I to myself, how kind is the Giver of all good. He tempers the winds to the strength of the shorn lamb. How much this second summer mitigates the pressure. If the times are hard, the season is softer than usual. Banks and safety-funds may evaporate in smoke; but the bank of *Providence* will never suspend payment, as long as wood grows and water runs. By-the-by of the season. The signs of the times are all in favor of a mild winter. The *scarcity of wild-fruit*, as acorns, etc., is a sign that seldom or never fails. He that hangs *Creation* on his arm and feeds her at his board, when he sees a long winter at hand, provides an extra store of fruit in the woods to supply the needs of the raven, the squirrel and the sparrow. Of how much more value, in his sight, is man, than many *sparrows? Yet man to whom he has given reason*, power and faculties, above the brutes that perish, is the only animal, in all the creation of *God*, that acts contrary to nature, reason, religion and common sense. Were men in the day of prosperity, to look for adversity, in the day of summer to lay up for winter; were there no drunkards, nor foolish spendthrifts, our world would soon loose the slanderous nick-name of being miserable. Were one-tenth of the money that is spent in buying and tuning pianofortes, laid out in knitting-needles, and one fourth part of the time that is lost in jingling the machine, employed in making stockings, I verily believe the *balance of trade* would be in our favor, and you would not see so much splendid misery walking up Broadway. I do not think, Mr. Editor, you ever saw a piano in the habitation of the Friends nor did you ever see any splendid *misery* there. When I first saw New York, there was only one hosiery-store in the city; it was kept by Mr. Winslow, at number nine Wall-street; it was *a small concern, the profits of which were* sufficient to keep soul and body together; for in the hamest was obliged to shave people with Castle-soap and rain water to eke out a living. He was a barber by trade: not the sort of shavers with which Wall-street swarms at this day. Then, there was not a broker in Wall-street. *Mr. Winslow* was an Englishman by birth, always neat and clean in his clothes and person—obliging, too, and shaved the customers himself, with a clean apron, with cotton stockings, shining black shoes, and silver buckles, black silk or velvet small clothes, white muslin neck, clean shirt, (n t check, like those of the hateful dandies of our day,) his few scattering hairs carefully gathered behind and tied with a neat black ribband, his head powdered, like snow. In short, though a barber he was a gentleman of the old school; not like the old, withered, would-be dandies of our day, with a black-hair wig on their head, and a large bunch of whiskers on each side of their mouth, as *which* as the head-quarters of a Russian officer, for the month of December. Nothing, to me, appears more hateful; it looks like a flock of sheep, dressed in lambs'-wooll.

Mr. Winslow's shop was in an old frame-building next house to the corner of Wall and Broadstreets, on the Broadway side, in Wall street. The first house round the corner, in Broad street, was an old Dutch frame-building, *the gable-end* fronting the street, with five or six steps to climb up to the stoop, having a broad board on each side of the door, forming a comfortable seat for eight persons. There Jan Babb kept an iron gate manufactory, wherein to confine tame birds in a free country. It was from this stoop that *Gen. Hamilton addressed the sovereign people*, assembled in front of the old City-hall, in 1796, to consider on, dispose of and discuss, the merits of the famous Britain treaty, whose fate was then pending before Congress. His powerful arguments and eloquent language inflamed their plebeian souls. They cut short his speech, forced him from the stoop and dragged him through the gutter. Says I to myself, and this is all the thanks that you have got for fighting alongside of Washington, for the liberty of conscience and the freedom of speech. It was then proposed and carried by acclamation, to burn the treaty. So the hodmen and car-men the fish-men and clam-men the ash-men and water-men, adjourned to the bowling-green and set fire to the treaty, while the Irishmen beat the "*White Boys' March*," and Frenchmen sang, "*Dansa, la Carmanyol*." A large buttonwood tree stood at the corner of Broad and Wall-streets at that time. Not having seen a meeting of the sovereign people in a free country, I was curious to mark how matters were managed. Accordingly I got some one to help me among the branches, where I could see, and be out of harm's way.

But to return to the buttonwood tree. I verily believe it had stood there since the days of Governor Van Twiller. On the opposite corner, where Burtsell keeps his blank books, there stood the only watch-house then in New York. Next to the watch-house, in Broad-street, was the residence of the worthy and venerable Doctor Anthon. Lower down dwelt Conrad W. Ham, who, for crackers, cakes and oly-cookes, was second to none, (excepting Nicholas Bogat.) On the opposite side was the house of Alderman Nicole. These three were the last of the Mohicans, *and with them may be said to have perished the* last of the Dutch dynasty in Broad-street. Under this tree, on a warm afternoon or evening, I often listened to the jokes, tales and mirth, of these ancient neighbors, as they smoked their pipes and spoke of other times. But this tree is dead, plucked up by the roots, destroyed by the ruthless hand of improvement. It might have stood; there was room enough and to spare, on the pavement; but they dug a pit under its roots, wherein to stow Yankee rum and Jamaica spirits. I passed just as they had turned up its roots to the sun; it was in the month of May; the tree was in full leaf; there it lay, with its beautiful branches wallowing in the gutter. I thought it was adding insult to murder to have a tree cut down at this season of the year; so I wished a curse on every rum-cask and barrel that might supplant its place, hoping its hoops might burst, and the rum scald the hearts of the worms, instead of the lives of men.

But to return to the system of stocking-knitting. I verily believe, Mr. Editor, that if all the women in town and in the country were to commence knitting, before seven months the balance of trade would be in our favor. At present it is sadly the reverse: bills on London fifteen per cent above par. Now, I think the *suspension* of stocking-knitting lies deep at the root of this evil. In the good old times when Washington was *president, his lady was not too proud* to knit stockings for her general. Then we had only one hosiery-store; now we have upward of two thousand stocking-shops. Then the mother and girls knit stockings for all the family, now it is computed that two millions of dollars are sent to Europe every year, to clothe the feet and ankle-bones of he New-Yorkers alone. This one article is sufficient, of itself, to kick both the beam and the balance of trade in our faces. Then our flour went to Europe by the hundred thousand barrels per annum; now we beg from the hungry Hessian a bushel of wheat, or a measure of rye. You know, Mr. Editor, and whether they be right or wrong, my hens and my pen are always ready to defend the weaker sex. I speak not to their blame; it is that greatest of all tyrants, *Fashion*, that has driven industry from the door. I wish them to look back on the days of unsophisticated employment; for they are never happy, (those dear sisters,) except their feet, their hands, or their tongues, are in motion. Neither *would we see so many gr cy-headed* spinsters wearing foreign hair; for those cold, calculating bachelors, who reckon every thing by dollars and and cents, would find it more profitable to take to themselves wives, who could mend their stockings, patch their coats and put the apple in the heart of a dumpling, than to live in a state of single blessedness.

In those days of which I speak, we had a few lawyers, for the people lived at peace with one another; we had a few deaths by consumption, as the women wore white worsted stockings in winter, instead of French silk; no foreign cooks nor French confectioners, as the eatables and drinkables at feasts, marriages and New-Years' rejoicings, were manufactured at home.

One of the most eminent men in the west, when he was thirty years of age, did not know the alphabet. He made his living by hard daily labor. At that period of his life he commenced learning *reading papers, then he procured a few books*, and in a few years he had a little *library* of books. He has been a member of Congress for a number of years, and filled that station with honor & credit; and not long ago he was governor of one of the western States. Nor has he been unworthy of such a trust, as he frequently the case; but on the contrary, he is eminently qualified for it, and his high standing in the halls of legislation has ever been one of its most eloquent and efficient members.

It is true, that not every one will be able to become *eminent*, but every one may be improving his talents, *de much* towards his own advancement in intellectual improvement. If young men can only be induced to spend their evenings at home in useful reading, no matter what have been their opportunities previously, they may yet become what they are not now likely to be; in they continue to be mechanics or farmers, or not they will adorn their station, and add an incalculable amount to *their comfort and happiness and* possessing sources of enjoyment within themselves.

The bill to regulate the Mobile Commission merchants has been lost in the Alabama Senate.

The Albany City Bank and New York State *Bank, of this city, have resumed* the payment of their notes in specie.—*Albany Argus.*

We are authorized to say that the Watervliet Bank has resumed the payment of its notes in specie.—*Ib.*

For the Plainfield Union.

[It may add to the interest of the following article to know that the several death-bed scenes are substantially descriptions of real occurrences, which have come within the personal knowledge of the author. A. C. D.

Plainfield, Jan. 1838.]

(*Concluded.*)

An old and grey haired man was writhed in pain, and in his dying agony—"I have expected death and he has come—quite suddenly, 'tis true, but I am ready, my work on earth was almost done, I have performed my task and was grown old and almost useless in the world, I leave it for a better, 'tis true I dread this parting agony, but I go cheerfully away. Had Heaven spared me still, some things I would have done for those I leave behind, but God does what is right and may not complain, nor would I, if I might. My God hath dealt more kindly with me than I feared, much more than I deserved, and even in my anguish I rejoice in prospect of that joy which is unspeakable and full of glory.

"'Tis thus," the genius whispered me, "the Christian dies. Dost thou fear such a death?—But thou hast yet to learn another lesson. See now another sight."

I saw the pale corpse of a beautiful child wrapped in its winding sheet,—not long had it been dead, yet while I looked on it they brought another and laid beside it—the brother and sister slept in each other's arms the sleep of death!—'T was pitiful to see that sight—so fair, so young—so innocent.—I wept. Where alas! are the fond parents of these lovely victims? What will support their souls beneath this weight of grief? A door opened and presented another apartment, there were the sorrow stricken pair, bending over a low couch, and gazing with the intensity of deep affection on the death-like form of a third child just gasping its last convulsive breath. It died. The last of their loved ones was gone—deeply they mourned; who would have not?—But did they sorrow as those who have no hope? Was it the desolation of despair that bowed down their spirits. "It is our heavenly father's will, and let his will be done." Thus spake the husband, who had been a father,—meekly he bowed to Heaven's high behest, and owned and felt that what was done was right. The mother prayed to Heaven for strength, and while she wept for her last earthly hope departed, she cried to him who pitieth the wretched in their wo, to heal the wound his providence had made.

"Oh gracious God! support me now, I pray thee—teach me to be resigned, and see that thou art kind as well as just. Thou hast taken to thyself my children, may I not murmur or repine! I loved them, oh how dearly, and it was hard to part, my heart is well nigh broken. But it is well, 'tis God has done it and God does right. They are not lost, but gone before, and I shall meet them all again, where parting is no more.

The scene vanished, and the Genius was with me alone.

"Thou hast now learned," he said, "three lessons,—that a death of horror is the result of a life of guilt—that by the good man death may be met with joy,—and that some may part in hope of joyous immortality to come. Cease then to murmur that thou too must die, and learn to live that thou mayest die in peace, nor let the fear of leaving earth forbid thee to enjoy the blessings God allows thee here.

"Death when you know him well you'll find to be your friend. He takes from you no comfort which would not mar your bliss; nor does he take you from your comforts until disease or accident has rendered you incapable of enjoying life. Think not because thou art allowed to live at present, that thou art of right entitled to live always. God does thee no injustice, when he takes the life he gave, and thou wouldst have no cause for murmuring if dark annihilation were thy doom, but 'tis not so, another life is thine if thou will have it, a life of glorious immortality. Think thou of this, and never grieve that thou must die, banish the gloom that broods upon thy soul and take the pleasures which Heaven bestows in life, Life is itself a blessing only because it gives thee time for the enjoyment of other blessings—"

"I see my error;" I replied, "and will no longer grieve that I must die. Indeed I shall rejoice to look on death, and I will think of him as of my dearest friend who only can relieve me from my load of sorrows here and introduce me to a world of bliss."

"Now thou dost err again," the genius said, "thou hast learned how to die, now let me tell thee how to live. Thou mayst not sit and fold

thy hands and wait for death to give thee happiness: for thou wilt loose all thou mightst enjoy here, and have at best but doubtful promise of the bliss to come. I tell thee thou mayst be happy *now*, I will point out a path that leads to joy's fountain, to the streams where pleasure ever flows, and thou canst drink thy fill."

"Nay, sayst thou so indeed! and shall I find at length unmingled bliss on earth?"

"I said not so, I told thee thou mightst be happy; yet do not look for loud tumultuous joys, nor vainly think so bliss worth the possessing which is not perfect bliss. Gold is still gold, tho' it have some alloy; I do not promise you unmingled joys, nor need'st thou wish for such. Too often like the mountain torrent do they rush upon the soul and tarry not, but pass away and leave it desolate and sad.

Be thou content with the smooth even current of delight, fed by a thousand sources, constant and true, or varying only as thy cond'act varies. Know, moral, that thy happiness depends upon thyself, and will be perfect when thyself art so.

For God to thee hath done his part, do thine.

For these all nature teems with sources of delight, even thy senses while they give thee knowledge of the world, around thee furnish unasked for pleasures. The fruits of earth not only nourish thee but please thy taste with delicious flavor, thy sense of smell not only warns thee of those poisonous airs which would destroy thee, but charms thee with the choicest odors and the sweetest perfumes.

"Thou dost not only hear, but to thine ears are hourly brought sweet sounds of melody and joy. Thy sight not only aids thee in thy rambling, and teaches thee what thou must needs avoid; but it presents thee with the beauteous variety of hill and dale; the forest with its verdure, the meadow with its flowers, and the golden and azure sky with all its glories of bright sun and gorgeous clouds, and twinkling stars and silvery waning moon. Think not thou mayest despise such joys because they all are common, or because each one is small. 'Tis of a multitude of common trifles that thy life is made. And if thou wilt refuse each trifling comfort, thou wilt go joyless to the grave.

Thou hast no sense, no faculty of thought, no power of feeling, the proper exercise of which will not increase thy happiness; learn therefore, to employ them all.

Thy children, family and friends are comforts to thee now, enjoy them while thou canst, and should thy maker take again the good he kindly lends thee, learn from thy heart to say this prayer, "Father, thy will be done!" be thankful for the blessings which thou *hast*, and cease to grieve for what thou canst not have. Trust in thy God, and *know*, although thou canst not *see*, that what he does is right. Do this and thou wilt be no longer wretched, nay thou shalt have much comfort. If thou wouldst have greater joys than these, *do* more, and thou shalt find them. True happiness will not unsought be won—she will not woo thee to her arms, while thou dost sit in sluggish, useless indolence. If thou wilt have great good thou must resolve to *do* great good. Thou must 'tis true walk humbly with thy God, thou must also learn to do *justice and love mercy*.—Think of mankind as of thy brethren and remember that thy neighbor's happiness is valuable as thine. Do thou to others what thou wouldst have others do to thee,—never depart in all thy conduct from the law of right, and with each step, thou will increase thy blessedness. If thou wilt be happier still; heed well that voice within thee which,

"In strains as sweet as angels use,"

whispers kindness and mercy, seek out the wretched cabin of distressed, and naked poverty—visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction,—Go where the victim of disease is stretched upon the bed of agony or death, thou wilt see misery, but fret thou not against the Providence that has permitted or inflicted it, nor be content simply to pity it. Thou must not only weep with those who weep, but thou must wipe away their tears with the soft hand of charity and with her angel voice whisper sweet words of comfort in the ear of sorrow. Strive to make others happy, and thou will be so thyself. Remember now the lessons thou hast learned,—practice what thou hast heard, and thou will have no cause to be dissatisfied with life, or dread the hour of death.

Thus spake the genius, and as the last words fell from his lips, I waked, and found myself alone in my chamber, stretched upon my couch.

"I had a dream, yet 'twas not all a dream."

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

When any person has by intense reasoning, made a great and important discovery, a proper regard for the curiosity and happiness of his fellow men, should induce him to publish it to the world. That disposition which induces a man to hoard up knowledge for his own use and enjoyment alone, should be regarded as equally detestible, with the conduct of the miser, who piles thousands upon thousands, merely to gratify his avarice. Desiring to escape all censure of this kind, I hasten to lay before you, Sir, a recent discovery of mine, beautiful in theory, and simple in its application, and which therefore, I may reasonably expect will be duly appreciated by mankind. That which has so long been the desideratum of philosophers, viz. a rule by which to judge the mental capacities of men, from some corporeal characteristics, I have found: and it is that *laziness* indicates genius, and *industry* the want of it. The process of reasoning by which I arrived at this truth was purely logical, and in fact it is precisely the same by which phrenology physiognomy and all kindred sciences are established.

In the first place I assume (what no one will be disposed to deny) that if after a thorough investigation, it be ascertained that genius is invariably accompanied by laziness, this characteristic then becomes a rule by which the relative talents of individuals may be determined,—and to be convinced that genius is thus invariably accompanied, we have only to make the investigation for themselves. Let me ask you, sir, if you ever met with a man who was intrinsically great who was not superlatively lazy? Nay, I appeal to history. "Tell me, thou reverend chronicler of the grave," can all the poet's fire, the orator's enthusiasm, or the philosopher's wisdom secure to genius an exemption from this malady? Was not Horace more famous for his wine bibbing and gluttony, and consequently for his sleeping, than for his poetry? Did not Lord Chatham die of the gout, and how is gout produced but by laziness? Did Sheridan ever make a speech if he could help it? and was not Johnston too lazy to change his shirt? and does not all the world know that Patrick Henry would fish for hours with a bare hook, rather than endure the labor of baiting it? But I will not waste paper by adducing more examples. Enough has already been said to place my position beyond the reach of contradiction. And now, Mr. Editor, I cannot see why a science may not be built upon this characteristic of genius as well as upon the bumps of one's cranium. The principles upon which it is founded, like those of phrenology, are capable of clear demonstration, and as far as theory is concerned, the merits of the two are perhaps equal. But when we come to the application, I must claim for my science, a great superiority over phrenology, or any other theory that was ever devised. For in using its rules, we have only to enquire whether a person be idle or industrious to determine *infallibly* whether he be a man of talent or not—whereas the phrenologist, in determining the same thing must make nice distinctions between the bumps of the head, take into consideration, the physical temperament, &c. in doing which he is liable to great errors. Such then is my science. Without expecting or even wishing to receive any benefit from it other than the credit of the discovery, I present it to my fellow men. Solitary and alone I put this ball in motion.—May others pick it up and give it a velocity that shall send it throughout the length and breadth of the land, to the remotest corners of the earth, carrying light and intelligence to the minds of all, so that none hereafter shall be able to hold a reputation for talents which he does not possess.

JUVENIS.

Plainfield, Jan. 10th.

Four fine horses were drowned in the Canal under the cliffs above this city, on Friday evening last. They were towing a sloop from Boundbrook through the ice, when one of them slipped off the bank into the canal, drawing the others with him, and all disappeared under the ice. The driver was drawn in with the horses, but was rescued by timely aid from the sloop.—*N. B. Times.*

Great Improvement in Sausage Making!—A gentleman of this city brought a sausage for our inspection this morning, a part of which he had endeavored to masticate for his breakfast but in vain. On examination it was found that the principle ingredient in their fabrication was brown paper! This is almost equal to red flannel and tatters. When will Yankee ingenuity have an end? Another part of the joke is, that they were bought at a shilling (16 2-3 cents) a pound, as very superior. It appears to us that this kind of sausages, at least ought to be sold "at the old price."—*New Haven Herald.*

Typographical.—The following just description of the character of the printer, is taken from an exchange paper:

Journeyman Printers.—From high to low, in New England or at the South, they are the same class of dissipated, careless, well-informed good hearted men—knowing how to act better than they do—nothing at times, yet every thing if occasion requires it. We have seen one and the same individual of the craft, a minister in Carolina—a boatman on the western canal—a sheriff in Ohio—a sailing master on board a privateer—a fiddler in New Orleans—a dandy in Broadway, New York—a legislator in the councils of the nation—an editor and preseman in habitation anywhere."

Valuable Cargo.—The ship John Cumming, Capt. Thayer, has cleared for Liverpool, from Savannah with a cargo of 3523 bales of cotton, valued at more than $100,000. The tonnage of the John Cumming is 721 tons and upwards of 2300 bales were taken in at the wharf.

The Saltus and Empress are the two crack steamers on the Mississippi that go up stream from New Orleans to Louisville in little less than six days. Distance say 1100 miles.

To Parents.—The Hon. Judge Longstreet says, 'Small is the sum required to patronize a newspaper; and amply remunerated is the patron. He care not how humble and unpretending is the Gazette he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet fifty-two times a year without having something that is worth the subscription price.

Every parent whose son is off from him at school, should be supplied with a newspaper. I well remember what a difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had and who had not access to newspapers. Other things equal, the first was always decidedly superior to the last in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain; they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events as well as copious and interesting miscellany, which youths will peruse with delight when they will read nothing else.'

A father of an interesting family, near Detroit, not long since, stopped the only newspaper which he had ever allowed himself or his family, and solely on the ground that he could not afford the expense! This man chews up fourteen dollars and sixty cents worth of tobacco every year.

Gov. Everett's Address.

AFFRAY.—The New Orleans Herald of the 30th ult states that in consequence of offence taken by a lawyer named M'Henry, at a paragraph published in that paper on the morning previous, the said limb of the law assaulted the said Editor in his office. The following is the Herald's account of the affair, *minus* several hard epithets which are not essential to a proper understanding of the case.

At twelve we were at our office—the loco foco made his appearance—we immediately rose and stared to him the author.

At the moment he struck me across the head. Stunned by the blow, I retired a few paces, drew a pistol and fired. It missed him. He fired in return, but without effect, at the same time jumping to and fro through the office, to avoid my aim. I fired again, and the ball passed through his hat. He then *hid himself behind the imposing stone*, which was between us, *and from under the table on which the stone was placed, fired at me*, thus wounding me in the fleshy part of my leg.

The wound I have received is trifling, and though it may confine me to my bed for some days, still I shall use my efforts against loco-focoism, and the unprincipled wretches that are summoned to its support.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Dec. 31st.

MORE STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.—*Loss of the Black Hawk and Vicksburg!!*—The steamboat Bridgewater, Capt. Wright, from Manchester, arrived last evening brings the melancholy news of the loss of the two boats within the last few days. We give the particulars below:

The Black Hawk.—The steamer Black Hawk Capt. Taylor, on her passage from Natchez to Natchitoches, burst her boilers on Wednesday night the 27th inst. a short distance above the mouth of Red River. She had a full freight, a large number of passengers and horses, together with $90,000 in specie belonging to the U. S. The pilot and engineer were instantly killed—several more supposed to be lost—number not known. *Four or* five were severely and several mortally wounded. Most of the passengers were saved by the timely arrival of the boat, which conveyed them to shore. The principal part of the cargo was saved in the same way. Seven horses were lost. $75,000 of the specie saved. The hull, partly under water, remains near where the accident occurred.

The Vicksburg.—On Friday morning, Dec. 29, the steamboat Vicksburg, Capt. Auter, was burnt while on her way from Vicksburg to this port. The accident took place at half-past 4 o'clock, twelve miles above Baton Rouge. The fire commenced among some cotton bales near the boilers, and in six or seven hours the boat was burnt down to the waters edge. Fortunately, all the passengers escaped with the trifling loss of some of their property, the boat lying at the shore at the time, having stopped only ten minutes before, on account of the fog—otherwise there would have been an immense destruction of life.

The Vicksburg had on board 1477 bales of cotton, of which 900 were shipped by the Planters Bank of Vicksburg; 275 by the Commercial and Rail Road Bank of Vicksburg; 100 by the Grand Gulf Rail Road & Banking Co.; and the remainder by individuals. The vessel and cargo, excepting seven bales, are a total loss. The cargo, excepting that belonging to the Banks is supposed to have been insured at the places where it was shipped. The boat was estimated at $35,000—of which $20,000 was insured in the Ætna Office in city, and $15,000 at Vicksburg. Capt. Auter's own loss is 10,000.

The disaster is said to have been purely accidental—no blame could be attached to Capt. Auter or any of the officers or crew. The captain was up when the fire occurred and made every exertion to arrest it, as we see by a card to this effect, signed by the passengers.

More Mobs.—A posse of Canal diggers mobbed Ryan's tavern near Cumberland, Md., on the 1st tore one of the buildings to the ground, and threatened to take his life. A militia company arrested 10 of them.

Here comes another in which blood was actually shed. Slavery is we believe neither the cause nor the apology of these outrages—

BELFAST, Me. Jan. 6.

More Mobs.—A man by the name of Bruer, living in Windsor, in this State, had his house attacked by a mob a few nights since. The avowed design was to raze it to the ground.

He conveyed his family to one of his neighbors and returned armed with a gun; with which he deliberately shot one of the men engaged in demonishing his dwelling. His comrades dragged him a short way from the house and left him dead.

The Miner's Journal gives an account of a riot on the 1st inst in which some heads were cut by a shower of brick bats.

TEXAS.

Extract of a letter dated

"Houston, Dec, 20, 1837.

"Without a soldier in all the field, or a vessel afloat, we really seem at the mercy of the enemy; and it will be most extraordinary if he do not invade us, both by sea and land. Rumor is ever rife—and an express came from San Patricio (on the Nueces) that 800 men were on their march there, and 2500 at San Antonio.

I source credit it, but still it is what we should expect; and really there is not ammunition enough in the country to kill the squirrels, much less to fight the enemy—but we must do our best."

From the Houston Telegraph, Nov. 18.

One hundred and fifty lots on Galveston Island have been sold this week, the proceeds of the sale amount to twenty thousand dollars, some lots were sold as high as twenty dollars an acre.

Gen. Bernella, at constantine, has discovered immense sums of money in the palace of the Bey and private houses—fruits of Pirrcies no doubt.

During the year 1837 there was sent down the Ohio from Pittsburg one thousand cargoes of coal of 4000 bushels each cargo, the aggregate value of which was one million of dollars.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Friday, Jan. 5

IN SENATE.—A message was received from the President declaring that the existing laws had been found insufficient to guard against the hostile invasion of the Canadian territory by citizens of the United States. The laws were sufficient to punish such offences after they had been committed; but not to prevent the perpetration of them.

The President also communicated a despatch from the marshall of the Northern district of New York, giving an account of various disturbances on the frontier.

The message having been read, Mr. Clay rose to express the great satisfaction he felt at the character of this message. No spectacle he said was more unworthy of a free people professing to abide by their constitution and laws, than they presented by the papers before the Senate, of the nation at peace and the people at war. He considered it the duty of Congress to carry out the recommendations of the President and pass any additional enactments that might be necessary. He gave, no opinion about the causes of the difficulties in Canada, but he maintained that until the constituted authorities of the country decided no citizen ought to take it upon himself to interfere in any manner or to any extent whatever.

Mr Clay hoped the committee to whom this subject would be referred would also ask to another matter connected with it, and inquire whether any portion of the United States Territory, or of the territory in dispute, had been occupied by the British authorities, to transport troops, ammunition, &c.; for if that had been the case, we should regard the proceeding as quite as objectionable as any open interference by our citizens.

Mr. Calhoun said that from the beginning of these difficulties on the N. E. boundary, he had been most anxious that our neutrality should be preserved. Of all calamities that could befal, not only this country but the world, he regarded a rapture with England as one of the greatest.

Mr. Norvell of Michigan said he entirely agreed with what had been said by Messrs. Clay and Calhoun; and he reerected that the neutrality of the country in another quarter (Texas Texas) had not also been preserved.

Mr. Preston, agreeably to notice previously given, offerrdthe following resolutions, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Whereas, the just and true boundaries of the United States, under the treaty of Louisana, extended on the south west to the Rio Grande del Norte, to which river continued to be the true boundary line until the territory west of the Sabine was surrendered to Spain by the treaty of 1819 and,

Whereas, such surrender of a portion of the territory of the United States, is of evil precedent and of question ably constitutionality.

Whereas, many weighty considerations of policy make it expedient to re-establish the said true boundary, and to annex to the United States the territory occupied by the State of Texas, with the consent of the said State: Be it therefore,

Resolved, That with the consent of the said State, previously had, and whenever it can be affected consistently with the public faith and treaty stipulations of the United States, it is desireable and expecient to re-annex said territory to the United States.

Mr. Preston moved that his resolution, for annexing Texas to the Union, be now taken up and considered, but gave notice he should not insist, but after some conversation, he agreed to withdraw it for the present, and said he would bring it in again on the first Monday in Febuary.

Mr. Calhoun's resolutions were then taken up, and the question being on the adoption of an amendment to the 3d resolution offered by Mr. Allen yesterday, providing that the resolutions should not be held to injure freedom of speech and the right of petition, it was carried, ayes 32, nays 14.

The House of Representatives has been engaged up to this time, chiefly in the reception of reports from committees. The message was received from the President here also, and referred to the Foreign affairs Committee.

Saturday, Jan. 6th.

In Senate, Mr. Robbins introduced the resolutions of Rhode Island, against Texas, &c. laid on the table. Mr. Calhoun's third resolution was then resumed, and finally passed, 31 to 11.

The house did not sit.

Monday, Jan. 8.

The Senate did not sit to day.

In the House, a message was received from the President in relation to the Canada affairs. So much of it as, related to appropriations was referred to the committee of ways and means, and the residue thereof to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

In Senate.—A message was received from the President of the same import as that yesterday received by the house, and was referred in the same way. Mr. Calhoun's resolutions were then taken up. Mr. Clay proposed a substitute for a portion of these resolutions, this gave rise to a cutting debate between him and Mr. Calhoun. The debate continued until 6 without taking any question.

In the house, Mr. Buchanan, chairman of the committee on Elections, said that a report from them might soon be expected.

Several resolutions of enquiry were taken up, and adopted.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

In Senate, McKean, of Pennsylvania, presented several petitions for the abolition of slavery, and against the annexation of Texas. Mr. Calhoun's resolutions were next taken up, on the amendment of Mr. Clay. He and Mr. Calhoun debated the subject all day, the former in our opinion having the best of the argument.

The House was engaged during the whole morning in the ordinary business of petitions and memorials.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

In Senate.—Mr. Clay's amendment to Mr. Calhoun's resolutions were taken up and debated during the day. One resolution of Mr. Clay passed by a vote of 36 to 9, the other, 34 to 9. Thus has Mr. Clay succeeded, after a debate of deep interest of three days, in carrying through thus far, his compromise resolutions, by a vote of four fifths of all the senators present. But the subject is not yet finished.

In the House, the greater portion of the day was spent upon a discussion of a loss of $3000 by the sergeant-at-arms, and the question of compensating him.—*Com. Adv.*

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Legislative Council and General Assembly.

Gentlemen:

As the usual topics of ordinary interests to the State were presented by the Executive in his annual messag, at the commencement of your session in October last, I consider it mylluty to claim only so much of your attention on this occasion, as present circumstances and the exigency of the times seem to require.

No subject possesses so much importance at this moment as the condition of the currency. To this all-absconding topic I invite the early and careful attention of the legislature. The embarrassments of the country, the depreciation of the circulating medium, a want of uniformity, the necessity imposed on the community to receive the unsound currency or to suspend business, all the evils consequent on the suspension of specie payments by the banks, conspire to give this subject a claim to your attention paramount to all others. The action of the government on the currency strikes directly at the private interests of all classes of the community; and if a mistake be made, it must more or less derange all the operations of society, and it may be, prostrate the hopes and ruin the fortunes of thousands. The man who is honestly and laboriously engaged in the pursuits of business, may, by one rash movement in the government, without any just cause of reproach in himself, be disappointed in his most reasonable calculations and reduced to a state of ruin and dispair. A deranged currency creates every institution of the country that has relation to property; and without a due adjustment of it, it is impossible to distribute, in equal proportion among the citizens, either the burdens or advantages of civil society. Want of uniformity in this particular, produces oppressions to which individuals can apply no remedy.—Permanency and uniformity are indispensible qualities of a common standard of values, and nothing is so essential to the safety and facility of regular business as a steady, uniform course of public measurcs. "A mutuable legislation," in the language of Chancellor Kent, "is attended with a formidable train of mischiefs to the community. It weakens the force and diminishes the intricacy of the laws, hurts credit, lessens the value of property, and is a constant source of anxiety and concern." In a word, no great improvement of laudable enterprize can go forward without the auspices of a steady system of public policy.—How is it to be regretted, therefore, that this most delicate subject should have been brought into the conflicts of party. We all know by sad excitement how unfavorable such a state of feverish excitement are to the discussion and settlement of any questions, and especially of one which so seriously involves all the multifarious interests of society.

The early and settled policy of this country was undoubtedly that of a mixed currency: paper in the more extended operations of business and gold and silver coin in the smallest transactions of life; in other words, a paper currency eased on specie. In less than three years after the Federal Government went into operation, when many of the framers of the constitution were in the public councils, a national bank was chartered by Congress and received the deliberate sanction of President Washington. The whole subjebt, the policy and the power of the government, was then thoroughly discussed, under the best possible circumstances for a just decision. There was then no organization of political and patriotic considerations alone, prevailed during an investigation which terminated in the decision that the creation of a national bank was a measure authorized by the constitution, and called for by the wants of the country. And surely no men could be more competent to give a just construction of the constitution than those who made it. Nor could any administratirn be more exempt from those influences which sometimes pervert the judgement than that of the father of his country during the first term of his service.

During the twenty years of the existence of the bank thus created, public and private credit was raised and regulated, and the finances of the nation were placed on a solid basis. We had a sound currency, uniform taxation, and stable exchanges. Political considerations prevailed to prevent the renewal of the charter on its expiration in 1811, and in a brief period after the wholesome influence of the national institution was withdrawn, the state banks suspended specie payments; specie was completely driven from circulation; ceased to be currency, and became merchandize. An irredeemable paper currency soon filled all the channels of circulation, and the circulating medium became so disordered, the public finances so embarrassed, and the public credit so impaired, that the charter of the Bnik was renewed by Congress under the advice of the most distinguished members of the republican party, and

with the approbation and consent of the venerable Madison, as the only measure which could relieve the currency and redeem the finances of the country from utter ruin. The wisdom of this measure was fully sustained by the results. Order was restored, specie payments were resumed credit revived, the state banks were regulated, the rate of exchanges were reduced from five and fifteen to a mere fraction of one per cent, the funds of the government were transferred with scrupulous punctuality wherever required, free of expense; the business of the country became healthy and prosperous in all its relations, and for twenty years we enjoyed a sound and uniform currency, every where equivolent to gold and silver, and which it was impossible to improve.

Such were the condition and facilities of the country when the Federal administration entered upon the experiment of making a radical change. The result is before us. Confusion and disorder have been sent into all the departments of business, and universal embarrassment prevails. That the destruction of the Bank of the U. S. therefore, as a fiscal agent of the government, gave the first blow as commercial credit. I entertain no doubt. To that cause, connected with circumstances growing out of it, in my judgement, are to be ascribed the distressing and overwhelming disasters which afflict the country. After so long an existence, after becoming the great channel through which the exchanges of the country were made, and interweaving itself into so great a part of the commerce of our citizens, it could not have been reasonably expected that the precipitate termination of the Bank would result otherwise than disastrously. The removal of the deposites to the State Banks, with the implied understanding that the money should be used by them, gave an undue spring to the naturally ardent and enterprizing spirit of our people, indduced extravagant issues, and led to speculations and excesses of every sort. This money was suddenly recalled. The shock upon public credit was instantaneous and universal. District took the place of confidence, and men of business stood appalled with the conviction that the commerce, the currency, and the moneyed institutions of the country, its credit, and their own credit and fortunes, were thenceforth to depend upon the fluctuating opinions of party politicians.

The State Bank experiment, is now declared on all sides has failed, and I feel well assured if the Government is satisfied, that the banks themselves are. Considering the humiliating posture in which some of those institutions placed themselves to obtain a share of the public funds, it affords me some gratification to express my belief, that the deposite banks in this state never compromised their self respect. That the placing of large sums of money in these banks under the circumstances and the sudden and rapid withdrawal of it, should have embarassed them, in no cause of wonder. I only wonder that they survived at all.

What course will next be taken with the public funds remains to be seen. I confidently believe that that the people of this country have too high a regard for the security of their government, ever to sanction the mischievous and preposterous scheme of making every petty officer a depository of its revenues. However upright the present incumbents may be, they are, according to modern interpretation, the instruments of the power that appoints them. And if the day should ever come which heaven forbid! when our liqertses shall be put in jeopardy, this system will prove if not adopted, the greatest curse ever inflicted on the country.

There is an extraordinary and predominant disposition to change, in our public councils. That we are governed too much, that too much has been done within the last few years, by those who exercise the functions of government, calculated to unsettle all those principles which long experience had fully proved to be sound, and tending to the establishment of new doctrines, and to create a restless, changing spirit among the people, cannot be doubted. While I look at the uncertain aspect of the times, I could always wish that in any form these disturbing, agitating questions, might be put to rest. It is the solemn duty of every good citizen, at such a crisis, to exert himself in the station he may occupy, to restore the country to the safe paths of wisdom and experience.

Whatever differences of opinion there may be concerning the causes of the present embarrassments, there can be no doubt but that it will require time and patience to bring back ever to business. Confidence must be revived, economy must be introduced, and become the order of the day—and we must invite a return of those simple habits so congenial to the spirit of our institutions and so essential to the true happiness of man. Whoever expects to see an entire change in a day, or by a single act of legislation, will be disappointed. That the people will ultimately rise above their present misfortunes, even in the the face of unwise legislation, I confidently believe. There is an elasticity as well as momentum in the genius of trade, sufficiently powerful to overcome every obstacle.

There are only a few ways in which our legislation can bear on this interesting subject. The first and most direct relates to the banks, and to these I now invite your attention.

By the act passed at the last sitting, entitled "An act to provide for an investigation of the condition of the banks of this state and for other purposes," the legislature wisely provided for such an exhibition of the condition of the banks as would enable you to decide on the propriety an expediency of the course to be pursued at this time, for the security and convenience of the people. By that act no rights were compromised, but on the contrary, the rights and remedies of the people are expressly reserved. The banks are protected from the forfeiture of their charters arising from the suspension of specie payments, until the termination of the present sitting of the legislature, unless a majority of the banks in the cities of New York and Philadelphia should before that time resume payment in specie; in which event it was made the duty of the Governor to make proclamation thereof, and the duty of the banks to resume within fifteen days thereafter. This act further provides, that the officers and directors, under oath, shall answer the interrogatories therein propounded, and which for that purpose are to be forwarded to them by the Governor, and in addition that the monthly statement of the condition of the banks should be furnished the Treasurer, and by him published. Unless this was designed so put an end to the whole system of banking in the state, and require all the banks to wind up their affairs, which no man of reflection, who has at all considered the consequences of such a measure could for a moment desire, it is difficult to imagine any more judicious measure.

(Concluded next week.)

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, January 17, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

☞ A large and most influential County Convention, of the friends of popular education, was held pursuant to public notice in Newark, on Friday evening last. Chief Justice Hornblower was appointed president; John Wilson, Stephen P. Brittin, Stephen D. Day, and John H. Stephens, Vice Presidents.

We have not room for the proceedings and resolutions, which were highly interesting.

☞ *Disastrous News from Florida.*—We extremely regret to learn that the Florida war has again commenced, with increased virulence. On the 20th of December, a bloody battle was fought in which, 28 men, including several valuable officers, of the United States troops under Colonel Taylor, were killed, and 111 were wounded.—The loss of the Indians is not known, but supposed to be large. Gen. Jessup had a few days previous captured 37 Indians near Fort Lane.

This intelligence is confirmed from several sources.

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Shotwell, of Warren, about two miles from this village, was entirely consumed by fire on the afternoon of Monday last. The wind was high at the time, and before the engine which left this place had arrived there, it was too late to be of any service. Much of the contents of the house were also destroyed. We understand that there was no insurance.

The loss is estimated from five to nine hundred dollers.

Dr. Dayton will be in Plainfield again in a few weeks.

☞ Nothing of great importance from Canada since our last. It appears from the account of the steamboat Careline affair, as published in the Canada papers, that the expedition was fitted out by order of Col. McNab, and commanded by Capt Drew, of the Royal Navy. This materially alters the whole affair.

Gov. Marcy, Gen. Scott, and other influential gentlemen are now on that frontier.

From later intelligence it appears that the Caroline was wholly owned by Americans, that the only flag on board was the American flag, and that she was unarmed. Another steamboat, well armed and equipped, has taken the place of the Caroline. Gov. Head has been endeavoring to attack Navy Island, but most of his troops absolutely refused, and the expedition has been abandoned.

☞ A most destructive fire occurred in the city of New Orleans, on the night of the 3d inst. Seven large stores, with most of their contents were destroyed. It is supposed that property to the amount of five to $800,000 was destroyed, which will fall principally on the insurance offices, as most of the property was insured. It is feared that many lives were also lost.

Owing to unavoidable absence the past week, we are unable to give our readers the whole of the Governor's Message in this number; and for the same reason, we have not been able to correct the many typographical errors with which this sheet abounds. This shall be hereafter attended to.

The last arrivals from Europe bring the gratifying intelligence that cotton has risen one penny sterling, or two cents a pound. The last year's cotton crop, *yet unsold*, is estimated to amount to 1,900,000 bales, or 720,000,000 lbs. which at 2 cents per pound is, $14,400,000. The advance then of this penny a pound is sufficient to liquidate half of our foreign debt.

A Mr. Gurley has commenced the publication of a religious paper at Washington, which he has long had in contemplation. We wish him much success.

The New York Conservative have resolved to establish a morning paper in the city.

McKenzie has been arrested in Buffalo by the U. S. Marshal, and admitted to bail in a bond of $5000. He immediately left for Navy Island. Our farmers are furnishing the camp there with provisions.

☞ The prospect for the repeal of the law prohibiting the issue of small notes by the banks both in this state, and in New York, looks very favorable. Glad on't.

Large meetings have been held in Albany and Troy, and many other places in relation to the destruction of the Caroline, and appropriate resolutions passed.

There are five newspapers published in the republic of Texas; the Telegraph, Bulletin, Herald, Chronicle, and Single Star, all published weekly.

The sum annually distributed in this state, from our public fund for the support of common schools is $20,000; in New York, it is but $100,000, a sum not equal to ours in proportion to population, and yet in that state, the system is highly beneficial, while ours is wretchedly lame.—*State Gazette.*

The New York Gazette mentions that an individual who wanted yesterday to discount $1500, in American gold, and was offered only one per cent. premium, which he declined, and afterwards deposited in one of the uptown banks.

ENIGMA No. XXXI.

The diameter of a solid globe of glass is eight inches, what will be its diameter, if it should be blown into a hollow globe till the shell is but one-fifth of an inch in thickness? HERO.

ENIGMA No. XXXII.

From six take nine, from nine take ten, and from forty take fifty, and tell the remainder.

WILLIAM.

Answer to Enigma, No. 30-1.25.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

☞ We have received from each of the following gentlemen, $2,00 in advance payment for the 2d volume of the Union, which commences one week from this day:

Joseph Webster, Ira Pruden, Charles Johnson, Jefferson R. Dunn, James Leonard, Miron G. Olmsted, Joel Fouratt, David Coon. $16.

☞ We mistook in our last the name of Wm. Williamson for William Davison,—it should have been the latter.

From other sources:

J. R. Dunn, $8; T. S. Alberti, 4; Wm. M. Jennings, 1; Ira Pruden, 1; Wm. A. Craig, 0.75. Weekly receipts, $20,75.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst. Mr. Charles B. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, to Miss Clarissa L. Pye of New York

DIED.

At Long Hill, Morris co. on the 3d inst. Mrs. Thompson, wife of Moses Thompson.

On Sunday evening last, at Brooklyn, Mr. Barzillai F. Randolph, aged about 70.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public
A New and General Assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
low for CASH, or country produce,
Corner of Exchange and Front streets.
Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

Half-a-dozen houses
To Rent or For Sale

Apply to
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Jan. 17th. 52 tf

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased an entire

New Stock of
DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for Stocking Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, MATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Beaver, Boys silk Hats, also Furs and the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber for account, or notes due may have a chance to settle them, between now and the 1st of February next, with the subscriber at his old stand in Ayres & Bullman.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15th, 1838.

LOOK AT THIS.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book account are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of March next.

All persons indebted on notes due, are requested to call and settle by the same time.

The above is urgently solicited.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

5tf

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,	15 a	16
Coffee, Cuba,	9 a	11
" Java,	10 a	14
Molasses,	40 a	46
Oil, Linseed,	75 a	85
Whale,	38 a	32
Fish, brl.	12 00 a 14	75
Beef, prime city,	8 50 a	9 50
Hams, lb.	10 a	12
Smok'd Beef,	10 a	11
Butter,	16 a	20
Cheese, Am.	7 a	19
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3 75 a	4 00
Turks Island Salt,	33 a	37
Liverpool ground,	44 a	—
Do. do. sack,	2 12 a	2 31
Sugar, N. O. prime,	6 a	9
" Hava. white,	10 a	11
" Lump,	14 a	15
" Loaf,	16 a	19
Tallow, Am.	10 a	11
TEA.—Imperial,	50 a	1 00
Gunpowder,	50 a	1 00
Hyson,	50 a	1 00
Young Hyson,	32 a	80
Hyson Skin,	22 a	45
Souchong,	25 a	50
Bohea,	15 a	20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	9 00 a	
Western,	9 00 a	9 62
Philadelphia,	7 50 a	8 00
Georgetown,	10 00 a	
Rye Flour,	7 00 a	00
Indian Meal,	5 00 a	
Wheat, Baltic,	1 95 a	2 00
Do. Genesee,	— a	—
Do. N. Carolina,	1 70 a	1 80
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 12 a	—
Corn, N. bushel,	90 a	90
Do. South,	85 a	90
Barley,	85 a	—
Oats, North.	47 a	

A FARM
For Sale.

Containing about 90 acres,

SITUATE in the township of Warren, county of Somerset N. J. bordering on the Passaic River four and a half miles north of Plainfield. On said farm is a good convenient Dwelling House, and a large new barn inclosed with pine and cedar. There is a good proportion of wood and timber on said farm with excelent medow and plough land with a variety of fruit and a never failing stream of water running near the door. This farm may be bought a bargin and the terms accommodating, any persons wishing to view or purchase the farm will call on the subscriber in Plainfield DAVID COON.

Dec. 27th, 1837. 49 tf

Valuable FARM
For Sale,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be Sold at Public Auction on Tuesday the 23d of January inst., at one o'clock P. M., on the Premises, the Farm belonging to the Subscriber, situate at the village of New-Market, Middlesex county, N. J. seven miles from New-Crunswick, four from Plainfield, one from the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road, on the direct road from Elizabethtown to Somerville. Said Farm contains one hundred and fifty acres of first rate Land, twenty of which is covered with Wood and Timber.

On said Farm is a good two story dwelling House with extensive out buildings, all in good repair. On the premises is a good Appleorchard of 200 Trees of the best of grafted fruit. The Farm is as pleasantly situated as any other in the State of New-Jersey. A large part of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for a term of years. Title indisputable, and sold free from all incumbrances. For further particulars enquire of John Giles, near the premises or of the Subscriber No. 130 Market-street, Newark, N. J. NEHEMIAH R. MORSE.

New-Market, Jan. 1, 1838. 50 3w*

Notice

IS hereby given that Application will be made to the next sitting of the Legislature in February next, for an act Incorporating a Mining Company, to be located near Plainfield, in the township of Warren, in the County of Somerset, with a capital of $100,000.

Dated, Dec. 20th, 1837. 48 6w.

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by
B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by
B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Oct. 10.

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of
B. M. PRICE.

Rahway, Nov. 14. 43*

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of
J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

A 1

Fair Play!!

I AM very anxious to have the settling of my own business myself; but as I am about to leave the place, I shall be under the necessity of leaving with my unsettled accounts in the hands of some person for collection.—A word to the wise is sufficient.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Jan. 6th, 1838. 51 3m*

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his valuable

TAN-YARD,

Situate and in the village of Plainfield, on the Main street, it is about the centre of the village, being in Westfield township, Essex county.

There is in the Tan-Yard, a good carrying-shop 2 stories high, 32 by 16 feet, 2 mahogany finishing ables, 1 stone scouring table, and one good stuff do in the drying loft, and a good set of tools, a good barn, 2 ½ feet square, a good bark house, 59 by 21 feet, 2 sale's patent bark mill attached, beam house, sto. ne lime house, &c. &c. Mill race running thro. ugh it with water plenty and handy. Said Tan Yard is in good repair, building, good and some of them new, and is one of the best stands in the state for bark, hides and skins, and in a good neighborhood for retailing leather. Any person wishing to settle himself in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon.

Also,

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite said Tanyard, 2 stories high, 19 by 36, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop, or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house, good house, a never failing well of water with pump in it, a variety of fruit,—every thing snug and in good repair. *Also,* A Four Acre Lot, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, and very handy for pasture or tillage. Any person wishing to buy or rent will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Dec. 12th, 1837.

$500 WANTED,

FOR which Real Estate Security will be given on Property worth four times the amount. Enquire at this office. Nov. 29th.

Notice,

IS hereby given that application will be made to the adjourned sitting of the Legislature of this State for an alteration of 7th section of the Charter of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company so as to admit persons as Members of Said Company. C. BOICE, Secretary.

By order of the directors.

December 11th 1837. 47 8t

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel Just received, and for sale cheap, by
Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by
B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 24. Rahway.

NOTICE
Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, hath been duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, Jr, Clerk.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Atty.*

Nov. 22. 44 3m.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield January 1 1838.

Thomas Blanchard, (2)	Plainfield, L
Georgiana Brown,	Benjamin Runyon,
Jane V. Clawson,	Morris F. Randolph,
Isaac Cole,	Talmug Rose,
Joshua Compton,	Deborah Roff,
John I. Curtis,	Ann Runyon,
Wm. S. Dunham,	Caroline Fits Randolph
Samuel Frazee,	John Squier,
Matthias F. Garthwaite,	Thomas Stead,
Mrs. David Gallup,	Jedediah Shotwell,
Wm. M. Jenning,	Randolph S. Stiles,
Daniel Kave,	Adeline Steward,
John Laing,	Edward Thomas, 2
Wm. B. T. Lane, 2	Freeman Tucker,
Terrence Maguire,	Huldah Terry,
Sarah Marsh,	James Thorn Jr.
Oliver B. Manning,	James Thorn,
Wm. E. Mundy.	Jotham Townsend,
James Moore,	Abigal P. Townsend,
Jas. M. Margerson,	George Thorn, 2
Sandy McCord,	James S. Vail,
Chris McCord,	Voorhes VanFleet,
Lucia Ann Martin,	Elizabeth VanHouse,
Isaac S. Parker,	Gideon Woodan,
Winslow Parkhust,	Cornelius Waldron,
Peter K. Post,	John S. Webster,
Asa Pound,	Reuben Worth,
Austin Parkhust,	Caroline Williams,
Elizabeth Parker,	Elizabeth Webster,

Those calling for the above letters Please say advertised. J. MANNING P. M.

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce by
B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Washing Machines.

(Miller & Rogers' Patent.)

THESE subscribers are regularly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever presented at Washington.

It will wash with extraordinary dispatch, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and will do more than a child ten years old can work it without fatigue. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the highest praise to the Trial, and who will recommend it to every family as necessary.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, to sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of five yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family. *Especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.*

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Truston Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same in the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

To Rent,

THE New, large and elegant 2 Story House, next to the new Seventh Day Baptist meeting house. It contains 11 rooms, and finished in the attic.

Possession given immediately.

Application to be made to John Wilson, Esq. or to J. A. Wood.

W. W. TODD.

Plainfield, Nov. 7, 1837. 42*

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots, in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield August 10. 29

TRADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from the pen; following the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying suquickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great or durability, and its yielding to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, rendering it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushe; and 500 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel, Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment

P. S. Ground plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Job Printing

ALL *Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing*, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a reasonable, and as the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Long lawns & Irish Linens,

for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 24. Rahway

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large Assortment, For Sale by

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 24. Rahway.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just made an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH!!

At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, Sept. 12, 1837. 34

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE, Rahway

Cheap Dry Goods,

At Kensett's New-Store, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

PERSONS about making their Fall and Winter Purchases, are respectfully invited to call and examine his ex ensive assortment. The liberal patronage the subscriber has received from all parts of the country, assures him they will be paid for their time and trouble. Brand Cloth's, Cassimeres, Satinnetts Cords and Fustians of every variety, at prices as low as ever before offered the public. French, English and Gra de Nap Merinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors; Merino, Rob Roy, and common Shawls; Double width English Merinos, 3s a yard, single width, 1 shilling; Canton Flannel all colors, 1s per yd. Calicos and muslins at 6d; Paper hangings at 2 pence a yard.

☞ A penny saved is two earned, says Poor Richard.

THS. KENSETT.

Nov. 8. 42 4w*

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

A CHANCE FOR CASH.

ANY PERSON having demands against the *Subscriber will please present them for* payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Felloe Plank, and
Rave Stuff, for Wagon Work.
30 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
Lath for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 32 2m*

LIST OF ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cash for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES, CONSTABLES' SALES, WARRANTS, SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,

Books.—Porter's Travels, Scrap Books,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo,
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols, 8vo.
Burton's Anatomy, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Brembletye's House, 2 vols. in one.
"Crook in the Lot, a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet.
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Hervey's Dying thoughts.
Beauties of Locke,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates,
Goldsmith's Greece.
Dodd on Death.
English Reader.
Life of Franklin,
Large School Testaments.—Pocket do.
Webster's Spelling Books.
Murray's small grammar.
A large lot of Toy books
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties, Steel Pens, 6 kinds,
Engravings,
India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.
Wafers, at Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Alabaster and Steel Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

SEAR'S PILLS.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerable. 27y 8. June 15th.

GREEN BROOK *Family School,*

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the other branches of thorough English Education, to the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bedclothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that any idle, disorderly, or unsuitable boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study, rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street.

It is easy of access at all seasons of the year either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its confidence. EZRA PARKHURST.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout this country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases they have performed very effectual cures.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and should not be used by them during their confinement.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by persons, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to restore and maintain a natural healthful action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain;—excite action in the liver, and promote its secretions;—purify the blood;—to equalise circulation;—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions, and in producing all those salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

Directions giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

Plainfield English School.

☞ The next Term of this School will commence *Monday, Nov. 27th*, under the direction of

Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE,

in the Basement Rooms of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, Nov. 21st.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfield, Jan. 6, 1837. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA

Warren Township, December 26, 18

PROSPECTUS

OF A

New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of Literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood —and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, flute, and concertina, will accompany the pens of well known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—criticisms on authors and their choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign journals—and correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—fashions and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessors in literature, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. Twelve dollars will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the *attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New* York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, entitle us in the pledge that in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors—a fair assertion, assuming its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau-sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

Cooking Stoves

J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being slack through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business, and after considerable experience in the stove business, we are willing to recommend the following as in our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,

Church & Stanley's Philad. patent for wood,

C. Postley's for wood; and the

Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Keisterboch cooking stoves from Philidelphia, for coal only. These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hess's and Pleim's make from Philidelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Olmsted's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all size. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of *Grates which we will sell at city prices.* We will also procure any patteons we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low, and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.

Rahway, Nov. 1st. 41

Bound brook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (*formerly* Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner, all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public inkeeper, and well known character and celebrity of the stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. He will be unwilling to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hack Stands.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2tf

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can be supplied in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6m

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Truston Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves,*

For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very Lowest Prices.*

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Beeswax, &c. taken in payment at the highest prices.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Conets, Tin and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy.

J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 41

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

R 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Stoves In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves, at the Residence of Platt Drake, Main st,* Plainfield, next door to I. Titsworth's currying shop, which will be sold by him for us, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 2m*

Cotton Wadding.

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale by

Nov. 14. B. M. RICE.

DRUGS. MEDICINES. &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 24tf

Lumber

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards: Plank: Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1¼ do; 1¼ do 8 wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; do Boards—White Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Railing; Whitewood Boards; *Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.*

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837.

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by

B. M. PRICE.

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by Samuel L. Poumb & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all the old accounts who old be closed, and all having demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUMB.

Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 39tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our Inalienable Rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1838. Number 53.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Wednesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; and may be had from the rest: Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and to those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Tuesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

GREEN BROOK
Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care is to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the improvement and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, and out of school. The sacred Scriptures are received by us as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $30 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge.

An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner putire.

The school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully solicited by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Foreign Stage and the British Statesman.

At Paris, during the early part of the year 1827, and the winter of 1828—29, resided a lady whose possessions and performances caused no slight sensation among the gayety seeking coterie of that capital. Madame de Frambaud was a woman advanced in years, plain in appearance and grave in address. She spoke in the tone of one accustomed to move in the higher grades of society; but of her descent, connections, plans, and resources no one seemed able to glean the slightest information. She professed to unveil the future, and though her fee was gold, and those the few who freely walked upon her with a formal introduction from a previous client the equipages that were found loitering near her spacious dwelling in Rue de la Paix near la Barriere du Roule contained half the beauty and *haut ton* of Paris.

And yet the information she gave was partial, and related to two epochs only in the life of those who consulted her—death and marriage. She would place before you the lively scene and gay appendages of the one, and the languor, gloom, and restlessness of the other. On neither occasion was it her custom to offer a single syllable of remark.

Among the strangers then in Paris were two Englishmen of great, but opposite talent,—both ambitious men—each idolized by his respective party—both high in the favor of the sovereign whom they served, and aspiring to the highest rewards which talent and energy could win.—They heard from fifty fair tongues the fame of madame de Frambaud; and as a mere whim of the moment—an impromptu extravagance, they resolved to visit the seeress in disguise, and test her pretensions. They were described, in the note of introduction which they presented as two American gentlemen, whose stay in Paris must be under the circumstances, short—whose errand there was some commercial speculation, the issue of which might recall them to Philadelphia at a few hour's notice. They entreated, therefore, the favor of an immediate audience.

It was granted at once. She received them in perfect silence, as was her wont. But upon the first who entered her apartment (the younger and by far the more intellectual-looking of the two,) she gazed long and earnestly. "You are married and have two sons and a daughter," was the firstand exclamation with which she met his bow: "the scene of your nuptials, therefore, you cannot well have forgotten. That of your decease is the spectacle which I presume you wish to have brought before your eyes."

"You anticipate me madam," was the reply; but such is undoubtedly the object of my present visit."

"And you, sir," said she turning to his companion, "are married, but childless. Do you wish to gaze upon the closing scene of your busy life?" Perhaps," added she, with more of interest and feeling than she generally exhibited, "you will also desire your intention." She considered it.

"By no means; that which is gaily courted by my companion, I would also brave."

"Have you firmness and resolution? Have you nerve to gaze upon a harrowing spectacle?"

"Without it ought I to have come hither?"

"I am answered. Follow me."

She led the way as she spoke, out of the apartment, and the Englishmen followed her. They crossed a small, low passage, passed through a narrow portal, and found themselves in a hall of very considerable extent. It was paved with black marble, and decorated at each end with four slender pillars of the same material. In the centre rose a very large jet black basin, filled with dark water to a considerable depth. A cupola admitted a tempered light from above; and the deep basin was so placed that whatever daylight the dome admitted fell upon it. But despite of the noble proportions of the hall, the lightness of the pillars, and the fairy tracery of the cupola, there was an air of gloom over the whole apartment. It seemed a fitting scene to communicate tidings of approaching sorrow, separation, silence and death.

"Look on this dark water," said their conductress, "it shall speak to you of the future. If death be at a distance, it will sink some feet in every second that you gaze upon it. If your parting hour approaches, it will rise rapidly; and if the very last sands in life's hour glass be running, with unerring skill it be checked only by the *autograph*. If death shall approach you in the guise of violence, the water will instantly bubble up. If caused by accident, it will change color once, twice, thrice,—fast as the hues of the rainbow melt into each other and vanish, even while you gaze on them. If death overtake you by gradual decay, and in the common course of nature, other than a gentle ripple over its surface, no change will the still water know or tell. You understand me?"

"I do, I do."

"Fully I. Approach then. Gaze steadfastly on that dark surface, and it shall mirror to thee fully and faithfully, the future."

The calmer, graver and sadder of the two advanced slowly to the margin with a look of mingled curiosity and incredulity which sat strangely on his heavy massive features. In an instant the water rose at least two feet; changed color rapidly, more than once, and then became dark and motionless as before.

"All, not far distant—and by accident!"

The spell made no reply, but merely motioned him by a gesture to gaze on. He did so, and as he looked he beheld a mimic representation of a scene of great confusion. Populous multitudes were assembled—there was running to and fro—persons were riding in all directions—and deep terror set on many a countenance. This faded from the scene, and there appeared to him a small room in what appeared to be a country inn. Three or more individuals appeared on whose persons he was a perfect stranger. But there was one present whose features he instantly recognized, one who lay near door to him—his wife. Her countenance was calm, but there was stamped on it deep and indescribable distress. Propped up by pillows in the foreground, was a figure, which his features told him was himself. The face was overspreading with death. Every feature bore the impress of intense agony; and the face was overspread with that cold pearly hue which so surely foretells impending dissolution. He looked as it steadily for a few seconds. A sort of mist came over his vision. He withdrew his gaze for an instant from the fountain, and when he again resumed his observation, the painful scene had vanished. His inquiring look of astonishment and emotion the sybil returned with indifference. The agitation manifested in his countenance was strangely contrasted with the fixed, rigid expression of hers. Disappeared a painful struggle with conflicting feelings; her countenance wore its usual air of cold and impressive indifference.

"That I should see her—that she should be so clearly, accurately, and faithfully portrayed, is most bewildering!"

"What! it's past a joke!" said the younger of the two advancing gaily towards the fountain. The answer of the oracle is not palatable, eh! But now of me, and to me, what says the future?"

The water rose a few inches and then became stationary. On its surface next appeared a small chamber, insignificant in its dimensions—scanty in its accomodations—meagre in its furniture—and altogether humble in its comforts and appointments. Gardens seemed to stretch around it; and on the mantle-piece he remarked a small bronze clock of singular shape.

"Charles, I live!" he exclaimed as his eye rested on the lineaments of a youth, who was holding the hand of a sick person, in the full vigor of life, but racked with bodily agony. "The other figure I conceive to be that of Charles' dying father," said he, after a pause. "'Tis a painful spectacle!" he continued turning from the fountain, "and I know not what benefit *into* be derived from a lengthened contemplation of it. Come the day breaks. We will leave this singular and comfortless abode of the oracle."

He took his friend's arm as he spoke, and advanced to te der his parting devoirs to the mystic, and with them her fee. The first she returned coldly, the latter she peremptorily refused. "I am already remunerated!" was her startling declaration. "Sufficient honor for me if I have administered to the *amusement*—the passing *amusement*"—the bitter emphasis on this last word conveyed a meaning which those whom she addressed seemed to feel and shrink from—"of his most gracious majesty as Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Canning."

Again, with exquisite mockery, she curtsied still deeper and more deferently than before, and ere they could recover from their surprise, left them.

[It will be recollected that Mr. Huskisson was killed by one of the cars on the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road.]

Potatoes.

The potatoe with me for ten years, the last excepted, has been of fair crop, but by adhering to the old method of tillage, has been more expensive than is necessary, as I find by the course I have adopted this season. I planted three acres the 29th and 30th of May; first ploughed, then manured with coarse barn-yard manure; then ploughed again and harrowed. Struck out the rows three feet apart with a one horse plough say five inches deep; dropping the seed eighteen inches apart; turned back the first row, and the work was done. For hoeing first time used a small hoe, the cultivator, as urged as to all the whole space between the rows, was passed through, followed by the hoe, giving a slight dressing, but making little or no hill, and the whole labor, after the ground was fitted, did not exceed three and a half days' work persons. By the use of the plough the seed was planted deep; the potatoe never takes a downward direction. The cultivator loosened and mellowed the soil, and served the double purpose of hoeing and hilling nearly the whole row. *Get an excellent corn cultivator. Get one! get one!* The product was over 430 bushels per acre, and 1300 bushels from the three acres.

We copy the following report of *Mr. Wall's* just remarks during the debate on Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, from the *National Intelligencer*.—

Mr. Wall said that he had hoped the subject would have been referred to a committee, as he was clearly incompetent to the Senate to sit day after day, making abstract creeds, and establishing particular interpretations of the Constitution; all of which was foreign to the purpose of legislation. He would ask, on whom are these codes creeds, and abstraction, to operate?—They could have no force whatever as law; whom then, would they bind? No one person whatsoever! Did, then, the Senate expect to settle a thousand disputed constitutional questions by propounding these abstract abstract propositions? Legislation was the duty of legislators, not to broach or to promulgate abstract opinions and theories—If a law were introduced on the subject, he (Mr. W.) would be able to act; or, if the report of a committee had been come up, it might be received or rejected. As it was, however, the course pursued appeared to him irregular, anomalous, and fraught with bad consequences, converting the Senate into a mere arena of theoretical disputations.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(Concluded.)

While the rights of no man are impaired, you have saved your own institutions from a forbearance arising from a common calamity wholly beyond their power to avert, and have provided for the very object the public most desire, to wit: a full development of their actual state and condition. I am happy to say that this law has, so far as I have had the means of judging, received very general approbation. Immediately after the passage of this act, my duty under it was performed by transmitting to each of the banks a copy of the interrogatories propounded. Answers to those interrogatories, so far as received, are herewith respectfully submitted. I recommend the careful examination of these answers to you all as a duty to the public, and as calculated to have a decided influence in your deliberations up on this all important subject. From the little opportunity I have had of looking into them, I am favorably impressed with one important fact. It appears that the banks, instead of availing themselves of the suspension, as was at first apprehended, to flood the country with increased issues of paper, have greatly diminished their circulation and curtailed their discounts. This prudent caution has been exercised no doubt with an eye to the resumption of specie payments, which is as essential to the true interests of the banks as to the public. That they must and will resume at no distant day, is now quite certain. Nothing can excuse a continuance in their present state a day Linger, except the necessity of the case, and notwithstanding any prejudice which may exist on this subject, I have the confidence in the banking institutions of our state, and in the men who conduct them, to believe that they will do so at the earliest practicable period. It is the duty of the legislature, it is the duty of the banks and of every man in society, to co-operate in bringing about so desireable a result. Can the banks of this state return to specie payments alone, or until the larger institutions in the great emporiums of trade shall lead the way? It is my firm conviction that they cannot, without hazarding the greater calamity of a second suspension, a disaster every way to be deprecated. From looking carefully at the act before referred to I do not see why a continuance of the first section for a longer period may not answer all the purposes of legislation on the subject, unless before the close of your present sitting, a general resumption by the banks in other states should supervene on the necessity of any further action on the subject.

The next important subject to which your attention will be asked by the people, concerns the expediency of repealing the act restraining the banks from issuing bills of less denomination than $5. Without entering into the question how far that law may or may not have been wise under a state of things formerly existing, I have no hesitation in saying that there is in my judgement, no public necessity for its repeal, at least for the present. It can be revived at any time hereafter if thought advisable. It is a singular fact that the banks of this state, which now pay into the treasury annually, a tax of rising $22,000 for the privileges, have been prohibited by the course of legislation from circulating small bills, while the banks of other states, which pay us nothing, and of whose solvency the public have no knowledge, occupy almost exclusively the circulation of the state. It should be remembered also, that by the charters of most of our banks, the directors are personally responsible for the redemption of these bills, which affords an additional security to the public. I cannot ascertain a doubt that the issuing of small bills, by the banks will greatly facilitate the great object now to be attained that of resuming specie payments. The demand for specie would be proportionably diminished.

I leave this whole subject to your sound discretion, bearing in further respect for the wages of those [illegible] such as a your enlightened [illegible] to demand. They [illegible] upon the prosperity of your being active. [illegible] banks. If any should [illegible] he promptly [illegible] ver to present [illegible] to the [illegible] $2,065,86, leaving [illegible] 17 25 has been [illegible] the completion of [illegible] $15,776 40 has been [illegible] the year for the support of the Government. In addition to this there are claims on the Treasury for the last year, which have already been presented to the amount of $7,232 25. To pass the Treasury in a prudent manner, you will find it, I think, indispensable to raise the usual amount of $40,000 by tax; and as collections from that quarter will not be received until a year from this time, the Treasurer must be authorized in the mean time, to anticipate so much of those funds as he may have occasion to use, by loan. I do not enter into particulars, as you will no doubt, according to common practice, require a statement from the Treasurer on the whole subject. It is very desirable that the legislature should, as soon as the means can reasonably be done, provide means in advance for the payment of all legal and just demands on the treasurer, without the necessity of fear to borrow money.

There has been for some years an increased disposition, in many parts of the state, to reform the judiciary; and certainly no subject has a stronger claim to your consideration. The difficulty always has been to agree on a plan. For my own part, I cannot consent to disturb in any manner, the present Court of Common Pleas. That court should be left with its present jurisdiction and powers. I would suggest whether all the objects of the proposed changes might not be attained, by increasing the numbers of the justices of the Supreme court, and requiring them to hold four circuits instead of two, annually, in each county. There is great delay to the suitor under the present system of holding circuits half yearly instead of quarterly. I would further recommend, that the law should be so modified as to allow the successful party the same costs in the Supreme Court as in the Common Pleas, in case of the recovery of an amount over one hundred dollars and not exceeding two hundred dollars. This slight modification, I do not doubt, would remedy all the evils in the system now complained of.

I unite in the suggestion heretofore made to the legislature on the impropriety of changing the intention of land titles by testament, by legislation. The frequent solicitations for this purpose of late, should excite your serious attention to the subject. The right to dispose of his property at death by will, is one of the most sacred rights of the citizen, and the power of the legislature to violate or disregard it may well be questioned. Legislative acts to authorize the sale of lands bequeathed by will, contrary to the intention of the testator, neither accord with sound legislation nor with the fundamental principles of the social compact.

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Permit me, in conclusion, to express my earnest hope that the enlightened deliberations of your honorable bodies, under the smiles of that benignant being who has this far protected our country through every vicissitude, and in whose Providence it should be our highest glory to confide, may contribute to secure to us that state of prosperity which the enterprising and generous character of our citizens so richly merits.

WM PENNINGTON.

Trenton, January 10, 1838.

A destructive fire occurred at Hamilton, Butler Co. Ohio, on the 20th ult., destroyed several valuable buildings, and large quantities of pork, land, &c. Thus estimated at $20,000.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1838. Number 33.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Wednesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Tuesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer sizes in proportion, and nothing considered less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

GREEN BROOK
Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the improvement and happiness of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are constantly held up as the standard of morals; and while full instruction is given without leading the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year's. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May, —the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easily of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Job Printing.

ALL kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

Handbills, Circulars, Checks, Business & Address Cards, Bonds, Bonds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. M. F. CUSHING.

Nov. 15th, 1837.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Foreign Ethyl and the British Statesmen.

At Paris, during the early part of the year 1827, and the winter of 1828—29, resided a lady whose pretensions and performances caused no slight sensation among the novelty seeking notaries of that capital. Madame du Frambaud was a woman advanced in years, plain in appearance and grave in address. She spoke in the tone of one accustomed to move in the higher grades of society; but of her descent, connections, plans, and resources, no one seemed able to glean the slightest information. She professed to unveil the future; and though her fee was gold, and though she saw those only who waited upon her with a formal introduction from a previous client the equipages that were found loitering near her spacious dwelling in Rue de la Paix chez la Barriere du Roule contained half the beauty and fashion of Paris.

And yet the information she gave was partial, and related to two epochs only in the life of those who consulted her—death and marriage. She would place before you the lively scene and gay appendages of the one, and the languor, gloom, and restlessness of the other. On neither spectacle was it her custom to offer a single syllable of remark.

Among the strangers then in Paris were two Englishmen of great, but opposite talents, both ambitious of fame—each idolized by his respective party—both high in the favor of the sovereign whom they served, and aspiring to the highest rewards which talent and energy could win.—They heard from fifty fair tongues the fame of madame de Frambaud; and as a mere whim of the moment—an impromptu extravagance, they resolved to visit the mystic in disguise, and test her pretensions. They were described, in the note of introduction which they presented as two American gentlemen, whose stay in Paris must be under the circumstances, short—whose errand there was some commercial speculation, the issue of which might recall them to Philadelphia at a few hour's notice. They entreated, therefore, the favor of an immediate audience.

It was granted at once. She received them in perfect silence, as was her wont. But upon the first who entered her apartment (the younger and by far the more intellectual-looking of the two,) she gazed long and earnestly. "You are married and have two sons and a daughter," was the ominous declaration with which she met his bow; "the scene of your nuptials, therefore, you cannot well have forgotten. That of your demise is the spectacle which I presume you wish to have brought before you."

"I do not anticipate one, madam," was the reply; but such is undoubtedly the object of my present visit."

"And you, sir," said she turning to his companion, "are married, but childless. Do you wish to gaze upon the closing scene of your busy life? Perhaps," added she, with more of interest and feeling than she generally exhibited, "you will abandon your intention. Re-consider it."

"By no means; the ideal which is gaily courted by my companion, I would also brave."

"Have you firmness and resolution? Have you nerve to gaze upon a harrowing spectacle?"

"*Without it ought! I to have come hither?*

"I am answered. Follow me."

She led the way as she spoke, out of the apartment, and the Englishmen followed her. They crossed a small, low passage, passed through a narrow portal, and found themselves in a hall of very considerable extent. It was paved with black marble, and decorated at each end with four slender pillars of the same material. In the centre rose a very large jet black basin, filled with dark water to a considerable depth. A cupola admitted a tempered light from above; and the deep basin was so placed that whatever daylight the dome admitted, fell upon it. But despite of the noble proportions of the hall, the lightness of the pillars, and the fairy tracery of the cupola, there was an air of gloom over the whole apartment. It seemed a fitting scene to commune tidings of approaching sorrow, separation, silence and death.

"Look on this dark water," said their conductress, "it shall speak to you of the future. If death be at a distance, it will sink some feet in every second that you gaze upon it. If your parting hour approaches, it will rise rapidly; and if the very last sands in life's hour glass be running, will mount till it be checked only by the margin. If death shall approach you in the guise of violence, the water will instantly bubble up. If calamity or accident, it will change color once, twice, thrice,—fast as the hues of the rainbow melt into each other and vanish, even while you gaze on them. If death overtake you by gradual decay, and in the common course of nature, other than a gentle ripple over its surface, no change will the still water know or tell. You understand me?"

"I do."

"Fully? Approach then. Gaze steadfastly on that dark surface, and it shall mirror to thee fully and faithfully, the future."

The calmer, graver and sadder of the two advanced slowly to the margin with a look of mingled curiosity and incredulity which set strangely on his heavy massive features. In an instant the water rose at least two feet; changed color rapidly, more than once, and then became dark and motionless as before.

"Ah, not for distant—and by accident!"

The sybil made no reply, but merely motioned him by a gesture to gaze on. He did so, and as he looked he beheld a mimic representation of a scene of great confusion. Countless multitudes were assembled—there was running to and fro—horsemen were riding in all directions—and deep dismay sat on many a countenance. This faded from the scene, and there was presented to him a small room in what appeared to be a rural side lane. Three or more individuals appeared to whom pressing haste was indicated strongly. But there was one upmost whose features he instantly recognized, one who was dear to him—his wife. Her countenance was calm, but there was stamped on it deep and indescribable distress. Propped up by pillows in the foreground, was a figure, which his features told him was himself. The eyes were shadowing and restless. Every feature bore the impress of intense agony; and the face was at one moment flushed, at the next cold and pale as marble. Gradually the figure sank into a state which so nearly resembled death, that the wife, with a sort of fond confidence, ceased to look at him. She looked at it steadily for a few seconds. A sort of mist came over his vision. He withdrew his gaze for an instant from the fountain, and when he again resumed his observation, the painful scene had vanished. His inquiring look of astonishment and emotion the sybil returned with indifference. The agitation manifested in his countenance was strangely contrasted with the fixed, rigid expression of hers. She appeared to paint all struggle with conflicting feelings; her countenance wore its usual air of cold and impressive indifference.

"That I should see her—that she should be so clearly, accurately, and faithfully portrayed, is most bewildering!"

"What! it's past a joke?" said the younger of the two advancing gaily towards the fountain. The answer of the oracle is not palatable, eh?—But now of *me*, and as *me*, what say ye the future?"

The water rose a few inches and then became stationary. On its surface had appeared a small chamber, insignificant in its dimensions—scanty in its accomodation—meagre in its furniture—and altogether humble in its comforts and appointments. Gardens seemed to stretch around it; and on the mantle-piece he remarked a small bronze clock of singular shape.

"Charles, as I live!" he exclaimed as his eye rested on the lineaments of a youth, who was holding the hand of a sick person, in the full vigor of life, but reached with bodily agony. "The other figure I conceive to be that of Charles' dying father," said he, after a pause. "'Tis a painful spectacle!" he continued turning from the fountain, "and I know not what benefit is to be derived from a lengthened contemplation of it. Come the day hence. We will leave this singular and certainly puzzling exhibition."

He took his friend's arm as he spoke, and advanced to bid his parting devoirs to the sorceress, and with them her fee. The first she returned coldly, the latter she peremptorily refused. "I am already remunerated," was her startling declaration. "Sufficient honor for me if I have administered to the amusement—the passing amusement"—the bitter emphasis on this last word conveyed a meaning which those who addressed seemed to feel and shrink from—" of two such state servants of his Britannic majesty as Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Canning!"

Again, with exquisite mockery, she curtsied still deeper and more reverently than before, and ere they could recover from their surprise, left them.

[It will be recollected that Mr. Huskinson was killed by one of the cars on the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road.]

Potatoes.—The potatoe with me for ten years, the last excepted, has been a fair crop, but by adhering to the old method of tillage, has been more expensive than is necessary, as I find by the second year we adopted the system. I planted three acres the 29th and 30th of May; first ploughed, then manured with coarse barn-yard manure; then ploughed again and harrowed. Struck out the rows three feet apart with a one horse plough say five inches deep; dropping the seed eighteen inches apart—turned back the furrow, and the work was done. For hoeing first and second time, the cultivator, so urged by me, fill the whole space between the rows. It was passed through followed by the hoe, giving a slight dressing, but making little or no hill, and the whole labor, after the ground was tilled, did not exceed three and a half days' work per acre. By the use of the plough the seed was planted deep the potatoe never takes a downward growth. The cultivator loosened and mellowed the soil so as to allow the roots to extend, and they were nearly clear when the rows, 6 feet apart, were ploughed together. Get seed; get good seed. The product was over 430 bushels per acre—and 430 bushels from three acres.

We copy the following report of *Mr. Wall's* just remarks during the debate on Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, from the *National Intelligencer*.

Mr. Wall said that he had hoped the subject would have been referred to a committee, as it was clearly incompetent to the Senate to act day after day, making abstract opinions, and establishing particular interpretations of the Constitution; all of which was foreign to the purpose of legislation. He would ask, on whom are these codes, creeds, and abstraction, to operate? They could have no force whatever as law; whom then, would they bind? No one person whatsoever! Did, then, the Senate expect to settle a thousand disputed constitutional questions by propounding theories and abstract propositions? It might as well expect the revolving of a mill to produce corn, as to legislate in abstract opinions and theories. If a law were introduced on the subject, he (Mr. W.) would be able to act; or, if the report of a committee had come up, it might be received or rejected. As it was, however, the course pursued appeared to him irregular, unprecedent, and fraught with bad consequences, converting the Senate into a mere arena of theoretical disputations.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(Concluded.)

While the rights of no man are impaired, you have saved your own institutions from a forfeiture arising from a common calamity wholly beyond their power to avert, and have provided for the very object the public most desire, to wit: a full development of their actual state and condition. I am happy to say that this law has, so far as I have had the means of judging, received very general approbation. Immediately after the passage of this act, my duty under it was performed by transmitting to each of the banks a copy of the interrogatories propounded. Answers to these interrogatories, so far as received, are herewith respectfully presented. I recommend the careful examination of these answers to you as a duty to the public, and as calculated to have a decided influence in your deliberations on this all important subject. From the little opportunity I have had of looking into them, I am favorably impressed with one important fact. It appears that the banks, instead of availing themselves of the suspension, as was at first apprehended, to flood the country with increased issues of paper, have greatly diminished their circulation and curtailed their discounts. This prudent caution has been exercised no doubt with an eye to the resumption of specie payments, which is as essential to the true interests of the banks as to the public. That they must and will resume at no distant day, is now quite certain. Nothing can excuse a continuance in their present state a day longer, except the necessity of the case, and notwithstanding any prejudice which may exist on this subject, I have the confidence in the banking institutions of our state, and in the men who conduct them, to believe that they will do so at the earliest practicable period. It is the duty of the legislature, it is the duty of the banks and of every man in society, to co-operate in bringing about so desireable a result. Can the banks of this state return to specie payments alone, or until the larger institutions in the great emporiums of trade shall lead the way? It is my firm conviction that they cannot, without hazarding the greater calamity of a second suspension, a disaster every friend to them required. From looking carefully at the set before referred to I do not see why a continuance of the first section for a longer period may not answer all the purposes of legislation on the subject, unless before the close of your present sitting, a general resumption by the banks in other states should supercede the necessity of any further action on the subject.

The next important subject to which your attention will be asked by the people, concerns the expediency of repealing the act restraining the banks from issuing bills of less denomination than $5. Without entering into the question how far that law may or may not have been wise under a state of things formerly existing, I have no hesitation in saying that there is in my judgement, a public necessity for its repeal, at least for the present. It will be reviewed at any time hereafter if thought advisable. It is a singular fact, that the banks of this state, which now pay into the treasury annually, a tax of rising $22,000 for the privileges, have been prohibited by the course of legislation from circulating small bills, while the banks of other states, which pay us nothing, and of whose solvency the public have no knowledge occupy almost exclusively the circulation of the state. It should be remembered also, that by the charters of most of our banks, the directors are personally responsible for the redemption of these bills, which affords an additional security to the public. I cannot entertain a doubt that the issuing of small bills, by the banks will greatly facilitate the great object now to be attained that of resuming specie payments. The demand for specie would be proportionably diminished.

I leave this whole subject to your sound discretion, desiring no further respect for the suggestions I have made than as to your wisdom they [illegible] They [illegible] on the prosperity of your being extin- [illegible] banks. If any should [illegible] be promptly [illegible] ear to presen- [illegible] of the condi- [illegible] 25 has been [illegible] the expenses of the [illegible] $15,773 46 has [illegible] year for the sup- [illegible] of the Government. In addition to this there [illegible] claims on the Treasury for the last year, which have already been presented to the amount of $7,239 29. To place the Treasury on a proper footing, you will find it [illegible] to raise the usual amount of $40,000 by tax; and as reflections from that quarter will not be received until a year from this time, the Treasurer must be authorized in the mean time, to anticipate so much of those funds as he may have occasion to use, by loans. I do not enter into particulars, as you will go into details, according to custom, for the purpose, and submit a statement from the Treasurer on the whole subject. It is very desirable that the law relative to the militia, as well as the [illegible] be done, provide means [illegible] advance for the payment of all legal and just demands on the treasurer, which will obviate the [illegible] of fines to borrow money.

There has been for some years a very increased disposition, in many parts of the state, to reform the judiciary; and certainly no subject has a stronger claim to your consideration. The difficulty always has been to agree on a plan. For my own part, I cannot consent to disturb in any manner, the present Court of Common Pleas. That court should be left with its present jurisdiction and powers. I would suggest whether all the objects of the proposed changes might not be attained, by increasing the numbers of the judges of the Supreme court, and requiring them to hold four circuits instead of two, annually, in each county. There is great delay to the suitor under the present system of holding circuits half yearly instead of quarterly. I would further recommend, that the law should be so modified as to allow the successful party the same costs in the Supreme Court as in the Common Pleas, in case of the recovery of an amount over one hundred dollars and not exceeding two hundred dollars. This slight modification, I do not doubt, would remedy all the evils in the system now complained of.

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In the present state of the business of the country, there seems to be no good reason for the sitting of the banking capital of the State; and if you should agree with me that applications for banks, for divorces, and for the construction or alteration of wills, ought not to be entertained at the present sitting, nearly one third of the usual amount of business would thereby be dispensed with. Thus affording you time and opportunity for attending to the more important matters of public concern.

During the recess, I have been favored with the views of the Principal of the New York Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, concerning the interests of the beneficiaries of this state, under the law providing for the education of that unfortunate class of persons, some of whom are now in that institution; and I have become fully persuaded that some important changes in the law are desirable, for the purpose of better securing the benevolent intention of the state. I would therefore recommend, that the provision which admits children at six years of age, be so amended, as to make twelve years the lowest limitation. I would also recommend, that the term for a whole course of instruction be extended to 5 or 6 years. It is proper too that parents who are able should be required to bear at least part of the expense. The reasons for these modifications, with others, will hereafter be presented to you, in a petition from a young man, who was educated under the law and he has had the benefit of much experience on the subject.

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Permit me, in conclusion to express my earnest hope that the enlightened deliberations of your honorable bodies, under the scales of that benignant being who has thus far protected our country through every vicissitude, and in whose Providence it should be the highest glory of a people to confide, may contribute to restore that state of prosperity which, for the enterprising and generous character of our inhabitants richly merits.

WM. PENNINGTON.

Trenton, January 10, 1838.

A destructive fire occurred at Hamilton, Butler Co. Ohio, on the 20th ult., destroyed several valuable buildings, and large quantities of pork, lard, &c. Loss estimated at $70,000.

Mr. Cushing:

Sir,—The following lines were designed for the first number of the second volume of the Union; if you think them appropriate, please make use of them accordingly. Yours respectfully,

THE AUTHOR.

Lines
To the Plainfield Union.

When first on the ocean of Fame thou wert launched,
'Twas with trembling hope of success;
And brief was the distance thy bark had advanced,
Before war hoisted the "flag of distress!"
For o'er the horizon there spread a dark cloud,
And tempests came howling around:
The voice of the thunderbolt sounded aloud,
And no haven of shelter was found:
Above, all was darkness, dismay and commotion;—
Around, but a troublous and wide-spreading ocean!

But, thy signal was answered; a pilot appeared!
And fearless thy helm did he guide,
'Till the storm was o'erpast, and the snowy sail reared,
As Hope was again to you side.
Yet many a vessel of costlier freight,
Was made but the sport of that storm;
'Till tempest-tost, harrassed, and cheated by Fate,
Nought remained but a wreck of its form:
O, numberless hearts, by adversity riven,
Will remember the storm, of the year "*thirty-seven*!"

But our greetings be thine; that thy first voyage is made,
In safety, through perils so great;
And though o'er the future, hangs ever a shade,
We'll trust that good fortune await:
At least that no dangers lie hence in thy course,
More threatening than those which are past;
Nor seek as can triumph o'er industry's force.
While wisdom and patience shall last;
And if in thy pilot these gifts are united,
The hopes we now cherish, are not to be blighted.

Then "success to the Union!" a pledge do we give,
And greetings to patrons and friends!"
In peace and prosperity long may each live;
And as all is deemed well, that well *ends*,
May the year thirty-eight close with honors attained,
By those who shake hands with the cause,
As the Union shall proffer the treasures* than gained,
To be weighed by the critic's stern laws.
And now with emotions of kindest communion,
We take for the *present*, our leave of "the Union."

E. C. S.

Cedar Brook, Jan, 1838.

* Wealth of the mind.

To E. C. S.

The Muses oft times woo me to their arms,
Nor am I quite insensate to their charms,
Yet when I take my lyre to string along
The flowery paths that deck the fields of song,
They fly and I am left untaught and alone,
My task unfinished, and my song unsung.

It is not thus with thee—when thou dost sing,
Their choicest graces they around thee fling,
Each thought is clothed in robes of their own choice,
And every word is taught thee by their voice.
What art hast thou their visits to prolong?
How dost thou gain their constant aid fair child of song?

FLORIO.

For the Plainfield Union.

Basket of Fragments.

No. VII.

There are in the United States about 877 banks and 148 branches, with a capital of $379 millions, and $141 millions in circulation. New Jersey has 26 banks, with a capital of 7,600,000, and in circulation, 1,800,000—and eight broken banks.

There are 12 insurance companies in this state, with a capital of two millions, 745,000 of which has been paid in.

There are 55 lawyers in Essex county,—190 in the state.

Chronology of Jan 1st.—The appointment of John Adams as minister to Holland in 1781; and the revolt of the Pennsylvania line at Morristown on the same day; the arrest of Thomas Paine at Paris in 1794 the freezing of the Thames in ten minutes in 1795. The Union of Ireland and England in 1801; the declaration of Independence of Hayti, 1804; the opening of the enemy's battery at New Orleans in 1815.

While Mr. Springer was giving the introductory lecture on astronomy in the Baptist Church in this place, he related the following anecdote; The great astronomer, Galileo, at the age of 70, was compelled by the Inquisition to recant his opinion of the motion of the earth, which the theology of the day had declared to be "false and absurd in philosophy, and erroneous in faith, being expressly contrary to the Scriptures." Having abjured his belief as an error and heresy, with his knees on the ground and his hands on the Gospel, as soon as he rose up, he struck the earth with his foot, and muttered, "E pur si muove,"—"it moves nevertheless."

O.

The packet ship Susquehannah, which was reported to have been captured by pirates, arrived at Liverpool November 14th, in company with the United States, of New York, which carried the account of her capture.

The Rev. JOSELYN WOLLS, the Missionary, having received a request from his family in England that he should visit them, sailed from New York on the 2d inst., in the packet ship Uxica for Havre.

Ship Letters.—There were received and assorted at the New York Post Office on Friday 11,386 ship letters, and on Saturday 9,072.—Total in two days, 20,358. A very unusual

To the Ladies of Indiana.

We are the wives of drunkards—the mothers of the children of drunkards. Our property has been squandered, our families left destitute, we have been compelled to struggle against poverty and want, brought upon us by the intemperance of those for whom we abandoned all the endearments of the paternal roof. We ever have, and ever must regard the makers and vendors of ardent spirits, as the authors of our misery. They enticed our husbands into the paths of intemperance, and reap the profits of their ruin. Their riches and pleasures are purchased by our poverty and sorrow. It is their daily business to make drunkards, and to destroy the peace and happiness of families. They cast around them with a reckless hand "fire brands, arrows and death." We have gone to them and on our bended knees implored them to no longer furnish our husbands with the intoxicating draught; but they have driven us from their houses with curses and abuse. And now impoverished and heart-broken as the last resort, we appeal to you the Legislators of the state. You, whose high privilege, whose imperative duty it is to protect the weak and innocent—we appeal to you to save us and our children from the rapacity of those who live by a traffic the effects of which are "*evil, wholly evil*" and that continually."

We do not consider it necessary to enlarge upon the evils that result from the sale of ardent spirits, they cannot have escaped your observation. They daily thrust themselves upon your notice in all the forms of human wretchedness. How much would the catalogue of crime, and the amount of human suffering be diminished; how greatly would the wealth and happiness of the community be increased, if there were no groggshops in the land! And yet the Legislature countenances and encourages these sinks of pollution, by granting them license! We can see no better reason why you should license groceries than brothels, or gambling houses. We pray you therefore, so to amend the law respecting the sale of ardent spirits, as to prevent that traffic to the extent which it now exists. And this we conjure you to do by the love you bear to the peace and happiness of your own fire-sides; by your desire that your children should grow up sober, industrious and respectable, and that they should be useful and honorable members of society. If you disregard our petition, you may yet have to follow your own sons to the drunkard's grave, or see your own daughters cursed with drunken husbands. But if you regard our petition, the destroyer shall not enter your households, and thousands shall rise up and call you blessed.

WIVES & MOTHERS.

It is ascertained that in 15 counties in this state every clergymen of all denominations has signed the total abstinence pledge. That in many others all but one or two, and that, taking the whole state, full nine-tenths are now on the comprehensive pledge.—*Albany Argus.*

The New York Star states that 1000 families per day, applied last week to the Commissioners of the Alms House for assistance. The Alms House itself is full—the number of inmates being about 3000.

The Steamer Caroline.—The history of few vessels is as eventful as that of the Caroline. She was built of live oak some years ago at Charleston, S. C., and was brought to Albany, between which place and Troy she plied for some time. She was then sent by the Erie and Oswego canals to Canada, when a new keel was given her, and made a British bottom. Having been engaged in some smuggling transactions, she was condemned and sold, thus making her an American boat again. After plying from this to various ports on the lake, she went on her ill fated expedition down the river and met with an end, the sublimity of which can scarcely be paralleled.

The Bowery Fire Insurance and Trust Company have declared a surplus dividend of 10 per cent., payable on the 20th inst.

The N Y Bank of savings, a semi annual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on all sums from $5 to $500 and of 4 per cent. on all sums above $500, payable 12th inst.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Friday, Jan. 13.

In the Senate, the bill appropriating $70,000 for the removal of the Red River Raft, was ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading.

Mr. Calhouns' 6th and last resolution was then taken up and debated all day; finally laid on the table, by a vote of 35 to 9.

In the house, a report from the committee on the Mississippi election case was received. The consideration of it was postponed till Tuesday next.

Monday, Jan. 16.

In Senate.—The bill for the better observance of the neutral laws was taken up. It was ordered to be printed and postponed till to-morrow.

In the house, a memorial praying congress to amend the naturalization laws was taken up. After debate, it was referred to the judiciary committee.

Tuesday, Jan. 16th.

Mr. Swift in seconding with previous notice, brought forward the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature, relating to the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Cuthbert contended that the resolutions had no more claim upon the courtesy or respect of the Senate than if they came from individuals, or any other body of men.

Mr. Preston followed in a most vehement and passionate speech, against the reception of the resolutions.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on elections, in relation to the Mississippi election, assigned for this day.

Mr. Bronson offered a resolution declaring that Messrs. Prentiss and Word are not members of the 25th Congress, and not entitled to their seats.

Mr. Wise offered the following:

Resolved, That S. S. Prentiss and T. G. Word have leave to appear at the bar of the House, in defence of their claim to their seats, as representatives from the state of Mississippi. Mr. W. remarked that he did this in conformity with usage, though he protested against the right of the House to refuse admission to the representatives sent to it from the State of Mississippi, as members of this House.

Mr. Foster said he was willing to give these gentlemen every facility for the support of their application, and his only object was to prevent them from mingling in the general debate which might follow after they had closed their argument.

Mr. Bond moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the resolution was agreed to.

Seats were then prepared within the Bar for Messrs. Prentiss and Word.

Mr. Howard moved, in behalf of Mr. Claiborne and Mr. Gholson, the sitting members, that a statement by them prepared, in reply to a statement laid before the House by the claimants, be read.

Mr. Wise made some opposition to the motion, on the supposition that Mr. Howard had moved that it be printed. The statement on the tables of the members from Messrs. Word and Prentiss were, he said, voluntarily printed by them.

Messrs. Prentiss and Word appeared and took the seats prepared for them, and the resolution just adopted was read.

Mr. Gholson, who had just appeared in the House, after long absence from sickness, rose under apparent excitement, and said he wished the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. *Wise*) to understand that he and his colleague asked no favors of the House, though they might not be willing to pay for what the gentleman was. They had not asked the printing of the paper. Mr. G. was going on, in a tone of some excitement, directing his remarks to Mr. *Wise*, when

Mr. Wise rose and said, "if impudence, and ignorance can make a *blackguard, there,* (pointing to Mr. G.) *is one.*

Mr. Gholson. "None but a *scoundrel* could use such an expression in this house. He is a scoundrel and he knows it."

Mr. Howard then presented the paper and it was read.

Wednesday Jan. 17th.

In Senate.—Mr. Webster offered the following resolution—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to obtain information, and lay the same before the Senate, with as little delay as possible, respecting any payments of pensions, by the late pension agent of Boston, or of fishing bounties, recently made by the collector at Boston, in bills of the Commonwealth Bank of that city; and the whole amount of such payments; that he further inform the Senate by what authority or direction payment of such pensions and bounties have been made in such bills; and that he further inform the Senate whether any, and, if any, how much, of the public money of the United States is in deposite at said bank; and, if any of such money be therein deposited, at what time or times such deposites were made.

The resolution was, in the end, adopted.

Mr. Webster stated that the pensioners in Massachusetts had been paid in the bills of the Commonwealth Bank, he wished to know on what authority such payment had been made. In his view, it was clearly against the law of 1816, and the law of 1839.

After this subject was disposed of, the Senate took up the bill providing for the maintainance of our neutral obligations on the inland frontier, and was ordered to a third reading.

The House resumed the consideration of the Mississippi election case. The following resolution was taken up.

Resolved, That Messrs. Gholson and Wise, members of the house, between whom warm words have passed in debate, be required by the speaker to declare in their places, that they will not prosecute further the quarrel which has arisen between them.

Laid on the table, 126 to 24.

Mr. Prentiss, one of the new members, then arose and addressed the house at length.

Thursday, Jan. 18.

In Senate, the bill for compelling the observance of our neutral obligations was taken up and finally passed.

The sub Treasury bill was taken up.

In the house, Mr. Prentiss continued his speech which he commenced yesterday.

From the Jerseyman.

Professor Morse's Electro-Magnetic Telegraph—It is with some degree of pride, that it falls to our lot first to announce the complete success of this wonderful piece of mechanism, and no place could have been found more suitable to pursue the course of experiments necessary to perfecting the detail of machinery than the Speedwell works. Replete as they are with every convenience, Professor Morse quietly pursued the great object, and has fitfully succeeded. Others may have suggested the possibility of conveying intelligence by electricity, but this is the first instance of its actual transmission and permanent accord.

The Telegraph consists of four parts:

1st. *The Battery.*—A Cruikshank's Galvanic Trough of 60 pair of plates, seven by eight and a half inch each. 2d. *The Portrule*—An instrument which regulates the motion of the rule. The 3d answers to the *stick* of the printers, and is the type representing the numbers to be transmitted are passed beneath the lever which closes and breaks the circuit. 3d. The Register—An instrument which receives and records the numbers sent by the Portrule from any distant station. 4th. A *Dictionary*, containing a complete vocabulary of all the words in the English language regularly numbered.

The communications which we saw made through a distance of 2 miles was the following sentence; *Railroad cars just arrived, 345 passengers.*"—Those words were put into numbers from the Dictionary; the numbers were set up into the Telegraphic type in about the same time ordinarily occupied in setting up the same in a printing office. They were then all passed complete by the Portrule in about half a minute, each stroke of the lever of the Portrule at one extremity marking on the Register at the other, a distance of 2 miles instantaneously. We watched the spark at one end and the mark of the pencil at the other, and they were as simultaneous as if *the lever itself had struck the mark. The marks* of numbers were easily legible, and by means of the Dictionary were resolved again into words.

The superiority of this Telegraph over all hitherto invented is, that day or night, in clear or foggy weather, intelligence can be sent instantaneously. The advantages to the government and the country of such a means of communication are incalculable.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, January 24, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

We this day present to our patrons and friends the first number of another volume of the Union, and at the same time a specimen of what we intend the Union shall be during the whole of the volume. In every respect it shall hereafter not be inferior to the number before you, neither do we pretend that it will be materially superior.—By the public spiritedness of the citizens of this village and vicinity, the Union is now placed on a firm basis,—its continuance is now certain, beyond the shadow of a doubt. It has sustained a season of difficulty which, it cannot reasonably be expected, will again befal it,—and *if it could have been suspended, it would have been, months ago.*

In order to enable us to do as we have just promised, *without loss*, our terms, which will be found on the first page, must be complied with. By reference to them it will be seen that payment is required near the commencement of the year, or an increased price is charged,—this practice is found necessary by nearly all publishers of the present day.

In conclusion we freely offer our thanks for the good will and support of late afforded to us,—pray for a continuance,—and promise that we will endeavor to deserve it.

☞ The editor of the Rahway Herald, in his last number, speaking of one of the productions of "E. C. S." selected from the Farmer's Cabinet, says, the author is "a lady of sterling talents of our own state." Very true, Mr. Green, but every body was aware of that before. That "E. C. S." has not many superiors as a poet, in our state, might have been added with equal truth, as her numerous poems will testify.

We tender our thanks to "E. C. S." for the extremely well written, and rather complimentary article from her pen, which adds so much to the interest of our present number. Having hereto fore frequently received communications from her prolific pen, we hope for a continuance of favors in our increased prospects of success.

The Commonwealth Bank of Boston has failed, also the Franklin and Lafayette banks. Most of the other eastern banks are, as yet, good.

It is at length officially decided that Kent, the Whig candidate, is elected Governor of Maine, by a clear majority of 169 votes.

It is generally agreed now that the Whigs are to have a National Convention to nominate their Presidential candidate. All seem willing to abide by the result.

☞ All the Albany banks have resumed the payment of their notes in specie.

Several of the New Haven banks have also resumed: and it is supposed that all the banks in *New York*, will soon.

☞ There are many very small accounts due us from individuals for the paper, advertising, &c. for the last year. As we are *exceedingly* in want of the money, or produce of some kind we most earnestly request it. So small an account you will not feel but the aggregate *is to us of* great importance—indeed we cannot do without it.

The Rahway Herald is discontinued as a semi-weekly paper, and in its place a weekly journal is issued, on a sheet of the same size as ours.—The editor says, that when specie again becomes the leading article of the day, to the total exclusion of the vile shinplaster system, he will again resume his semi-weekly Herald. It still continues neutral in politics.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To Juvenis. In the communication of yours, which we published last week, you, "solitary and alone set a ball in motion, that others might pick it up, and give it a kick that should send it round the earth," &c. We accordingly pick it up to give it a kick agreeably to request, hoping to give it a velocity which shall send it, not through the length and breadth of the land, but into non-entity, or at least to the moon, the proper residence of such *enlightening* sciences. We would wish, had we the requisite talent, (not lazziness,) not only to kick it to the remotest *corner* of the earth, but a very little farther, that is, of, where from its *leady* nature, it would sink, sink, forever in the regions of interminable space.

Why, Juvenis, every body says you must yourself be superlatively lazy, not entirely on account of genius displayed, for by your own proffering to obtain a reputation for genius, when in fact you only possess the other thing, viz., laziness.

As we have given the ball a kick, we will conclude with thanks for past contributions, and a request for a continuance of the same.

"A. C. D." is received, and will probably appear in our next.

"Collis," is welcome. Being but a youth, he exhibits a good degree of mathematical talent.

"Y." will be published next week.

"Xanthus," is most respectfully declined—*a little* knowledge of grammar, or orthography at least, we always supposed necessary to one willing for publication.

"Jemima," is under consideration, what will be its fate we are at present unable to say.

From 'X,' or 'Sebastos,' we have not heard of late.

New Jersey Legislature.

Met at Trenton, Tuesday, Jan. 9th. On the 10th, the Governor's Message was received, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed. On Thursday, 1000 copies of the Treasurer's report was ordered to be printed—it presents the alarming fact that the state is $69,000 in debt.

Nothing important occurred until Jan. 17th, when a bill was introduced in council, to repeal the act that provides that no county shall have more than five representatives.

Petitions for small bills come in quite rapidly, also for and against a new county from Hunterdon, and on the subject of Common Schools.

On Thursday, Jan. 18th, in council, a memorial from the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road Co. praying for an extension of charter was presented, and referred to the committee on corporations.

The sup. to act incorporating Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co. of Essex co. was carried by sections, and ordered engrossed for 3d reading.

Sup. to N. J. Turnpike co. also engrossed for 3d reading.

In Assembly, many memorials on the subject of Common Schools were presented. A memorial from Rahway and vicinity, against the annexation of Texas was received. Memorials and petitions for a law to prevent the desecration of Lord's day by Canal and Rail road companies, were referred to committee on corporations.

The bill to incorporate the Jefferson Machine works was passed.

The bill to repeal the act prohibiting the issue of small notes, was postponed till Tuesday next.

The bill to erect the new county of Delaware, was made the order for Wednesday next.

Friday, Jan. 19.

In Council, The act incorporating the Mechanics' Ins. Co. of Essex, was passed. The Sup. to act incorporating N. J. Turnpike company was also passed. An act to incorporate the Bound Brook Mutual Assurance Fire company was ordered to a 2d reading. The Sup. to the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail road was ordered to a 3d reading.

In Assembly, the bill providing for the appointment of commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Patterson Bank, was read a 3d time and passed, 51 to 2.

The bill to repeal the bank charters, passed at the last session was taken up, and the further consideration postponed.

Both Houses went into Joint Meeting; many appointments were made, among which were the following:

ESSEX.

Judge.—Stephen P. Brittain.

Justices.—Abraham Baldwin, John T. Mank, Abraham V. Speer, Samuel H. Gardner, William Gould, Abraham Van Riper, Jonathan S. Williams, Stephen P. Brittain.

Commissioners.—Cyrus Baldwin, for Orange—William Gould, for Caldwell—Jonathan T. Squire, for Clinton—Dennis Coles, for Westfield—David Martin, for Springfield—Amos Morse, for Rahway.

SOMERSET.

Surrogate.—Peter Vredenburg.

Judges.—Peter J. Stryker, John Terhune, John Lowrie, Peter Voorhes, Peter Z. Elmendorf, Henry H. Wilson, Samuel S. Doty.

Justices.—John Terhune, Samuel S. Doty, Frederick Cook, Peter, Voorhes, Henry H. Wilson, Peter Z. Elmendorf, Peter J. Stryker, Samuel Reynolds.

THE NEW YORK MIRROR.

The last number of the Mirror which has come to hand, (Jan. 13,) contains a beautiful poetical article from the pen of Mrs. Sigourney, on the anniversary of the conflagration in New York. It also contains many other original articles of interest, as well as several selected pieces.

We think business must be a little reviving, at least in Plainfield. We have eight or ten new advertisements this week, a very unusual number for us, which is a pretty sure sign. The Eagle says, the prospects for business in Newark, are exceedingly good.

The Patterson Bank in this state has failed.

The *Middling Interest Bank*, Kilby, Fulton, and Roxbury banks, and the Middlesex Bank at East Cambridge, all in Massachusetts, are in rather bad repute,—but whether they have failed or not, we know not.

The R. Island Temperance Society, at a late meeting, resolved to petition Congress to repeal the law allowing seamen in the Navy a daily ration of ardent spirits.

By reference to our Congressional proceedings it will be seen that Mr. Calhoun's last resolution was laid on the table by a large majority. This we are very happy to see—may it there sleep the sleep of death. The resolution related to the right of the Southern States to annex territory to our republic for the purpose of strengthening their "peculiar institutions" against all those in the free states, opposed to them. As might have been expected, such a resolution was "no go," in the Senate. Mr. Calhoun said that he had no reference to Texas in his resolution, but it evidently includes the right of the South to have that country annexed to our republic, for the purposes above mentioned.

TEXAS.—By the last accounts from Texas it appears that the Mexicans have actually invaded that country. An extra of the Houston Telegraph, Dec. 25th gives an account of a battle between the parties, at San Antonio de Bexar, on the 20th, with doubtful results. It lasted 7 hours.

The Texans have purchased a brig of war, and are organizing their militia.

A Common School State Convention was held in Trenton on the 16th inst. It was large and influential, even beyond expectation. The State Gazette says that not less than 300 were present, and that it was manifest that a deep feeling on this important subject pervades the whole State.

A bill has been presented to our state legislature to permit all our banks, except the Patterson Bank to issue small notes—they all being in a safe and sound condition, with the above exception.

Highly Important from the CANADAIAN Frontier.

By express this morning we learn that during the night the Patriot army retreated from Navy Island—after having conveyed the cannon belonging to the State and the United States to Grand Island, and left them under the care of Col. Ayres of the Militia.

From the Buffalo Com. Adv. of Monday Evening Schlosser, Monday Morning, Jan. 15, 1838.

Navy Island was evacuated last night. The cannon belonging to the U. S. have been returned, and are lying at Schlosser.

It is believed that the larger portion of Van Rensselaer's men have landed on the adjacent parts of Grand Island, having previously sent across the muskets, &c. belonging to the State which were committed to the custody of Col. Ayres. The further movements of the disbanded force are left to conjecture.

Our informant passed Schlosser, form the Falls at half past 8. As he approached Tonawanda, the steamboat Barcelona was putting on steam at Whitehaven. But when he arrived opposite she had left, in what direction he could not tell.

A boat from the Canada side lay in the river opposite Navy Island, early this morning on her oars, apparently reconnoitering, for about half an hour.

Two schooners with British flags flying, were lying about one mile below Waterloo, which were observed by the cen ries below Black Rock, to have made their way up from below, early this morning. Another is lying at Waterloo. They are undoubtedly those which have been at Black Creek, just above Chippewa, for a week or more.

The object of their new position can only be surmised.

Two o'clock. P. M.

Gov. Marcy and Gen. Scott, who came up from the falls last evening, left in extra cars, accompanied by Gen. Wool, about half past 12 today, for Black Rock, and will perhaps proceed to Grand Island. Two companies of artilery, with two field pieces, also left here for that quarter.

This step, we understand, is in consequence of intelligence that an armed British schooner, (probably one of those cited to above,) is lying in our waters, down the river, with hostile intentions towards the steamboat Barcelona, or any craft that may have been employed in the aid of the Navy Islanders.

While writing the above, several discharges of cannon have been heard in that direction. A gentleman, just arrived, says that the schooner alluded to, had been firing at, he supposes, either the Barcelona, or squads of disbanding Navy Islanders.

On board the packet brig Moses, yesterday, as the crew were stowing away a cask, as it was supposed of beef, the head burst out, and it was discovered to contain the bodies of two full grown negroes, preserved in salt! The Coroner was holding an inquest on them at 2 o'clock in the Bridewell yard.—*Com. Adv.*

Jersey Produce.—We have been informed of a fact which we think deserves a passing remark. On Tuesday, 16th inst. that there were received at the depot of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company at the Sand Hills, N. J. 362 hogs, weighing 102,579 lbs—they were all weighed, paid for at 8 cents per pound and delivered at New York in 16 hours from the time the first one was received. Exclusive of the above, there has been received and paid for at the same place since Dec. 5,324,256 lbs. amounting with the above to over $35,000. In addition to the pork, there has been large quantities of poultry, flour, meal, &c. sent to the New York market thus proving that our work of internal improvement—so unjustly called monopolies—are beyond dispute of great advantage to individuals in affording them facilities for getting their produce to market which they could not otherwise have and also increasing its value.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

The North River was open the 17th inst

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Conley:

I have been thinking lately, at intervals, on a subject which I am anxious to bring before the minds of my companions. If you approve my views, and think the public good would be promoted by giving publicity to them, do so. If not —suppress them.

We have in our flourishing village, four taverns. This is just the number needed for the accommodation for every class of our citizens.—"A place of every thing, and every thing in its place." What I would be at is this, viz: I would have three public meetings, in three successive weeks. Each of these meetings should be composed exclusively of those who may be described in the call. Each class can thus at their own meeting adopt rules for their own government, and choose their own tavern. Having given this general outline of my plan, I proceed to recommend an early meeting of the real *bona fide* DRUNKARDS. There are several reasons why WE are entitled to the *first* meeting and consequently to our *choice* of houses.* The 1st is, we are 'bruisers' of the 'old school,' and have been 'bred at the bar.' The 2d is, that we are *few* in number, and have but few days left for reeling. Other reasons might be offered if necessary. At this first meeting then we wish none but the bloated and acknowledged drunkard, we want the mere wrecks of what were men, we wish those who have already gained a triumph over all sense of shame, those whose long and filthy beards, blood-shot eyes, trembling limbs, bloody noses, bloated faces, and flattering rags proclaim at once, and to all, their right to this meeting.—The advantages of such a meeting, to us my fellows, would be immense. We are not only few in number, but we are *divided*. Should we meet and fix on some house that we would patronize, we might buy our whiskey by the gallon and consequently much cheaper. We should also screen ourselves from the insulting looks of sober travellers—and further we would keep each other in countenance, by listening to each other's tale of family grievances, and by assuring one another that 'rum-seeking' is the only rational cure of domestic evils.

After our meeting and election, I recommend that they assemble who are in the habit of daily dram drinking. To this meeting I would invite only those who themselves *know* that they are in the habit of drinking distilled liquors, but do not suppose that others know it. I mean those of each of whom it is said "I am afrain his drame will ruin him." This meeting should be called not by any public announcement, but by *private notes* of invitation. The reason is obvious. Each to a man, is perfectly ignorant of what is rumored concerning himself; though he knows all that is said of all the others.

After this meeting let there be a meeting composed of those who spend their evenings or their Sundays, in the bar rooms, not so much because they love rum, as because they love what they would call fun. Those who can drink a glass of the 'ardent,' only to prove that they are *free from* the shackles of a pledge. Let each of these classes select a tavern. There will then be left one for the accommodation of travellers and for the transaction of public business. Should these suggestions be generally approved, the time and place of each meeting may be made public on some future occasion.

ONE.

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* By and with the consent of the keeper.

The Maine Boundary.—Mr. Stevenson American Minister at London, has written to Lord Palmaster to urge immediate attention to the settlement of this protracted question, and suggests if the proposition of our government of July 1836, is not accepted, a new one be made by Great Britain.

An old resident of Missouri assures the Baltimore Republican that as indications of a mild winter, the Muskrat and Beaver, west, have this fall not made any provisions against inclemency. The same fact and consequence were noted 30 years ago.

The portrait of Washington, ordered at the last sitting of the legislature, and taken by Kellogg from Stewart's original painting was put up in the House of Assembly a few days ago. It is a faithful copy; highly credible to the artist; and to the House which ordered it, whose hall it now adorns.—*State Gaz.*

The capital employed in this country in the publication of books is estimated at from 25 to 30 millions of dollars.

Coal—has declined $1 on the fall prices in N. Y. The best quality of Schuylkill from yard, broken, screened and delivered, now sells at $8 50 per ton.

On Thursday, 56 miles of the rail road connecting Baltimore with York was traversed at the rate of 18 miles an hour.

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500 indigent persons in Philadelphia, are daily supplied with good soup at the Western Soup house.

Specie continues a little above par. American gold and silver coin being 3 per cent. above bank paper. Treasury notes were sold yesterday for a half per cent. above par.

ENIGMA No. XXXIII.

What would be the length of the sides of an angle containing 1 acre, 82½ rods, which shall be in the proportion of 9, 11, 13?

COLLIE.

Answer to Enigma, No. 31.

The diameter would then be 20.65 inches.

Collie.

Answer to Enigma, No. 32.

From 81X IX XL
Take IX X L

Rem. 8 I X Collie.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

David L. Dodge, 82; H. A. & U. Cory, 2; John Edgar, 2; Thomas Wallace, 2; John Laing, 2; John Stine, 1,50; Jarvis B. Ayres, 1,50 Edmund Webster, 1; James Garrison, 1.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst. James Ferrine, of Upper Freehold, to Sarah A. Hutchisson, of Manalopen.

13th inst. in Rahway, Mr. Henry Keen, of Newark, to Miss Olivia Turner, of Rahway.

At Somerville, 9th inst. the Rev. John F. Knox, of New York, to Miss Aletta Van Doren, near the former place.

Same place, 11th, John Anderson to Miss Mary Smith.

DIED.

At Somerville, on the 5th inst. Mrs. Sarah Ann, wife of Peter Van Deventer.

At Belvidere, 11th inst, Joseph Gorham, a soldier of the revolution, aged about 90.

Teachers Wanted,

AT THE

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE above Institution, situated in Plainfield, Essex Co., N. J., is offered for rent after the 1st of May next, when the lease of the present teacher, who intends relinquishing the business, will expire. There are at present in it, two flourishing English Schools, one male and the other female; also a Classical and Mathematical Department in an incipient stage. The number of pupils for the current year averages in all 140, and the patronage is increasing. The building is an excellent one, beautifully situated in a healthy and enterprizing village, within 25 miles of New York city. There are now five teachers employed in the institution. It will be rented on fair terms, to a competent and well qualified person, and it is considered as offering superior advantages to first rate Classical and English instructors. Teachers are invited to visit the place, and by personal examination to satisfy themselves of its advantages. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, post paid, to WM. W. TODD, one of the Trustees, No. 77 Front st., New York, or to ALLEN WILSON, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Plainfield, N. J.

Jan. 24. 53 tf

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen.

EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

To Let.

FOUR Rooms from the 1st of April next. for one year, in the house now occupied by J. R. Dunn.

Also, one room in the basement of the same building, suitable for an office or shop.

Likewise, a small barn attached to the Premises,—all which will be rented on reasonable terms, on applying to the subscribers, on the Premises. AYRES & BULLMAN.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty year's standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

10 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday, 17th inst, William Little, aged 15 years, an indented apprentice to the Farming business, from the New York House of Refuge. Had on when he went away, a black hat, a satinet roundabout and pantaloons All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing said runaway under the penalty of the law. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his return. JAMES S. GARRISON.

Brooklyn, N. J. Jan. 22d. 53 3t*

Brown & Bleached Muslins.

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

Oct. 24. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Blue, Brown and Drab Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by

Oct. 24. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Merinos, Merinos.

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 16 B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, & GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for *CASH!!*

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscribers will save cost by paying their notes or accounts soon.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, Jan. 20, 1838. 52 3t

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in the line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Small Fire Engine For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $125. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53 tf

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on book account, or notes due may have a chance to settle them, between now and the 1st of March next, with the subscriber at his old stand, or with Ayres & Bullman.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15th, 1838.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of March next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 17th. 52 tf

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known And long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries*,

low for CASH, or country produce,

Corner of Exchange and Front streets.

Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us your notes we will ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

Half-a-dozen houses To Rent or For Sale

Apply to

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Jan. 17th. 52 tf

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,		15	a	16
Coffee, Cuba,		9	a	11
" Java,		10	a	14
Molasses,		40	a	46
Oil, Linseed,		75	a	85
Whale,		28	a	32
Fish, brl.	13	00	a	14 75
Beef, prime city,	8	50	a	9 50
Hams, lb.		10	a	12
Smok'd Beef,		10	a	11
Butter,		16	a	20
Cheese, Am.		7	a	10
Rice, 1st q lity, 100 lbs.	3	75	a	4 00
Turks Island Salt,		33	a	37
Liverpool ground,		44	a	—
Do. do. sack,	2	12	a	2 31
Sugar, N. O. prime,		6	a	8
" Havs. white,		10	a	11
" Loaf,		14	a	15
" Lon.		16	a	19
Tallow, Am.		10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,		80	a	1 00
Gunpowder,		80	a	1 00
Hyson,		80	a	1 00
Young Hyson,		75	a	80
Hyson Skin,		22	a	45
Souchong,		28	a	50
Bohea,		15	a	20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	9	00	a	—
Western,	9	00	a	9 62
Philadelphia,	7	50	a	8 00
Georgetown,	10	00	a	—
Rye Flour,	7	00	a	00
Indian Meal,	5	00	a	—
Wheat, Baltic,	1	95	a	2 00
Do. Genesee,	1	85	a	—
Do. N. Carolina,	1	70	a	1 80
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1	12	a	—
Corn, N. bushel,		90	a	90
Do. South,		85	a	86
Barley,		80	a	—
Oats, North,		47	a	—

A FARM For Sale,

Containing about 90 acres,

SITUATE in the township of Warren, county of Somerset, N. J. bordering on the Passaic River three and a half miles north of Plainfield. The said farm is in good cultivation. Dwelling House, and a large new barn finished with plan and modern. There is a good proportion of wood and timber on said farm with excellent meadow and plough land with a variety of fruit and the never failing supply of water running near the door. This farm may be bought a bargin and the terms accommodating, any person wishing to view or purchase the farm will call on the subscriber in Plainfield DAVID COOK.

Dec. 27th, 1837. 49 tf

Fair Play!!

I AM very anxious to have the settling of my own business myself, but as I am about to leave the place, I shall be under the necessity of leaving all my unsettled accounts in the hands of some person for collection.—A word to the wise is sufficient.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Jan. 9th, 1838. 51 3m*

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his valuable

TAN-YARD,

Situated in the village of Plainfield, on the Main street, in about the centre of the village, being in Westfield township, Essex county.

There is in the Tan-Yard, a good currying shop 2 stories high, 32 by 16 feet, 2 mahogany finishing tables, 1 stone scouring table, and one good stuff do in the drying loft, and a good set of tools, a good barn, 22 feet square, a good bark house, 59 by 21 feet, Gale's patent bark mill attached beam house, stone lime house, &c. &c. Mill race running through it with water plenty and handy. Said Tan Yard is in good repair, buildings good and some of them new, and is one of the best stands in the state for bark, hides and skins, and in a good neighborhood for retailing leather. Any person wishing to settle himself in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon.

Also,

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite said Tan yard, 2 stories high, 18 by 36, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop, or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house, Wood house, a never failing well of water with pump in it, a variety of fruit,—every thing snug and in good repair. *Also*, A Four Acre LOT, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, and very handy for pasture or tillage. Any person wishing to buy, or rent will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Dec. 12th, 1837.

Notice,

IS hereby given that application will be made to the adjourned sitting of the Legislature of this State for an alteration of 7th section of the Charter of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company so as to admit persons as Members of Said Company.

C. BOICE, Secretary.

By order of the directors.

December 11th 1837. 47 6t

NOTICE

Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, hath been duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiffs, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, Jr. Clerk.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Att'y.

Nov. 22. 44 3m.

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24, Rahway.

Notice

IS hereby given that Application will be made to the next sitting of the Legislature in February next, for an act incorporating a Company, to be located near Plainfield, in the township of Warren, in the County of Somerset, with a capital of $100,000.

Dated, Dec. 20th, 1837. 48 6w.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large Assortment, For Sale by

B. M. PRICE.

Oct 24, Rahway.

$500 WANTED,

FOR which Rare Estate Security will be given on Property worth four times the amount. Enquire at this office. Nov. 28th.

Merinos, Merinos.

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 18. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

French Merinos,

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinos, received and for sale Cheap at the New Store of

Rahway, Nov. 14. B. M. PRICE.

42*

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 tf

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

& 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large

Assortment, For Sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangeme th with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushe'; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 12 shillings per bushel, Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment

P. S. Ground plaster from 2½ to 3 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

To Rent,

THE New, large and elegant 2 Story House, next to the new Seventh Day Baptist meeting house. It contains 11 rooms, and finished in the attic.

Possession given immediately.

Application to be made to John Wilson, Esq. or to J. A. Wood.

W. W. TODD.

Plainfield, Nov. 7, 1837. 42*

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from the pen, and the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no sediment to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great-er Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to de-stroy the ink on records*, particularly adapting it to *Record, for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield N. J.

May 25. 19tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Slides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Plainfield English School.

☞ The next Term of this School will commence *Monday, Nov. 27th*, under the direction of

Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE.

in the Basement Room of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, Nov. 21st.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to-morrow,) will be conducted by SAMUEL L. POUND & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts should be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

PLAINFIELD, August 31, 1837. 32tf*

NEW CHEAP STORE,

IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscribers having removed from the old stand to the New Store, next door to the (late occupied by Reeves & Runyon,) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Flannels, Beaverets, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirtings, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 25th. Rahway.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted &c. as equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 15

Plainfield Classical Institution

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Hunington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bennett.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tusker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 29 tf*

Valuable FARM

For Sale,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be Sold at Public Auction on Tuesday the 23d of January inst., at one o'clock P. M., on the Premises, the Farm belonging to the Subscriber, situate at the village of New-Market, Middlesex county, N. J. seven miles from New-Brunswick, four from Plainfield, one from the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road, on the direct road from Elizabethtown to Somerville. Said Farm contains one hundred and fifty acres of first rate Land, twenty of which is covered with Wood and Timber.

On said Farm is a good two story dwelling House with extensive out buildings, all in good repair. On the premises is a good Apple orchard of 200 Trees of the best of grafted fruit. The Farm is as pleasantly situated as any other in the State of New-Jersey. A large part of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for a term of years. Title indisputable, and sold free from all incumbrance. For further particulars enquire of John Giles, near the premises or of the Subscriber No. 130 Market-street, Newark, N. J. NEHEMIAH R. MORSE.

New-Market, Jan. 1, 1838. 5 3w*

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield January 1 1838.

Thomas Blanchard, (2)
Georgiana Brown,
Jane V. Clawson,
Isaac Cole,
Joshua Compton,
John J. Cortis,
Wm. S. Dunham,
Samuel Frazee,
Matthias P. Garthwaite,
Mrs. David Gallup,
Wm. M. Jennings,
Daniel Kaye,
John Laing,
Wm. B. T. Lane, 2
Terrence Maguire,
Sarah Marsh,
Oliver B. Manning,
Wm. E. Mundy,
James Moore,
Jas. M. Morgerson,
Sandy McCord,
Chils McCord,
Lucia Anne Martin,
Isaac S. Parker,
Winslow Parkhust,
Peter W. Post,
Asa Pound,
Austin Parkhust,
Elizabeth Parker,
Plainfield, 2
Benjamin Runyon,
Morris F. Randolph,
Talmug Rose,
Deborah Roff,
Ann Runyon,
Caroline Fitz Randolph
John Squier,
Thomas Stead,
Jedediah Shotwell,
Randolph S. Stiles,
Adeline Stewart,
Edward Thomas, 2
Freeman Tucker,
Huldah Terry,
James Thorn Jr.
James Thorn,
Johnan Townsend,
Abigal P. Townsend,
George Thorn, 2
James S. Vail,
Voorhes VanFleet,
Elizabeth VanJoss,
Gideon Wooden,
Cornelius Waldron,
Eden B. Webster,
Reuben Worth,
Caroline Williams,
Elizabeth Webster,

Those calling for the above letters Please say advertised.

J. MANNING P. M.

Cloaks ! Cloaks ! !

ENGLISH Made Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE.

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

Cooking Stoves.

J. Thompson & Co.

NOW informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public,

Were being struck through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the stove line, we are willing to recommend the following as in per opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,
Church & Stanley's Philad. patent for wood,
G. Pastley's for wood; and the
Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Keisterbooh cooking stoves, from Philidelphia, for coal only. These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hosm's and Plain's make from Philidelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Olmsted's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all size. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices. We will also procure any patteons we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low, and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.

Rahway, Nov. 1st. 41

Stoves In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves*, at the

Residence of Platt Drake, Main st,

Plainfield, next door to I. Titsworth's currying shop, which will be sold by him for us, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 3m*

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for [illegible] Nov. 14. by B. M. RCE.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

Warren Township, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

Bound brook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public innkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit a liberal favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, *and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day*; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837 2 tf

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, 12 handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedars; Crotch Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do; 1 do wide do; clear Boards, 8-8 do; box Boards—White Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Palings; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH PINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Truetus Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron Stoves,

For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very Lowest Prices.*

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Beeswax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy.

J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 41

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rah way, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood —and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents employed expressly for this purpose for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful reviews of the engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessor in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The same liberality will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translation from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its present distinction among the periodicals of the country, and offering a *successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals* of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstruction in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by personal sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and can-not produce any other than a salutary effect in any.

Their effects will be taken gradually according to the directions, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalize arterial action—and to call all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at their Office where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just made an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH ! !

At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, Sept. 12, 1837. 9tf

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Cheap Dry Goods,

At Kensett's New-Store, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

PERSONS about making their Fall and Winter Purchases, are respectfully invited to call and examine his extensive assortment. The liberal patronage the subscriber has received from all parts of the country, assures him they will be paid for their time and trouble. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cords and Fustians of every variety, at prices as low as ever before offered the public. French, English and Gro de Nap Merinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors; Merino, Rob Roy, and common Shawls; Double width English Merinos, 3s a yard, single width, *1 shilling*; *Canton Flannel all colors, 1s per yd.* Calicos and muslins at 5d; Paper hangings at 2 pence a yard.

☞ A penny saved is two earned, says Poor Richard, THS. KENSETT.

Nov. 8. 42 4w*

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has imported a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

A CHANCE FOR CASH.

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by the proprietor.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Felloe Plank, and
Rave Stuff, for Wagon Work,
30 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
Lath for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept, 28, 32 2m*

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES.
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills of Exchange.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,

Books.—Porter's Travels,
Scrap Books,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo,
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Onion's Poems, 2 vols.
Brambletye House, 2 vols. in one.
Crock in the Lot, A very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet.
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Dexter's Dying thoughts.
Beauties of Locke,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Dodd on Death.
English Reader.
Life of Franklin,
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.
Webster's Spelling Books.
Murray's small grammars.
A large lot of Toy books
Three Last Children, an interesting tale.
Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.
Steel Pens, 6 kinds.
Engravings.
India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.
Wafers, at Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.
SEAR'S PILLS.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

6tf NEW-YORK.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using these kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 3rd.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1838. Number 34.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Wednesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear. Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Tuesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the southeast bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adopted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reflections and Reminiscences,

BY CAPT. MARRYAT.

I am grave to-day; it is my birth-day—the period so joyful in youth, in more advanced life so teeming with thought and serious reflections. Not that I am about to make my confessions or reveal those reminiscences of my venturous life, which, as my forehead has been pressed within my hands, have for some time been passing in diorama before me. Few, I believe, are they who can look back and not wish that they could command the time which they have lost, or recal that which has been done.

How changed are our feelings as we advance in life! Our responsibility is increased with each year. In youth we live but for ourselves—self predominates in every thing. In mature age, if we have fulfilled the conditions of our tenure, we feel that we must live for our children. Fortunately, increase of years weans us from those selfish and frivolous expenses which youth requires, and we feel little or no sacrifice to devote to our children the means which, before, we considered so important; the gratification of our pride or our ambition. Not that we have lost either our pride or our ambition, but they have become centered in other objects dearer to us than ourselves—in the race springing up, to whom we shall leave, our names and worldly possessions when our own career is closed.

Worn out with the pursuit of vanity, we pause at a certain age, and come to the conclusion that in this life we require but little else than to eat, drink, prepare for a future existence, and to die.

What a miserable being must an old bachelor be!—he vegetates, but he cannot be said to exist—he passes his life in one career of selfishness and dies. Strange, that children, and the responsibility attached to their welfare, should do more to bring a man into the right path than any denunciations, from holy writ or holy men. How many who might have been lost, have been, it may be hoped, saved, from the feeling that they must leave their children a good name, and must provide for their support and advancement in life! Yes, and how many women, after a life so frivolous, as to amount to wickedness, have from their attachment to their offspring, settled down into the redeeming position of careful, anxious, and serious-minded mothers!

Such reflections will rise upon a birth-day, and many more of chequered hopes and fears. How long will these flowers, now blossoming so fairly, be permitted to remain with us?—Will they be mowed down before another birth-day, or will they be permitted to live to pass through the ordeal of this life of temptation? How will they combat? Will they fall and disgrace their parents, or will they be a pride and blessing? Will it please Heaven to allow them to be not too much tempted, not overcome by sickness, or that they shall be severely chastised! These germs of virtue now appearing, those tares now growing up with the corn—will the fruit bring forth good or ill? will the latter be effectually rooted up by precept and example? How much have we encouraged! and how much to check! Virtues in excess are turned to vice—liberality becomes extravagance—prudence, avarice—courage, rashness—love, weakness—even religion may turn to fanaticism—and superior intellect may, in its daring, mock the power which granted it. Alas! what a responsibility is here! A man may enjoy or suffer when he lives for himself alone; but he is doubly blessed or doubly cursed when, in his second stage, he is visited through his children. What a blessing is our ignorance of the future! Fatal, indeed, to all happiness in this world would be a foreknowledge of that which is to come. We have but to do our duty and hope for the best, acknowledging, however severe may be the dispensation, that whatever is, or is to be, is right.

And now for myself: how have I passed this last year?—Humph! I don't know, but I think on the whole I am improved: at the same time, I must acknowledge that there is plenty yet to amend, to learn, and to obtain. A few more virtues would be desirable, and among others one very hard to learn, which is economy. It is to be hoped even that will come in time.

How strange, although we feel in the midst of life we are in death, that mortals should presume to reduce it to a nice calculation, and speculate upon it! I can sell my life now to an annuity-office for twenty years purchase or more, and they will share a dividend upon it. Well, if ever I do insure my life, I hope that by so doing I shall not only secure my family, but every body else in his world, I have a great many things to do before I die. There was but one man I ever heard of who could lie down and die, saying, "Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace." I have no warning yet, no screw loose in this complex mechanism; and yet, this very day, a chimney-pot may fall on my head, and put an end to all my calculations.

It is right that the precarious tenure of our existence should not be wholly forgotten, but certainly was never intended that it should be borne on the mind, for, if we had ever to our memory that we may die this very hour, what a check there would be to all energy, and enterprize, and industry.—Who would speculate with the anticipation of large returns upon some future day, if he did not calculate upon living to receive them? We should all stop to say Cui Bono? If it were not that our hopes support us, not only support us in all reasonable, but even unreasonable calculations, the world would be at a stand still. No, no, we have our duty to perform towards our God: but we are also enjoined to perform our duty towards our neighbor. The uncertainty of life is to be remembered as a check to our worldly passions, but not as a drag-chain to our worldly career. Chimney-pots, or no chimney-pots, I shall write on, and fight on, such being the path of life to which it hath pleased God to call me.

I never can be grave long; and why should I? I surely being pleased with this world is no unacceptable sacrifice. I have suffered much; I have found that friends can deceive; that people borrow money, and never pay it; that slander can wound; in short, that it is a very wicked world, and that all is vanity. Nevertheless, the world is quite good enough for me; for I have a most treacherous memory, and, forgetting all, I forget the injuries I have received through life; and they are, like the chimney-pots, but called to mind at certain intervals of time.

I have often wondered at the capriciousness of memory.—She must be of the feminine gender. Now, for the benefit of the craniologists, I will state the alteration which has taken place in my head within the last few years that I have taken up the pen. I once had a remarkable memory, especially for the faces of people I had seen before. If I joined a line-of-battle ship, I would, in a fortnight, be able to call every man by his name, which, as there were six or seven hundred, it is no very easy task; but having worked my imagination lately (I presume that to be the cause) my memory has completely left me. I do not mean to say that I have forgotten what was impressed upon it when I was young: but it is certainly with great difficulty that I can recollect what I have been doing, or what may have passed the day before; and it is singular that the recollection of faces, which I was remarkable for, is entirely gone, so that I am very often in a scrape from having this unlucky deficiency. If I were introduced to a lady at a party, I should not recognise her again the next day in a bonnet and shawl. The leading questions I am obliged to put to old acquaintance are very absurd. I recollect the other day a person with whom I had, at a distant time, been very intimate, seizing me by the hand, quite enjoyed to see me, shaking at it for half an hour. I had not the least recollection of him, and I was in a great puzzle; for it is no compliment to tell a man who recollects you so remarkably well that you have forgotten him. I had, of course, nothing else to do but to meet him with equal warmth, trusting to luck for finding out who he was. I asked him where he had been, when it was that we had met last, to obtain a clue, but it was in vain. And then he had married since we had parted, and wished to introduce me to his wife. I promised to call upon him, and requested his card; at least I should have his name; but he had no card about im. I took out my tablets, and requested him to put down his address. He did so, but not his name, presuming, of course, that I knew it as well as he did. As he returned me the tablets, I observed that there were many directions in them, and that I might make a mistake if he did not put his name above the address. As soon as he did so, everything connected with him, and our former intimacy, came on me like a flash of lightning. We had been very intimate; and I was very glad to see him. A knowledge of this unfortunate deficiency makes a person very careful in saluting in return for you unwittingly affront many who accuse you of being capricious and proud. Now I positively declare that I would not cut a puppy dog, or wound his feelings, if I could help it.

A very absurb circumstance occurred to me the other day. I was standing near the Admiralty, when a gentleman came towards me, holding out his hand. Although I had no recollection of having seen him before, I immediately took his hand, and shook it as warmly as it was offered, as I thought, returning his "How d'ye do" as soon as he could release his hand, he passed on behind to the gentleman for whom it was intended; and we all three burst out into a laugh, I walking off one way and they the other. As, however, we had said "How d'ye do" we also touched our hats, and said "Good-bye." Now I have two reason for mentioning these facts although, in so doing, I am obliged to talk more of Number One, than I like, and perhaps more than the reader does. My first is, that I may take this opportunity of making public my unfortunate deficiency, and then, perchance I shall be forgiven by many who may have thought me rude; and others will, in future, be aware of my unintentional omissions; and the second is, that, having the greatest respect for the science of craniology to a certain extent, I would inquire whether the calling into action one organ, which has been but little exercised before, may not have the effect of destroying, to a certain extent, one that has been previously well exercised, in short, whether raising the bump of imagination, will not cause the bump of memory to decrease. An answer addressed to me from any disciple of Gall or Spurzheim will be esteemed a favor.—*New Monthly.*

Prospects of Chicago.—The boats that leave Buffalo for Chicago start with from 200 to 600 passengers, which they distribute throughout the Lakes. The price of passage from Buffalo to Chicago, in the cabin and found, is $25; deck passengers half price. The price of freight on board schooners is $1 per bbl bulk; on board steamboats it is $1,50.

The amount of various kinds of Merchandise transported from the East, principally from the city of New York, may be estimated as follows for 1836: Amount sold in Chicago say $1,000,000—and destined for the interior an equal amount.

Chicago will be connected with the waters of the Mississippi by the Illinois and Michigan canal, now being constructed. The length of this canal is about 100 miles, 60 feet wider at top and 6 feet deep. Its estimated cost is $7,000,000.—This canal is a State work, and will be vigorously prosecuted. The U. S. have appropriated every alternate section of land for 5 miles, on each side of it, to aid in its construction. Its terminating points are Chicago, and Peru on the Illinois river. It will be supplied with water from Lake Michigan.

A large number of laborers are now and will continue to be wanted on the line of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. $20 per month with board is the price which has generally been paid during the past summer, a portion of the time $26 per month was paid. Mechanics wages are now about $2 00 per day at Chicago. Last year they obtained much higher prices. Labor of all kinds has always been in brisk demand.

The Steam Boat Michigan cost $60,000—her gross receipts in 1836 were $75,000. The net profit declared on her stock for that year was 50 per cent. Her receipts for one trip from Buffalo to Chicago and back were $14,500. All the well managed vessels and steamboats on the lake where no serious accident occurred are supposed to have paid an average profit of 50 per cent, on their cost in 1836.

Up to the Spring of 1833 Chicago was simply an Indian trading post, occasionally protected with a small garrison of United States troops. At that time an appropriation was made for a harbor at the mouth of the Chicago river. This gave the first impulse to the growth of the place. It then contained about three hundred inhabitants last autumn it numbered above 5030.

The commanding advantages which Chicago possesses as a commercial position arise from the fact that it stands at the head of the great chain of American Lakes, at a point from which a water communication can be made with the waters of the Mississippi with comparatively little artificial navigation.—*Balt. American.*

'Don't want you any longer,' said an employer to a tall clerk. 'I am very sorry for it, sir, I thought I gave you perfect satisfaction.' 'So you do, but we do not want you any longer.' 'What have I done?'

'Why, you have grown growing yet; and if you keep on, you will be as long as a May pole.'

"If I am not at home at ten o'clock," said a husband to his bigger and better half, "don't wait for me." "That I won't," said the lady, significantly, "I won't wait, but I'll come for you." He returned at ten precisely.

If you are travelling, never form any acquaintance with the inmates of a coach, car or boat; if you should, let it terminate with your journey. Never tell your business, nor be communicative about your own affairs. Never resign your seat or station to another, except to a lady; and at the inn table always help the ladies first, then yourself; and when you have your fill, assist your neighbors, if it should so be that there is any thing left. Endeavor to get through your meal as soon as possible, and never ply your neighbor with talk while he is paying his devotion to the shrine of Apicius. Always alight from the stage if you are near its door, to assist any lady disposed to alight or enter. Never sit on the back seat while there are ladies in the coach riding with their backs toward the horses; always, in such cases make a tender of your seat to such by saying—Perhaps you have a preference for the back seat? Nine to ninety nine they will refuse, with no unfavorable feelings toward you.

** From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser, Jan. 10.*

The Patriot Army Disbanded.—Night before last the *soi distant* patriot army on Navy Island, evacuated that position crossing in their boats to Grand island, surrendered their arms to the United States authorities, and dispersed their several ways. The cannon belonging to the state, was returned in a scow to Schlosser, and on the way, with all the men on board, came near going over the Falls. She had fallen far down the current, and the men had given up the case as hopeless, when a gale from the north-west sprang up and by the aid of their blankets, wafted them on shore.

The British flag was yesterday morning hoisted on Navy Island.

Gen. Van Rensselaer, of the late patriots army, Navy Island, was arrested last night by one of the U. S. Deputy Marshals, and liberated on giving bail for his appearance at the next session of the U. S. Circuit Court.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter, which lay at Erie was cut out of that place, and arrived here last night, in accordance with an order to that effect from the Secretary of the Treasury. The Lake is still open, and in fine order for navigation.

Paterson Bank.—The public are notified that the paragraph which appeared in the columns of the Journal of Commerce on Saturday morning, in relation to this institution, is totally destitute of truth in every form of its assertion.

Bill holders are earnestly requested not to sacrifice them, as the Bank will pay every dollar of their circulation Jan. 23d, 1838.

The Lumberman's bank at Warren, Pa. has stopped.

The New York Common Council have appropriated $2000 for a new City Hall bell.

An idle man may go to hell, not to heaven.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

Some 2 or 3 weeks since, I was amusing myself by looking over a lot of old papers, which had long lain neglected, when my eye lit upon the following, which, if you think it will be amusing to your readers, you are at liberty to present to them. It seems to be connected with certain proposals to issue a paper somewhere down east, by one Jonathan Corkscrew. Whether the paper was ever published, I cannot learn.

Yours, &c. A. C. D.

Rahway, Jan. 1838.

"It is just the thing I want," said I, "nothing could suit me better—

"What's that you want?" inquired my spouse in a tone which was far from her sweetest.

"The paper, my dear," I rejoined, "I was thinking I could do something with a paper."

"What paper?" again inquired my wife, "you know Joel took the paper home this morning, and you don't want to borrow another before next week, I'm sure."

"No, no! woman, you don't understand me, I think I had better turn editor and publish a paper myself."

Didst thou ever gentle reader see the tell tale of thy village. That female biped with small inquisitive grey eyes, that peep into all privacies, and know all business but her own,—the handle of whose face is sharp and thin and long, turned up slightly at the point, and which seems to subserve no earthly or unearthly use, but to hold large quantities of snuff, and point out the road to mischief—whose lips seem half worn out with constant gabbling about matters which concern her not, and who knows of all that was, or is, or is to be, among ye, especially if it be evil,—who spineth threads of scandal over night, and weaveth them in the morning, and goeth from house to house in the afternoon to deal it out to all who are not thereby traduced? I say, gentle reader, hast thou ever seen such an one? if thou hast, perchance thou mayest fancy, although I fear but dimly, how my loving spouse did of a sudden stop, half way between the cupboard and the table, how she let fall the dish-cloth from her hand, and how with eyes rolled up she stood a moment motionless and mute. Soon, her tongue was loosened.—I got my crutches and hobbled out as fast as my one leg could carry me.

But hark thee, reader, I charge thee think no ill of Mrs. Corkscrew. She is a prudent housewife, and a notable woman, and when she has had time to think is as reasonable, I dare say, as any woman,—and though her tongue may be at times too limber or too long, I would not thou shouldst think worse of her than I have said.

When the conversation here alluded to occurred, she was washing the breakfast dishes, and when I came in to dinner, she was prepared to hear reason, and actually assisted me in the preparation of the following exposition of the principles by which I shall be guided as the editor of your paper.

* * * * *

[Here follows in the original manuscript a long and somewat curious prospectus, in which Mr. Corkscrew promises to perform all that an editor can do, and talks of morals, literature, politics, religion, and news, after the style and manner of one who knows,—all this, for several reasons we omit,—after which he thus concludes:]

But, gentle readers, your editor must be supported, consider, I beseech you, that editors as well as your dear selves, must be fed and clothed. If an other motive were required to influence your resolutions apart from the grandeur and sublimity of the object which we have in view, to wit, the renovation of the nation, in morals, literature and laws, you have that motive in the fact that your humble servant is now an old man, lame and poor. I batted in my country's cause, and when the fight was won, I was found minus one leg and two fingers. Since then, I've limped through the world, as you see me now, and have, I trust, done good,—I am now preparing to do more, if ye will not assist me, ye have hearts of steel, and pity hath no place within your souls. Besides all this remember that I am not alone in the world, would that I were! I have my wife and ten children to clothe and feed; but I am not disheartened, I know we shall be sustained, and our paper will flourish—and therefore, without any further circumlocution I subscribe myself,

Your most obedient and
very humble servant,
Jonathan Corkscrew

The steamer Benjamin Franklin broke one of her engines, 22d inst. on the trip from Providence to New York. Damage, $1500.

For the Plainfield Union.

Reply,—To "FLORIO."

The muse is but a fickle wight!
Who, (where she fancies to alight,)
Will never tarry long:
To me but "few and far between,
Like Angel's visits," her's have been,
As truthes my song.

But one thing, friend, I long since knew,
That *gratitude* has power to woo
What *prayer* has been denied!
Add so, when she deigns to bless,
Thanks for small favors I express,
By which, there's more implied:

And thus, she kindly takes the hint,
Well pleased to see the thoughts in print,
By her suggestion penned;
For if from sight, the same are hid,
Or cast in haste the flames amid,
Her pride it doth offend!

But when that gratitude is shown
Which makes her visits public known,
She's sure to call again;
For no coquette's more fond of praise,
Than she to send abroad her lays
Far, over hill and plain!

Now, if 'tis true, the muse but slights
When "FLORIO's" lyre her aid invites,
Whence came that plaintive strain?
Which, while of her *neglect* it sings,
Dcareth her music on its wings—
Her graces in its train?

Jan. 24th. Z. C. S.

The following is an Address, delivered before the Plainfield Debating Society, Feb. 18th, 1833. It was shown us by the author, who kindly consented to its publication.

The Early Formation of Good Habits.

Next to our nature, Habit seems designed
To mould the man, and sway his active mind,
Thus power misused, our moral strength o'erthrows—
Exerted right, great evils, 'twill oppose.

Impressions early made control for years
The life of him on whom the stamp appears;
The shallow channel of the petty stream,
By lengthened wearing may the deepest seem.
Small evils slighted, by neglect grow strong,
And then amendments path they thickly throng.
Whoever early treads in virtue's path,
With added years, great moral strength he hath;
The work neglected, time but renders hard,
And rolling years our happiness retard.
Good habits timely formed, will copious yield
The golden harvest of a well-tilled field.
This mighty cause of good or evil days,
A deep consideration well repays.

Experience proves this great important truth,
That vicious habits are the bane of youth.

Behold the man whose early life is stained
By deeds of sin—his moral power enchained—
Whose reason and whose conscience urge in vain
From vicious paths his footsteps to restrain,
Behold him going like a willing slave
To years of woe, or to an early grave;
Regarding not the sacrifice of health,
Of honor, reputation, friends or wealth;
Enamored by pleasure or debased in sin,
His greatest good he never strives to win.
His days are spent in idleness or crime
As if no end would ever be to time.
Perhaps at length he's startled, and would try,
From ruin's yawning gulf at once to fly—
'Tis then he finds the strength of habits grown,
And reaps the bitter fruit of what he's sown;
'Tis then he fully sees his wretched lot,
And feels the weight which he has decks begot.
Still, happy he, if power enough remains,
To break the thraldom of his habits' chains.
Still may he hope, if firmly he resolves,
To shun the ruin that his course involves;
But 'tis not often thus; for deep despair
May to his bosom come and settle there—
Reform may seem a hopeless task, and then
His thoughts will urge him to his course again.
Advice neglected, friendly counsel spurned
Will only feed the grief that he had earned,
His time misspent, his talents thrown away,
Will then weigh upon his mind with prey;
Some feeble efforts at reform he'll make,
Then yielding up, the hopeless task forsake,
And now he may with madness run his race,
Till death terrific stares him in the face.

Now view the youth, whose habits early formed,
With love of virtue have his bosom warmed,
Who lends a willing ear to wisdom's voice,
And makes at once a good and happy choice,
Who heeds the hints of conscience, and dis lays
Reflection's work upon his early days;
He presses onward in his life's career,
Well armed for many ills that meet us here,
He gains esteem, excites the praise of all,
And admiration from his foes will call.
His time is well improved—his duty done—
Example bright he gives for every one.
If fortune smiles, 'tis sunshine on the gold,
And brighter still his virtues we behold;
If adverse tones be his, 'tis then we see,
The moral weight of his integrity.
If times of strong temptation do assail,
His moral habits help him to prevail.
The waves of life, his bark cannot o'erwhelm,
Is sides secure for virtue's at the helm;
From passion's rocks, and pleasure's vortex deep,
His chosen pilot will his vessel keep.
His years of manhood find him well prepared
To meet the ills that by the world are shared,
In life's decline he looks with pleasure back,
On perseverance in good habit's track.
The course of such an one we love to scan,
And name that one a good and useful man.

When such the profits, and such the prize
How strange that many will the means despise,
How strange they think not what they risk or lose,
When evil ways instead of good they choose.
'Tis want of thought that often ruins youth—
'Tis folly's din that drowns the voice of truth.

Their friends advise, and warnings give in vain—
The force of habit will prevail again.
The habit of reflection serves to keep
The mind of youth from a dread moral sleep—
If idlet-like, they thoughtless dash along,
Can any wonder if they do go wrong?
Experience teaches, but they listen not,
If heard by chance, how soon she is forgot!

With friendly voice unto the young I'd say,
Forsake the useless pleasures of the day.
Respect yourselves, and useful strive to be—
From evil habits try your best to flee.
Read and reflect, your elders' counsel take,
And suffer nought your good resolves to shake,
Waste not your time—industrious always be,
With greatest care preserve integrity,
Dissimulation shun, and without fear
In speech and actions show yourselves sincere,
With steady view direct your youthful eyes
To high examples of the good and wise.

Endeavor thus to act and aim, and then
You'll brightly shine as useful, honored men.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Cushing:

Sir:—It was very kind in you no doubt to give my 'ball a kick' but I would thank you to pull off your boots before you repeat the operation, or else to confine your kicks to the ball itself for the future, and let me escape. I did not ask you to give it such a velocity as would send it to the moon. Although I have the strongest desire to do all in my power to benefit *mankind* yet I can by no means extend my charities to those non descript beings first made known to us by Sir Wm. Herschell, nor can reason or scripture be given to show that I ought. We have nothing to do with other planets. This earth is the field of our labors. Men and women are the objects towards which our benevolence should flow. It is therefore stretching our philanthropy too far, Mr. Editor, to desire that my science should be sent to 'enlighten' the Lunarians. But perhaps you were only jesting. And, indeed, judging from the context, there is much reason to lieve that you only meant to insinuate that the science itself, was unworthy of attention. If this be so sir, allow me to tell you in the politest manner possible, that you have done me great injustice. You have endeavored to weaken the faith of any disciples I may have already gained, by bare assertion and ridicule. Let an intelligent community decide between us. Have you proved the falsity of my first principles? Have you detected any fallacy in my reasoning? Have you showed any error in my conclusions? No, for you could not, and was therefore driven to the dernier resort of all foiled disputants, ridicule. But, sir, I am not to be forced from my ground with such weapons. I have learned to regard opposition and ridicule as obstacles which every discoverer must necessarily encounter. Galileo was imprisoned and persecuted. Columbus died neglected and broken-hearted, and the inventor of the art of printing was considered an agent of the devil. Can I then hope to escape? No, indeed, I am not so unreasonable. Let me advise you then if you would overthrow my system, to use argument. If it will not bear this test, it ought to fall.

But there are others interested in this discussion. As I said in my former communication, the reasoning which establishes my science is precisely the same, as that which supports Physiognomy, Phrenology, animal Magnetism, &c. The consequence is, that if one falls, all must fall.—Yes, my brethren, we must sink or swim together. Let us then repel with becoming zeal, any aspersions that may be cast upon the system of either,

But, Mr. Editor, there were some personal allusions in the paragraph that has elicited these remarks, which, duty to myself obliges me to notice. You roundly assert (and intimate that others do the same,) that I am endeavoring to obtain a reputation for genius, when in fact I am only lazy. Now do you not observe the absurdity of your language? You first assume that I am lazy, (oh, that it were true!) and in the same breath deny its consequence—genius. But your premises are unsound; I am not lazy. Alas! "I cannot lay that flattering unction to my soul."—Take a few facts. I am generally out of bed before nine. I am not too late for breakfast more than two or three times in a week. I never allow more than half of my time to be unoccupied. In short, I am so busy, that I seldom, if ever can be punctual in keeping an engagement. If these things are not proofs of industry, I know not what are.

JUVENIS.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th.

For the Plainfield Union.

Basket of Fragments.

No. VIII.

The darkest day ever known in the U. States was May 19th, 1780—the fowls went to roost, and people had to light candles to work by.

The first book that had the publisher's name in, was printed by Dr. Faust, 1457.

The crusades were expeditions undertaken for the recovery of the holy land out of the hands of the Saracens. They derive their name from the French word 'croix,' a cross, which the adventurers wore as an ensign of their cause. They began under Peter the Hermit, and continued 200 years. Six millions of people engaged in these holy wars, two millions of which perished.

The pulse in the time of Hippocrates beat 60 times in a minute; from which originates our smallest portion of time, denominated a second. As the human species refine, probably the pulse quickens, and so completely are we machines, that like a clock, the faster we go the sooner we run down.

Cape Horn is situated on Hermit's Island, in the Southern part of South America: it was named from Hoorn, a town in Holland, the birth place of Scouter, a Dutch navigator who first discovered it.

The ten figures are of Arabic origin; they are called digits from the Latin word "digitus," a finger. Digit also means 1-4th of an inch, and the sun and moon are divided into twelve equal parts called digits.

Bonaparte invaded Russia with an army of near half a million of men, exclusive of the auxiliary armies of Austria and Prussia. He made the following disposition of them: slain in battle, 126,000—died from fatigue, hunger and cold, 132,000; taken prisoners, 193,000; returned to France, 50,000.

"One murder makes a villain, millions a hero."

IMPORTANT FROM MICHIGAN.

The following letter, from a source of the first respectability at Detroit, conveys the particulars of important events which have just transpired in that quarter, in reference to the revolt in Canada.

DETROIT, Jan. 7, 1838.

Our city for the last three days has been in great confusion, in consequence of the extensive plan of invading Canada having been discovered.

Nothing of the movement w s known save that meetings had been held and resolutions passed, but it was thought the matter would stop there.

It has turned out d fferently, for on Thursday night all the state arms in our city arsenal were secretly taken away; on the same day 400 stand were openly sc zed at Monroe, and on the succeeding night another hall was robbed of all the arms and fixed ammunition which had been deposited there for safe keeping.

The next morning a vessel with about 800 stand and about 100 men departed from our wharf for Bois Blanc—a British island distant 19 miles hence, and opposite Malden, at the junction of the River Detroit with Lake Erie. Attempts were also to be made upon our city powder magazine at Dearborn, which were frustrated by a guard being despatched from the city in time.

Besides these daring operations, supplies have been purchased and sent down to Bois Blanc—subscription papers circulated, and now containing 1,000 names—commissions from Navy Island tendered and accepted—enrollments of about 700 men made in the different counties on the river—regular drill held—and, to cap the climax, a—Sutherland, from New York, is hourly expected with a force from Cleaveland, to arrive at Gibraltar, an island midway between—the point of rendezvous—and to take command of all the forces.

As Bois Blanc overlooks Malden, and has upon it the remains of an old breast work, the patriots design making it a depot, and intend, after leaving thereon a guard, to attack Malden, proceed to Sandwich and London, and effect a junction with Mackenzie, at Hamilton Upper Canada.

From the number of men engaged, the amount of money expended, and the concert of action shown in this enterprise, we conclude that some able head is at work.

Gov. Mason issued his proclamation three or four days ago, but it was disregarded. Yesterday the U. S. district attorney despatched a steamboat with the marshall and posse after the schooner; but they were defied and threatened with the contents of an eighteen pounder if they approached nearer than hailing distance.

Our citizens held a public meeting and passed resolutions expressing their disapprobation of the patriots' measures, and organised a guard of 100 men for the protection of the town.

Monday Morning, Jan. 8.—Sutherland has arrived at Gibralter, from Cleaveland, with 70 men, and attack upon Bois Blanc, of which the British are said to be in possession, is contemplated this day.

Later.

Capt. Clark left Michigan, on the 11th, and published the following important intelligence in the Baltimore papers:

According to Capt. Clark's statement the schr. left Monroe on the 7th with the rebel troops from Cleaveland and Detroit, under Col. Dodge, and was joined at Gibralter on the 8th by Gen. Sutherland with several large boats, scows, &c. having 250 stand of arms, 3 cannon, provisions, &c. The expedition designed to take Bois Blanc a British island opposite Malden, and thence proceed to Malden, Sandwich and London.

While on the way to the island, the schr. parted with its fleet and run along within gun-shot of the loyalists. A skirmish ensued in which it is said 60 loyalists were killed. On the evening of the 9th the schr. made another attempt to reconnoitre, when a sudden squall grounded her. The loyalists attacked her, and after losing 14 men, she surrendered.—Cols. Dodge and Sutherland both wounded.

Gov. Mason promptly demanded the Michigan arms which had been taken from Detroit, and they were surrendered, and the rebels disbanded. Notwithstanding these reverses, it is said the people still showed a disposition to carry on the war against Canada.

From the Detroit Free Press of Jan 8.

We learn that on the requisition of the U. S. district attorney for this district, *two hundred men* have been drafted in this city by order of the Governor, for the purpose of aiding the federal authorities in executing the laws of the United States, passed to preserve peace and neutrality with foreign nations.

There is a rumor that the patriots, on Lake Simeon, have risen in some force, seized the arsenal of the N. West Fur Co. and are marching towards Toronto.

The greater part of Gen. Burt's brigade of Infantry, and Gen. Randall's brigade of Artillery, have volunteered their services to Gen. Scott, for 3 months, and have been accepted.

One hundred and ten U. S. soldiers arrived at Buffalo on Wednesday evening.

From the Buffalo Daily Star of the 20th.

The cannon of the State have been embezzled, and we do not hesitate to say under circumstances altogether unjustifiable.

The facts are briefly these:—After the cannon had been restored, they were left in charge of Col. Ranson, at Tonawanda, and were yesterday obtained from him under the following circumstances. An order of which the following is a copy was presented to Col. Ranson:

"*Buffalo Head Quarters, Jan.* 18, 1838.

"Col. H B. Ranson, Command-Chief at Tonawanda.

"Please send on those pieces of cannon, which are stopt at your place. Let the team come on with them. Yours in haste, W. Scott

Commander in-cheif on the frontier of Niagara."

The unmilitary style of the order created doubt of its genuineness, but "a person present," declared under oath that it was Gen. Scott's writing, and Col. R. after some hesitancy, let the cannon go!

The forged letter was received through the post office, and it is believed to have been written by a citizen of Buffalo who writes his name *W. Scott.* A number of citizens are implicated and an investigation was going on.

The Steamboat United States was about to leave Buffalo on Saturday, with a part of the Navy Island force, for Detroit, but a motion from Gen. Scott that he should fire upon the boat if it did reminded the heroes that discretion is the better part of valor.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Friday, Jan. 19.

In the Senate, the day was devoted to private business.

In the House.—The morning hour was occupied with the reception of memorials and petitions on abolition, or relating to Texas.

The Senate Bill for the better preservation of the neutral relations of the United States, was read and referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Bills Reported.—By Mr. Cambreleng, the bill to repeal the proviso to the 10th and 12th section of the Tariff Act of 1832.

Mr. Cambreleng explained that the proviso had had the effect to exclude all importations of brass, and of the articles enumerated in the proviso, and was so intended probably by the person who drew that part of the bill. He moved to postpone the further consideration till the day week. Agreed to.

At one o'clock the House resumed the consideration of the Report of the Committee on the Mississippi Election.

Monday, Jan. 22d.

In the Senate, John Black resigned his seat.

A memorial from the Governor of Vt. for extension of the franking privilege to the Governors, was referred. Numerous petitions against Slavery and Texas were from various quarters. The rem nder of the session was consumed with Mr. Grundy's steam boat bill.

In the House, the first subject in order was a memorial from John Ross and other Cherokee Indians, protesting against the execution of a treaty said to ha e been fraudulently formed with certain unauthorised individuals of the Cherokee nation, and praying Congress to prevent the Executive from carrying it into effect. He states that only 80 out of 80,000 Cherokees were parties to it! Mr. Everett speaks in favor of the memorial until superseded by the orders, being the Mississippi election. Mr. Foster kept the floor till the adjournment.

Tuesday, Jan. 23d.

After the reception of sundry petitions and memorials, the senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Grundy's bill for preventing accidents from the explosion of steamboat boilers.

In the House, Mr. Cambreleng reported a partial appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

A communication was presented from the Secretary of War, representing the necessity of an immediate appropriation.

A report was also presented from the Acting Quartermaster General, declaring that the administration of this service was embarrassed for want of funds, and that money was required for the prosecution of the war against the Seminoles; and also for the protection of the Northern frontier.

Mr. Cambreleng stated that this bill proposed an appropriation of $2,800,000, upon which he supposed there would be much debate. He wished that the bill making the appropriation of a million should be at at once considered; and he therefore moved that it be referred to the committee of the whole, and that the House now resolve itself into committee.

The rules were suspended, and the house went into committee of the whole.

Wednesday, Jan. 24th.

The chair laid on the table of the Senate several estimates of the expenses of the several departments. Also resolutions from Georgetown against the suppression of small bank notes—against the discussion of slavery, and for the re-charter of their Bank. The Slavery subject was laid on the table, and the others were referred.

Mr. Grundy's bill to protect steamboat passengers was passed: as was that to test the usefulness of steam engines. Mr. Benton's bill to increase the army, after discussion, was ordered to a 3d reading.

The appropriation bill for the Seminole war occupied most of the time of the House, the question being to reduce the sum from a million to half a million. Mr. Bodle complained earnestly of the manner in which the public treasury was squandered. The main artery of the Treasury had been bleeding for a long time, and it only required a few gallons more to complete its exhaustion.

Mr. Underwood followed on the same side, and Messrs. Glascock, Bynum, and Cambreleng, in reply. The motion to reduce was lost, and the bill $625,500 for the protection of the Northern frontier.

The Spy in Washington writes that Mr. Calhoun is expected to lead in the discussion of the sub.treasury bill on Tuesday next, and that his friends confidently expect its success.

Thursday, Jan. 25.

In Senate. Petitions from Ohio, on Texas and abolition were received. The bill to increase the military establishment of the United States, was read a third time and passed.

In the House, the Mississippi election case was still under debate.

New Jersey Legislature

Monday, Jan. 22d.

In Assembly, a great number of petitions were presented, among them two in relation to common schools, and one for a law to prevent horse-racing.

Tuesday, Jan. 23d.

In Council. The bill to repeal the act that provides that no county shall have no more than five representatives, was taken up, read and postponed.

In Assembly. Mr. A. S. Pennington from the Com. on Corporations reported the bill from Council to authorise the Morris and Essex Rail. Road to borrow money, and for other purposes. Ordered 2d reading. Also the further sup. to the Mechanic's Insurance Co. of Essex. Ordered 2d. reading. The bill to authorize the banks to issue small notes was taken up. The first section being under consideration, Mr. Cassedy moved to insert at the close of the section a sentence providing that all the banks within the state shall at all times during regular business hours, redeem all such notes in specie on demand at their banking houses. Messrs. Pennington, Condict and Molleson opposed the amendment, and it was decided in the negative. Mr. Flummerfelt moved to strike out the word repealed, and insert "suspended until the next sitting of the Legislature, or until a majority of the banks in the cities of New York and Philadelphia resume specie payments, at which time this act shall become null and void and the said supplements suspended by this act shall again be in as full force as if this act had not passed." A debate of considerable length ensued, after which the question was taken and Mr. Flummerfelts amendment disagreed to, Ayes 16—nays 32. So the amendment was rejected. A further amendment was proposed by Mr. Cassedy and rejected by a similar vote. The bill was then ordered to a third reading. The bill to repeal the charters of certain banks incorporated last year was called up. An amendment to except the Hamburg bank was moved by Mr. Hall of Sussex, which gave rise to a debate of some length, after which the bill was postponed.

Wednesday, Jan. 24th.

In Council.—A message from assembly informed council that the assembly had passed the bill authorising the issue of small bills. Ordered to 2d reading. Sup. to Elizabeth and Somerville rail road was duly passed.

In Assembly—A remonstrance was presented from Clinton against any change in the boundary line. A bill was presented to reduce the capital of the State Bank at Camden. The bill to authorize the banks of this state to issue small bills was taken up, and after some objections had been made to including the Sussex Bank, on account of its not having answered the questions required by the act of the first session, the bill was passed by Ayes 30, Nays 18. The bill to set off a part of the township of Clinton and reannex it to Orange was read a third time and passed, ayes 28 nays 19.

Thursday, Jan. 25th.

In Council.—The bill to incorporate Bound-brook Assurance Co. was ordered to 3d reading.

The bill in relation to small notes was taken up and considered till council adourned.

In Assembly, two petitions from Rahway, one in relation to the license system, and one in relation to common schools were received. Several other petitions were received on the subject of the license law.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, viz. to erect the new county of Mercer.

Aaron S. Pennington was appointed speaker pro tem.

The Boston Daily Advertiser announces that the associated banks of that city have commenced a system of action, in earnest, with a view to a speedy resumption of specie payments as can be effected.

The associated banks of Boston, after an examination into the affairs of each other by a committee, have made arrangements to secure the redemption of all the bills of each one in circulation. The N. Y. Gazette says this arrangement will dispel all apprehension in regard to certain banks in Boston, which have been the subject of conversation and distrust for the past week.

Bills not received at the Suffolk Bank.

☞ The Suffolk bank transacts all the business relating to the country banks, for the Associated Banks.

	per cent dis.
Maine.	
Oxford bank, at Fryburg,	80
Georgia Lumber co. at Portland,	2
New Hampshire.	
Wolfsborough bank,	5
Massachusetts.	
Roxbury, at Roxbury,	2
Farmer's and Mechanics' South Adams,	5
Vermont.	
St. Albans,	5
Essex, at Guildhall,	5
Manchester,	5
Connecticut.	
Stamford,	2
Bridgeport,	2
Fairfield county,	2
Rhode Island.	
North Providence, Pawtucket,	1
Franklin, at Phepachet,	1
Lime Rock, at Smithfield,	1
Village, at do.	1
Warren,	1
New England Pacific, at New Providence,	1
Kent, at Coventry,	1
Rhode Island Central, at East Greenwich,	10
Pascoag,	1
Smithville Exchange, at Greenville,	1
Pawtuxet,	1

Citizen's Union, at Scituate, 1
Centreville, at Warwick, 1
Taunton bank, 1's 2's and 3's with the check on the back are not received.

Broken Banks in New England.

Burrillville, R. I. Derby, Conn; Passamaquoddy, Eastport, Me; Farmers, Belchertown, Me: Nahant Bank, Lynn; Wiscasset, R. I. Kennebec, Me; Scituate, R. I; Castine; Chelsea Bank; Eagle, New Haven, Conn; Commonwealth Boston; Franklin, at South Boston; Middlesex, Cambridge; Lafayette, South Boston.

The Express Mail, we learn by this morning's New York Gazette, is to be discontinued between New-York and Washington, and that the *legitimate* mail is to be so expedited as to reach them from the seat of government at about 11 o'clock, P. M. This is, we trust, the first movement towards the abolition of the Express Mail surely.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, January 31, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Our correspondents have taken so much of our room this week, that we have not opportunity of saying much ourselves, but there is not need. We have given all the important intelligence from the frontier, Congress and Legislature, and that comprises most that is stirring now-a-days.

The editor of the Newark Eagle, the only democratic print in this county, has discontinued for the present the publication of his semi-weekly paper, and now issues only a weekly journal.

Later from the Legislature.—On the 26th, in Council, the bill from the Assembly, in relation to small notes, was taken up, amended, and ordered to a third reading. The bill to incorporate the Round Brook Mutual Assurance Association was passed.

In Assembly, the bill to erect the new county of Mercer, was ordered to be engrossed, 26 to 13.

An article in another part of this paper, will be found to contain a list of most if not all of the uncurrent Eastern money now in circulation.—Take good heed to it. We have to add, that counterfeit $2 notes on the Mechanics' bank, Providence, have just made their appearance.

The New York American makes the following very just remarks on the subject of resuming specie payments:

As matters now stand, exchange on England having fallen below par, without—in the face of the increased price of our cotton in Europe, and the small orders for imports—the possibility of again raising above par, there seems to us no ground on which the naming a period for resumption can, even as a matter of expediency—of honesty we say nothing—be longer postponed. It is we suppose from a conviction of this sort, that our city banks have determined to send a committee to Philadelphia, to urge the concurrence of that city in fixing a day. That committee it is said will take their departure to-morrow. We are constrained however, by the tone of the Philadelphia papers, to express the apprehension, that the mission will be a fruitless one. It is nevertheless, well to make every effort to induce co-operation in that and other quarters, and having done so—whether with failure or success New York *must act at any rate.*

The Journal of Commerce, in an article on the same subject, says:

The present state of public opinion begins to be inconvenient to Mr. Biddle—and his newspapers are making a grand effort to turn the current. We hope our own Banks, and our commonwealth will look to their own dignity in such an emergency. The banks of Pennsylvania, in general, are in a good condition—and could resume specie payments now. We have no doubt they would be glad to do so, but for the Bank of the United States, which resists every movement in that direction.

THE NEW YORK MIRROR.

Of last week contains many extr[illegible] ...ell written and interesting articles, bot[illegible] ...ll selected, among which are:—Th[illegible] ...La Trappe, by Mrs. Norton; Lette[illegible] ...road, by Fay; Grave Stanzas from [illegible] ...l; the Love Chase, by Knowles, &c.

Have you [illegible] it.

Lost some where bet[illegible] ...ost-office and Green Brook School [illegible] ... I can describe it no better than by [illegible] ... a transparent stone set in gold. [illegible] ... will be paid to the finder on delivery [illegible]

Jan. 29th 183[illegible] EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Troops for C[illegible] ...he Cornwallis 74 arrived at St. Jo[illegible] ...from Halifax, on the 13th, with 25[illegible] ...the 94th regiment and 200 of the 65th. [illegible] ...were to march for Quebec on the 17[illegible] ...companies of the 65th on the 22nd. [illegible] ...Highlanders were daily expected at St[illegible] ...on their way to Canada.

A western paper states that a Mr. Haswell would be e[illegible]-H without the H. No doubt of it and Gov[illegible]well of Virginia would be *as well* without [illegible] *—Albany Daily.*

Later From the Michigan Frontier.

Sutherland, having visited Detroit, after the loss of the patriot schooner, was arrested and acquitted by Judge Wilkins of the U. S. District Court. He plead his own cause, and when the decision was made known he was enthusiastically cheered by the multitude!!

A bill passed the popular branch of the Legislature of Michigan making provision for 2000 men to protect the frontier.

A letter in yesterday's Intelligencer says that there has been a serious dissension among the rebel Islanders, whose force is from 400 to 1000. After the capture of the schooner at Malden, the Patriots retreated to Sugar Island, whence they proceeded to Brownstown, in the vicinity of Gibralter where they are now encamped.

The Cleveland Herald of the 19th, says—"By the Detroit Advertiser of the 12th, we learn that on the 11th. Gov. Mason went down the river to remonstrate with the volunteers on one of the Islands. The Advertiser of the 13th, says—the Governor's expedition to Gibralter resulted, as we understand, in the dispersion of the Patriot forces. That paper has no other news from the seat of war."

The famous Gen. Sutherland, who led the forlorn hope is a journeyman printer from Ohio.

An amendment making the entire property of the stock-holders of Banks liable for debts of those institutions, has been adopted by the Ohio Assembly, by a vote of 41 to 28, as an appendage to Mr. Kelly's Corporation Bill. Six Whigs are among the Ayes.

It is stated in the Boston Medicial and Surgical Journal, that Greece, with a *million and a half of souls*, has only *eighty five* licensed practitioners of physic: the town of Chicago, on lake Champlain, with *eight thousand* inhabitants has *forty* physicians.

Hon. Henry Clay has been a member of Congress for thirty-one years.

The editor of the Eastern Democrat puts a dozen saucy questions to us, and concludes with calling us "*a brandy barrel.*" If he has that opinion of us, no wonder he is so fond of *pumping* us. —*Prentice.*

From the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Jan. 25th.

It is now understood that the Sub-Treasury bill reported by Mr. Wright, cannot pass the House, and that, in case Mr. Grundy should be instructed, it will not pass the Senate, a national bank being out of the question. Mr. Rives project will, in this case, be entitled to the favorable consideration of the Whigs, as well as of those of the friends of the administration, who, do not desire to keep things as they are.

Mr. Rives' bill, as it is now proposed to be offered, will obviate many of the objections urged, heretofore, against a National Bank, and against a system of local deposite Banks. The details of the bill have been published. But to state them more particularly than I did on a former letter.

1. The number of local deposite banks to be limited to twenty-five.

2. These banks to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the Senate; and, in case the Senate be not in session, when the selection is made, the selection to be submitted to them for approval, immediately upon the commencement of the session.

3. These Banks to keep the public money upon the conditions named in the bill.

4. The selected banks to receive in payment of all government dues such notes of all specie paying banks, as they may be willing to place to the credit of the Treasury as cash.

5. The Secretary of the Treasury to exert his influence to secure an arrangement among the selected banks, by which each of said banks shall take the notes of the others, in payment of all dues to the government.

6. The selected banks to pay all Treasury warrants and drafts, in cash.

7. The selected banks to receive payment for Patents, and for Public Lands, and to give certificates for the same, which certificates shall be receivable at the Patent Office and at the Land Offices.

There are many other provisions, but these, as I understand are the leading ones.

No[illegible] ...is entertained by the friends of the bill th[illegible] ...vision given above as the 5th. will be [illegible] ...ed into effect; and that the system will [illegible] ...uniform and as sound a currency, and [illegible] ...cilities for exchanges, as the late United [illegible] Bank afforded.

Alton Riot.—The Grand Jury of Alton have found bills of indictment against a number of individuals concerned in the affair of the 7th of November, including those engaged in the attack as well as defence of the building. The trial of Roek, one of the assailants, came on before the Municipal Court on the 3d inst. The jury returned a special verdict that the defendant in their opinion, was guilty of the various charges laid in the indictment, but that they return him *not guilty* on a question of jurisdiction.—*Baltimore Rep.*

ENIGMA No. XXXIV.

I have a cylindrical pipe 5 feet in height, and 6 inches in diameter, standing on a platform 8 feet high. There is an opening in the side of the pipe one foot from the bottom; now, if the pipe be filled with water, to within 6 inches of the top and a piston be placed upon it, what weight will it be necessary to apply to the top of the piston to throw the water from the opening in the side of the pipe into a window twenty feet distant, and four feet above the ground. Y.

Answer to Enigma, No. 31.

According to X, it is 20,855 inches. His answer came too late for insertion last week.

Answer to Enigma, No. 33.

14,40099 rods one side, 31,70178 and 37,4557

COLLIS.

Governor Kent.—Considerable difficulty arose in the Legislature of Maine, relative to the votes for Governor, and an appeal was made to the Supreme Court, which gave a decision in favor of the Whig candidate. Subsequently all difficulties have been removed, and Kent has been unanimously declared governor of the State.

The Pittsburgh Daily Bulletin, a loco-foco paper, has been discontinued for want of patronage.

TO JUVENIS.

That's right Juvenis! keep the ball rolling—you will get it so large ere long that it can be seen without glasses. It's the best joke we have seen this many a day, that 'perhaps we were only jesting.' You were never more out of the way. We, in good earnest wished to benefit *mankind*, not the Lunarians, in sending to them a sciench, so plausible, and apparently true but really pernicious, which has too many votaries already, and whi h we knew, if permitted by us to go abroad would be of incalculable injury to our fellow men.

Did you suppose, Juvenis, that we should sit still in our editorial chair and permit you so to bamboozle the people, within reach of our shot, with your abominable science, falsely so called? Indeed, you could not. But, a few words in respect to your reasoning, which you say was not touched; Your arguments are examples, and not very appropriate either. Horace was a wine-bibber, and possessed poetical genius,—what does that prove? Patrick Henry was so very industrious that he could not even find time to bait his hook, while fishing! and you call him *lazy!!!* So of all your examples,—your perverse science having turned your own brain. We will now, having overthrown all your arguments, bring a few arguments against your science, of the same kind. We will say nothing of Franklin, or Sir Isaac Newton, for they are always adduced by laborious plodders after fame, as very proper examples for themselves. We will say nothing either of *Bonaparti*, the greatest man that ever was, next to Gen. Jackson and Nicholas Biddle, all of whom we might bring forward in mighty array against your fallacious theory. But we will adduce one illustrious example, which you cannot but acknowledge will send your invention beyond the reach of eye or ear—we refer to no less a personage than Juvenis himself. Out of your own mouth we will condemn you. That you are industrious, we have your own word, well substantiated by facts,—and that you have genius, all will acknowledge who read your productions. We have besides your own word for this also. You place your name by the side of Galileo, Columbus and Faust; and reckon yourself to have benefitted mankind, as much as the inventors of Physiognomy, Phrenology, Nosology, Animal Magnetism, &c. &c. &c. &c. If these are not proofs of genius, we know not what are. We say, then, you being yourself a person not lazy, and undoubtedly a man of genius, your science is proved a non-entity.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Ayres & Bullman, $5,00; James M. Bullman 2,80; Randolph Dunham, 2,00; Wm. Williamson, 1,60; Job Squier & Co., 1,50; Joseph S. Freeman, Rahway, 2,00; Jeptha L. Runyon, New Market, 75; Ebenezer Fairchild, Metuchen, 1,50; Benjamin Stelle, jr. 1,50; James Wynan, 1,00; John Simpson, 1,00; Alvah Gardner, 75; Simeon F. Randolph, 75; William Vail, 50.

MARRIED.

In this place, on the 27th inst. by Rev. D. T. Hill, MR. WILLIAM BALL, of New York, son of the Rev. Henry Ball, formerly of Orange co. N. Y. to HANNAH, daughter of John Wilson, Esq. of Plainfield.

In Eliz.bethtown, 21st inst. John S. Miller, to Julia McNeil, both of New York.

In Rahway, 23d inst. Mr. Thomas H. Morris to Miss Sarah Codington.

DIED.

In this place, on Saturday evening last 27th inst, Mrs. Anna Munday, aged about 65.

In Rahway, 16th inst. Mr. Wm. Voorhies, aged 31 years.

In Short Hills, Mr. Ezek Ryno, aged 92.

WHEREAS John Vermule of Plainfield in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey did on the 23d of January 1838, execute a deed of assignment by which he conveyed all his estate to the Subscriber, of the same place, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. Now therefore said Creditors are hereby notified that unless they present their claims to the subscriber under oath or affirmation, in six months from this date according to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, they will be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate, except as provided in and by the act aforesaid.

CORNELIUS BOGE.

January 23d, 1838. Assignee.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

54 tf

January 31st.

200 lbs. Flax, for sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Jan. 31st, 1838. 54 tf

To Rent.

THREE ROOMS in the House on the corner of Front and Peach streets, with other privileges. Apply to MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 31st. 54 tf

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,		15	a	16
Coffee, Cuba,		9	a	11
" Java,		10	a	14
Molasses,		40	a	46
Oil, Linseed,		75	a	85
" Whale,		28	a	32
Fish, brl.	13	00	a	14 75
Beef, prime city,	8	50	a	9 50
Hams, lb.		10	a	12
Smok'd Beef,		10	a	11
Butter,		16	a	20
Cheese, Am.		7	a	10
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3	75	a	4 00
Turks Island Salt,		33	a	37
Liverpool ground,		44	a	
Do. 4 do. sack,	2	12	a	2 31
Sugar, N. O. prime,		8	a	9
" Havn. white,		10	a	11
" Lump,		14	a	15
" Loaf,		16	a	19
Tallow, Am.		10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,		80	a	1 00
Gunpowder,		80	a	1 00
Hyson,		80	a	1 00
Young Hyson,		32	a	80
Hyson Skin,		22	a	45
Souchong,		25	a	50
Bohea,		15	a	20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	9	00	a	
Western,	9	00	a	9 62
Philadelphia,	7	50	a	8 00
Georgetown,	10	00	a	
Rye Flour,	7	00	a	00
Indian Meal,	5	00	a	
Wheat, Baltic,	1	95	a	2 00
Do. Genesee,	—	—	a	—
Do. N. Carolina,	1	70	a	1 80
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1	12	a	—
Corn, N. bushel,		90	a	90
Do. South,		85	a	90
Barley,		95	a	—
Oats, North,		47	a	

Teachers Wanted,

AT THE

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE above Institution, situated in Plainfield, Essex Co., N. J., is offered for rent after the 1st of May next, when the lease of the present teacher, who intends relinquishing the business, will expire. There are at present in it, two flourishing English Schools, one male and the other female; also a Classical and Mathematical Department in an incipient stage. The number of pupils for the current year averages in all 140, and the patronage is increasing. The building is an excellent one, beautifully situated in a healthy and enterprizing village, within 25 miles of New York city. There are now five teachers employed in the institution, it will be rented on fair terms, to a competent and well qualified person, and it is considered as offering superior advantages to first rate Classical and English instructors. Teachers are invited to visit the place, and by personal examination to satisfy themselves of its advantages. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, post paid, to WM. W. TODD, one of the Trustees, No. 77 Front st., New York, or to ALLEN WILSON, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Plainfield, N. J.

Jan. 24. 53 tf

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Small Fire Engine

For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump. Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53tf.

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on book account, or notes due may have a chance to settle them, between now and the 1st of March next, with the subscriber at his old stand, or with Ayres & Bullman.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15th, 1838.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of March next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 17th. 52 tf

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 18. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Notice

IS hereby given that Application will be made to the next sitting of the Legislature in February next, for an act incorporating a Mining Company, to be located near Plainfield, in the township of Warren, in the County of Somerset, with a capital of $100,000.

Dated, Dec. 20th, 1837. 48 6w.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, & GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for *CASH!!*

N. B All persons indebted to the subscribers will save cost by paying their notes or accounts soon.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, Jan. 20, 1838. 53 3t

New, Cheap,

CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities. Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and Satin Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

low for CASH, or country produce,

Corner of Exchange and Front streets.

Promises not taken. BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will——ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

Half-a-dozen houses

To Rent or For Sale

Apply to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Jan. 17th. 52 tf

A FARM

For Sale.

Containing about 90 acres,

SITUATE in the township of Warren, county of Somerset N. J. bordering on the Passaic River four and a half miles north of Plainfield. On said farm is a good convenient Dwelling House, and a large new barn inclosed with pine and cedar. There is a good proportion of wood and timber on said farm with excellent meadow and plough land with a variety of fruit and a never failing stream of water running near the door. This farm may be bought a bargin and the terms accommodating, any persons wishing to view or purchase the farm will call on the subscriber in Plainfield DAVID COOK.

Dec. 27th, 1837. 49 tf

Fair Play!!

I AM very anxious to have the settling of my own business myself, but as I am about to leave the place, I shall be under the necessity of leaving all my unsettled accounts in the hands of some person for collection.—A word to the wise is sufficient. ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Jan. 9th, 1838. 51 3m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his valuable

TAN-YARD,

Situated in the village of Plainfield, on the Main street, in about the centre of the village, being in Westfield township, Essex county

There is in the Tan-Yard, a good carrying shop 2 stories high, 32 by 10 feet, a mahogany finishing table, 1 stone scouring table, and one good stuff down the drying loft, and a good set of tools, a good barn, 22 feet square, a good bark house, 50 by 21 feet, Gale's patent bark mill attached, beam house, stone lime house, &c. &c. Mill race running through it with water plenty and handy. Said Tan Yard is in good repair, buildings good and some of them new, and is one of the best stands in the state for bark, hides and skins, and in a good neighborhood for retailing leather. Any person wishing to trade himself in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon. *Also,*

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite and Tan yard, 2 stories high, 18 by 36, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop, or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house, Wood house, a never failing well of water with pump in it, a variety of fruit,—every thing snug and in good repair. *Also*, A Four Acre LOT, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, and very handy for pasture for the village. Any person wishing to buy or rent will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Dec. 12th, 1837.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to fifteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted to be equal to city work. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 42

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Truston Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves,*

For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very Lowest Prices.*

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Beeswax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy.

J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 41

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 24 of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood —and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—sorry and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign gentrics, by a correspondent employed expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exce its predecess ors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translation from the French, German, Italian, and Spanish, and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve give it variety, and render it one of the most piquan fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant litera ture and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there is few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and all diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, regulate the discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matte they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Notice

IS hereby given that Application will be made to the next sitting of the Legislature in February next, for an act incorporating a Mining Company, to be located near Plainfield, in the township of Warren, in the County of Somerset, with a capital of $100,000.

Dated, Dec, 20th, 1837. 46 6w.

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by

B.-M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

To Let.

FOUR Rooms from the 1st of April next; for one year, in the house now occupied by J. R. Dunn.

Also, one room in the basement of the same building, suitable for an office or shop.

Likewise, a small barn attached to the Premises,—all which will be rented on reasonable terms, on applying to the subscribers, on the Premises. AYRES & BULLMAN.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty year's standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

10 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday, 17th inst, William Little, aged 15 years, an indented apprentice to the Farming business, from the New York House of Refuge. Had on when he went away, a black hat, a satinet roundabout and pantaloons All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing said runaway under the penalty of the law. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his return. JAMES S. GARRISON.

Brooklyn, N. J. Jan. 22d. 53 3t*

Notice,

IS hereby given that application will be made to the adjourned sitting of the Legislature of this State for an alteration of 7th section of the Charter of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company so as to admit persons as Members of Said Company. C. BOICE, Secretary.

By order of the directors.

December 11th 1837. 47 6t

NOTICE

Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, hath been duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, Judgement will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, Jr. Clerk.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Atty.*

Nov. 22. 44 3m.

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

A CHANCE FOR CASH.

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Felloe Plank, and
Rave stuff, for Wagon Work,
30 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
Lath for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 32 2m*

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large

Assortment, For Sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Cooking Stoves.

J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being made through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the stove business, we are willing to recommend the following as in our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,
Church & Stanley's Philad. patent for wood,
C. Postley's for wood; and the
Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Keisterboch cooking stoves, from Philidelphia, for coal only. These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hess's and Pleiss's make from Philidelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Olmsted's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all size.

Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices. We will also procure any patterns we may not have for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low, and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead,

Rahway, Nov. 1st. 41

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar: Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards: Plank; Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1¼ do; 1½ do; wide do; clear Boards, 5, 8 do; do Boards; White Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Pailing; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Stoves

In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves*, at the *Residence of Platt Drake, Main st.* Plainfield, next door to I. Titsworth's carrying shop, which will be sold by him for cash, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 2m*

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale by

Nov. 14. B. M. RCE.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

Warren Township, December 25, 1836. 1 1

Bound brook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keaper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inn-keeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK, January 9, 1837. 2tf

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B.-M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

NEW CHEAP STORE,

IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bonnet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beaverteens, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Shootings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 5th. Rahway.

Plainfield Classical Institution

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George S. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnell.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are, the well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837. 16tf

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 6m*

To Rent,

THE New, large and elegant 2 Story House, next to the new Seventh Day Baptist meeting house. It contains 11 rooms, and finished in the attic.

Possesion given immediately.

Application to be made to John Wilson, Esq. or to J. A. Wood.

FW. W. TODD.

Plainfield, Nov. 7, 1837. 42*

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, and its drying so quickly, rendering its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment: and lastly, its great-*er durability, and its ability to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES.
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, &c. for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,

Books.—Porter's Travels, Scrap Books,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo,
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo,
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Cæsar's Commentaries,
Brambleye House, 2 vols. in one.
Crook in the Lot, a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Beston, a large pamphlet.
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Baxter's Dying thoughts.
Beauties of Locke,
Croxton's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece,
Dodd on Death.
English Reader.
Life of Franklin,
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.
Webster's Spelling Books.
Murray's small grammar.
A large lot of Toy books
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.
Steel Pens, 6 kinds.
Engraving Inks.
India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.
Wafers, at Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

SEAR'S PILLS.

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE.

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

Cheap Dry Goods,

At Kensett's New-Store,

131 MARKET-ST.

NEWARK.

PERSONS about making their Fall and Winter Purchases, are respectfully invited to call and examine his extensive assortment. The liberal patronage the subscriber has received from all parts of the country, assures him they will be paid for their time and trouble. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cords and Fustians of every variety, at prices as low as ever before offered the public. French, English and Gro de Naps Merinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors; Merino, Rob Roy, and common Shawls; Double width English Merinos, 3-4 a yard, single width, 1 shilling; Canton Flannel all colors, 1-4 per yd. Calicos and muslins at 6d. Paper hangings at 5 pence a yard.

☞ A penny saved is two earned, says Poor Richard. THS. KENSETT.

Nov. 8. 42 4w*

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of B. M. PRICE

Rahway, Nov. 14. 43*

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

6 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangeme ts with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 6 shillings per bushe; and 800 bushels of Wheat of superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel, Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment

P. S. Ground plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

E. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Plainfield English School.

☞ The next Term of this School will commence *Monday, Nov.* 27th, under the direction o

Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE,

in the Basement Room of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, Nov. 21st.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby givesnotice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by SAMUEL L. POUND & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts sho ild be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for paymeut.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 32tf*

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

6tf NEW-YORK.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it June 15th.

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Blue, Brown and Ir[illegible]

Pilot Cl[illegible]s,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for

B. M.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1838. Number 55.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: MILTON F. CORNISH Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 6 at three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Tuesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

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At Kensett's New-Store,
131 MARKET-ST.
NEWARK.

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☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

Apr. 6, 1837.

COOKING STOVES
For Sale by
JOHN N. DENNISON,
At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Trustum Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves,*
For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very Lowest Prices.*

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Beeswax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove-Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy. J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 4, 1837. 41

* Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract from an Address, at the commencement of the University of Nashville, by President Lindsley, President of the institution.

If you would train up moral children, you must make yourselves moral. and if you become moral, yourselves, I take it your city will be moral. You complain that your city is immoral—do you? Pray, who have rendered your city immoral, and who keeps it in moral? Is it not your own work? Do not parents govern the city? Do not parents create, countenance and sustain every nuisance, and every species of noxious dissipation and degrading amusement which abound in our midst? What do you mean by complaining, and lamenting, and whining, and swearing, and fretting, and prenching, and praying, and denouncing? Why do you not arise, in all the majesty of your resistless and united strength, and resolve forthwith to purify your own premises; and to put down every stalking monster of iniquity and abomination which is rioting upon the heart's blood of your unprotected offspring? Will you get drunk, and expect your children to be sober? Will you profane the name of your Maker, and expect your children to hallow it? Will you desecrate the christian Sabbath, and expect your children to keep it holy? Will you frequent the theatre, the race-course, or the gaming table, and expect your children to shun and to abhor them?

Ah, no—you will reply—we perpetrate none of these enormities ourselves. We set a very good example, and we do not withhold seasonable counsel and reproof and admonition. But what can we do? The whole world is against us. Our city is full of grog-shops and groceries and other villainous establishments duly licensed and authorized by law to sell whiskey and to create drunkards, and to ruin our children and servants —and all this to support government, and to enable a few honest fellows to get a comfortable living. And this is your plea—is it? It shall not avail you. If your rulers misgovern you or abuse your confidence, turn them out, and elect better men. I defy any mortal to offer the semblance of a reason for the existence of a single grog-shop in all our land; or for permitting any man to retail inebriating liquors to minors or servants, or to others to be drunk at his own bar, or upon his own premises. This is one of the most deplorable evils of vicious and perverted legislation with which our country is afflicted. It is precisely *the evil* which has hitherto proved, and which is, at this moment, the most pernicious to the well-being of all our colleges without exception. It has been proclaimed a t. usand times; and legislators have been every where appealed to and entreated in vain to abate it. The late governor of South Carolina, in his last message to the legislature, animadverted, in the most indignant and eloquent language, upon the mischievous influence of the wine and whiskey shops of Columbia upon the morals and discipline of the *State's University in that metropolis.* The public complain of the dissipation of colleges and of the riotous conduct of the students, and none more loudly than our politicians, our judges and statesmen, and yet they very deliberately legalize and sanction and uphold the very agents and instruments which effect all the mischief. Verily, they are wise, sagacious, consistent, magnanimous gentlemen.

It would be useless therefore to seek for a college or school, in all the length and breadth of this mighty republic, where intoxicating liquors cannot be procured," or where the students may not indulge in their use, or get drunk, if so inclined. If we would educate our sons where rum and grog shops cannot be found, we must send them to Robinson Crusoe's Island, or to the Penitentiary, the only University which the government of Tennessee has condescended to build up and to patronize. This is our grand State University; and the work of education is said to be going bravely on within its walls. It is already the populous resort: and its accomplished graduates will no doubt in due time, occupy a prominent position in our most respectable and enlightened community.

——"*We* rejoice to say there are *one hundred and twenty one towns* in the state of New-York, comprising some large villages, where no intoxicating liquors are licensed to be sold.—And of the fourteen counties of Mass. *six* do not distance the sale of intoxicating drinks. And this circle of purity, and temperance, and peace is constantly enlarging.

Extracts from the remarks of *Daniel O'Connel, Esq. M. P.* at the Anti-Slavery Convention held at Exeter Hall, London, on the 14th of November last.

It is not the slave alone who suffers, but the man who supports and abets the system. There may be physical degradation to the slave, but there is moral degradation burnt in with iron into the soul of the planter. (Cheers.) He ceases to be a man when he claims to be a master of his fellow-man. I care not in what clime or country the inhumanity exists. I hate it in all countries—in the serfs of Russia, in the Helots, under the dominion of a tyrannic military despotism. (Cheers.)—and in the slavery of the unfortunate men of color, under the pretended freedom of liberty in the United States, (Cheers.)—Do as you have already done—be foremost in the race of humanity. Proclaim it all over the world, that as you have bought your freedom, you will have value for your money. (Loud applause.) Be an example to the nations of the earth. Let the slave, wherever he be, leap for joy, when he hears of the meeting of this day, and hail it as the advent of all that shall cheer him into life, into liberty. (Loud cheers.) Oh! we ought to make our exertions strongly, immediately, unanimously. Remember you have only to cast your eyes beyond the American waves, and see what is about to take place there. Behold those pretended sons of freedom, those who declared that all persons were equal in the presence of God that every man had an inalienable right to liberty—and proclaiming it, too, in the name of God—behold them answering it in the name of honor, their paltry hour. (Loud cheers.) they are at this moment organizing new slave-states. Remember that another country has been committed to slave holders. They have seized upon the territory of Texas, taking it from the Mexicans, the Mexicans having abolished slavery without apprenticeship. (Loud cheers) Remember that they have stolen, cheated, swindled robbed a country, for the horrible purpose of continuing it in slavery. (Hear, hear, and cries of "Shame.") Remember that there is a treaty now on foot, in contemplation, at least, and only postponed between the President of the United States and these cruel ruffians, till this robbery of Texas from Mexico can be completed. Oh! raise the voice of humanity against republicans who have sentiments of pride and feelings of self exaltation. (Cheers.) Let us tell these republicans, that instead of standing the highest in the scale of humanity, they are the basest of the base, and the vilest of the vile. (Immense cheers, waving of hats, and cries of "Hurrah.") There is a communion of sentiment all over the world, and on the wings of the press, whatever so humble and insignificant an individual as myself addresses to you, will be borne across the waves of the Atlantic—it will go up the Missouri; it will be wafted along the banks of the Mississippi, and it will reach *the infernal Texas itself.* (Immense cheers.) And though that Pandemonium may scream at the sound, yet they shall suffer from the lash of human indignation applied to their horrible crimes. (Loud cheers.) If they be not arrested in their career of guilt, four new slave states will flow from it, and from Texas to the Mississippi will be filled with slaves. (Cheers.) Gladeous breeders of human beings for slavery! (Cheers.) Such are the horrors of that system in the American States, that it is impossible in this presence to describe them, and it almost pollutes the mind to think of them. Should the measures now contemplated by the Americans be accomplished, these horrors will be increased four-fold. Every commandment of the Living God is to be trampled under foot by mammon, and the human soul is to be degraded worse than the degradation of the human body. (Cheers) Expect nothing from their generosity.

From the New York Mirror.

The Veiled Image.

To Sais once a youthful wanderer came; by thirst of knowledge brought to learn the secret wisdom of the Egyptian priests. Though quick he passed through many high degrees with ready spirit, curiously, still stateless, urged him on the more. In vain essayed his teacher to calm the impatient aspirant.

"What have I, if I have not all?" he cried. "Is there here a more and less? Is thy truth like the sense's pleasures then? A sum of which we may a more or less possess, yet always can possess? Is it not a whole—one—and undivisible? Come but a mote from a harmony; blot one colour from the bow; what we have left is worthless—*wanting the beauteous whole to colour and to sound!*"

And once discoursing thus, they chanced to be within a lonely temple—when lo! the youth beheld before him an image, veiled, of giant size. He turns in wonder to the Hierophant.

"What is this concealed beneath the veil?"

"The truth!" replied the sage.

"Hah!—after truth alone have I striven ever; and is it this indeed so long from me withheld?"

"The deity must that resolve," returned the priest—" for thus she speaks: *'This veil no mortal thing shall raise, till it myself remove.'* Who so with unhallowed and guilty hand shall touch the holy, the inhibited, he, saith the goddess; he—"

"What?—proceed!"

"He the truth shall see!"

"Strange oracle! And hast thou never raised the veil?"

"I? Nay, indeed; nor ever the temptation felt."

"If this thin veil alone debar me from the truth—"

"And a law," interrupts the sage. "This slight gauze, my son, is weightier far than thou supposest it. Light to thy hand—but to thy conscience an enormous load!"

So his haste the youth full of deepest thoughts retired. The fiery lust of knowledge robbed him of his sleep, and on his couch, fevered, he tossed. At midnight he rushed forth. Unconsciously, his timorous steps conduct him to the temple. He scales the easy walls. One bold leap brings him within the sacred circle. He is alone, and around him horrid, lifeless stillness, broken only by the hollow echo of his footfall upon the secret vaults; while from the open cupola the moon, in her pale, silver light; and fearfully, like to a present deity, through the gloomy arch the veiled image shone! He approaches with uncertain steps. He reaches forth his sacrilegious hand to touch the holy vision, and a shock, as of fire and ice, ran shivering through his frame, and an unseen arm repels him! Unhappy youth! Within his inmost soul whispers a kindly voice—

"Wouldst thou then dare to usurp the all holy one! By the mouth of the oracle 'tis said, 'No mortal thing this veil shall raise, till it myself remove!'"

"But the same mouth hath said, 'whoso shall raise the veil, the truth shall see!' Be what there may behind, I will see it," with a loud voice he cried.

"See it!" yelled back in scorn the echo.

He spoke and raised the veil.

"What saw he!" thou demandest. I know not! Senseless and pale the priests found him on the morrow, outstretched before the feet of Isis's statue! What he saw or heard his tongue hath never told! Cheer from his life had fled forever, and melancholy bore him to an early grave!

"Woe to him!"—such was his warning word to each importunate question. "*Woe to him that cometh at the truth through guilt! Truth will gladden him no more forever.*"

There are few topics of more importance, as it respects this life than the diet of children. Upon judicious management in this respect depends, in no small degree, their health both present and future; and upon this again, very much in their intellectual and moral condition.

But I do not undertake to write a treatise. It should be sufficient to inform parents, that children are in general healthy, when kept upon a simple diet, as bread and milk, or bread and potatoes with few condiments, without tea or coffee or any warm drink. But if you bring them to your own table, and feed them indiscriminately from whatever they ask, they are seldom well. In regard to meat, there may be room for difference of opinion; but I am confident that only a small quantity should be allowed before the age of six years, and afterwards less than is usually consumed.

Children were not made to be those sickly, puny creatures that we often see. It is the fault of parents and nurses that they are so; and this fault is no where more conspicuous than in the regulation of diet.—*Newark Daily.*

From Ward's Miscellany.

Importance of Moral Instruction.

By moral instructions we mean such as relate to integrity, piety, courtesy, courage, decision, modesty, prudence, cheerfulness, frugality, gratitude, humility, benevolence, moderation, patience perseverance, regularity, docility, veracity, temperance, *and their opposites.*

Who does not see that the happiness of the world is primarily dependent on the state of these mental qualities, which in most of our systems of education are not yet abandoned to the influence of chance? Who does not feel that the most valuable instruction on these subjects must be precious? And who will not admit, that it is from ignorance on these subjects that most of our young men miss their road in life?

If we had permission to enlarge we should prefer no theme to illustrate the importance of this subject to a review of the distinguished men, who have succeeded or failed, according to the state of their moral dispositions.

Lord Bacon is eternally disgraced for want of judicial integrity.

Dr. Johnson lost half his influence in life from want of courtesy.

James II. lost his throne from want of courage

Cranmer is contemptible from defective decision.

Newton's greatness is increased by his marvelous modesty.

Dr. Horsley's genius will be always dishonored by his violent temper.

Benjamin Franklin, and almost all men who have amassed fortunes, laid the foundation in frugality.

Burns was oppressed all through life by the effects of his unpru ned sea.

Napoleon might have been saved before he had fallen at all with a little humility.

John Howard has become immortal merely by his benevolence and industry.

Bis op Burnet, by his moderation, has secured the respect and confidence of all parties.

Columbus, by nearly thirty years perseverence through discouragements, brought to light a new world.

Bunyan, by patience in prison, overcame his persecutors, and performed a work which will never be forgotten.

Doddrige, by regularly rising at five, instead of seven, and devoting those two hours to one work, wrote his "Family Expositor." Irregularity is the besetting sin of genius.

Cromwell owed most of his greatness to his decision.

The Duke of Marlborough averted many of his calamities by good temper.

Instead of confining ourselves to the few instances we have just mentioned, illustrative of our remark, that the happiness of the world and the welfare of individuals chiefly depend on the moral state of the mind, we might have filled our pages with ten times the number but we forbear. What might Chatterton, Savage, and Pyrus have become if they had attended to this subject? And what did Whitefield, Defoe, and Marvel achieve by its pure influence!

But education in morals is purely the work of the individual himself. Knowledge may be imparted, but dispositions grow, and virtue must be acquired.

When a gentleman speaks coarsely, he is dressed clean to no purpose. The clothing of our minds is certainly to be regarded before that of our bodies. To entrap a corrupt imagination is a much greater offence against good breeding, than any negligence in dress imaginable.

Egyptian Architecture.—A new building called the Halls of Justice," or House of Detention, has been erected by the Corporation of the City of New York for the criminal Courts, Police, Debtor's Prison, House of Detention, City Watch, and Records; District Attorney, Sheriff, Clerk of the Cyurt, and other officers, belonging to the different branches of the Institution; together with the necessary effects for cooking, watering, washing, bathing, warming, &c. It occupies the whole of the block bounded by Leonard, Elm Franklin, and Centre streets, formerly the Corporation Yard, and is 253 1 4 feet in length, by 218 feet in width.

The whole structure was designed and erected by Haviland in the Egyptian style of Architecture, the Exterior being Hallowed granite. It will cost near $300,000, including its artificial foundation, machinery for pumping, cooking, watering, warming, &c. &c.

Mr. Haviland may have succeeded in giving proper effect to the massive architecture of Egypt in this instance, but his City Hall and Court House in this city is held to be a decided failure.—*Newark Daily*

Mr. Francis Dixon, of Salem, had discovered a process of refining common oil so as to render it almost equal to sperm oil.

Wild Cat.—A wild cat weighing 20 pounds, and measuring 3 feet 10 inches in length, was shot by Mr. McGuire, of Lazerene county, Pa. on the morning of the 14th inst. set far from his paper mill.

The three banks, whose bills are to be redeemed by the Association and withdrawn from circulation had bills out to the amount of $800,000.—*Boston Advocate.*

Trade with Texas appears to be brisk at New-Orleans. On the 10th 14 vessels were up for different ports in Texas, and on the same day there were six arrivals, with cargoes of cotton, hides, deer skins, &c. Two steamboats are running as regular packets, and perform the voyage in about 40 hours.

A New Orleans paper tells of a man who has worn out four pair of boots in 2 months, all in trying to collect the money to pay for them! Really these are the times to try men's *soles.*"

He that undertakes to become high in the world should have a small conscience, and a long tongue, talking every thing and feeling nothing.

A person who was fond of relating his dreams observed in the presence of the late J. Randolph, that he dreamed that night of *lice.* "That was very natural," replied Randolph, "for a person almost invariably dreams by night of what has been *running in his head all day.*"

DEPEND UPON YOURSELF.—At an Inn in Sweden there was the following inscription in English on the wall:—"You will find at Trolhate excellent bread, meat and wine *provided you bring them with you.*" And this will almost every inn a description of human life, so much depends upon the temper that events are met with and on the prudence that foresees and provides against them.

Western Names.—The Ohinan is a "Buckeye" an Indianian a "Hoosier;" an Illinoisan a "Sucker;" a Missourian a "Pewk;" a Kentuckinn a "Corncracker;" and a Michiganian a "Wolverene."

General Debility.—An old lady was lately poring over a quack advertisement, and on being asked what news she found in the paper; answered that there was a great deal about General Debility, but she wondered who he could be. She had heard of General Harrison, General Washington and General Jackson, but as to this General Debility, she thought he must be a foreigner as she had never heard of him before.—*Boston Herald.*

A Long Yarn, Unravelled.—*On Tuesday morning last*, soon after three minutes had gained the top of a chimney (sixty yards in height) now being finished at the new saw mill, by some misfortune the rope connected with the blocks by which the materials were raised to the workmen, broke; and as it was only by the help of the same rope that the workmen could be enabled to descend from their perilous eminence, it will easily be conceived that their situation was no enviable one. Various means were tried to get a line within their reach, by the help of a kite and by other plans. At length three o'clock had arrived, *and the three poor fellows were still roosting* in their awful situation, when a distressed woman wife of one of the unfortunates, had the joyful felicity to remember that her husband had on a new pair of knit stockings. "Well the reader will probably say, and what was the advantage of the stockings being knit rather than woven?" Oh, a woman's wit united with a woman's love has often overcome much greater difficulties than that of communicating with the object of their affection seventy yards apart, whether the separation might be by height or by width; and so it was that the knit stocking was to be made the happy medium. "Use your knife," she cried out, "and cut the toe of your stocking, continue the ravelling until you get a length sufficient to reach the earth; then attach a small stone to it and knit it here." The man obeyed the oracle, as many (perhaps too many) before him have done, and in a short time he had a length of worsted long enough to reach the ground, which he let down

Well, the next business was to tie the worsted to a thin cord, which the man drew up, and by the men so adjusted as to enable them with safety to descend on terra firma. We were sure that great credit was due to the woman for the way in which she improved a lucky thought, and those persons who may perchance be subjected to a similar disaster on the one which befel those three men, should take care above all things never to forget the value of knit stockings in such an emergency.—*Preston (England) Patriot.*

Remarkable Death.—The York Republican of the 12th inst., gives the following particulars relative to the case of Daniel Johnson, a man of color, recently convicted in the court of that county for the murder of another colored man:

We mentioned in our report of the "trial for Murder" in our last paper, the Court had, on motion of the prisoner's counsel, suspended the decision of the case until Saturday last, (Jan. 13) —Their further action was rendered unnecessary by a singular circumstance. On Tuesday morning Daniel Johnson was found lying dead in his bed, without marks of violence, and with the appearance of having breathed his last, without a struggle, so smoothe, and undisturbed was the bed clothing. A Coroner's Inquest was called—the body was dissected, and no signs of the decease being caused by violent means having been found a verdict was returned that he "died by the visitation of God." A knife, well sharpened, was found in the stockings of the deceased, from which the inference has been drawn that he intended to commit suicide. Such an instance of the death of a prisoner between verdict of guilty and the sentence of a Court, has probably never before occurred."

Procrastination.—Sir Walter Scott, writing to a friend who had obtained a situation, gave him this excellent advice.

"You must be aware of stumbling over a propensity which easily besets you from the habits of not having your time fully employed; I mean what the women very expressively call dawdling. Your motto must be *Hoc age.* Do instantly whatever is to be done, and take the hours of recreation after business, and never before it. When a regiment, is under march, the rear is often thrown into confusion because the front do not move steadily and without interruption. It is the same thing with business. If that which is first in the hand is not instantly, steadily, and readily despatched, other things accumulate behind, till affairs begin to press all at once and no human brain can stand the confusion. Pray mind this; this is a habit of mind which is very apt to beset men of intellect and talent, especially when their time is not regularly filled up, and left at their own arrangement. But it is like the ivy around the oak, and ends by limiting, if it does not destroy, the power of manly and necessary action. I must have a man so well, to whom I offer such a word of advice, that I will not apologize for it; but expect to hear you are becoming as regular as a Dutch clock—hours, quarters, minutes all marked and appropriated. This is a great cast in life and, must be played with all skill and caution." [Lockhart's Life of Scott.

The expenses of the two houses of Congress exceed $3000 daily, two thirds of which are paid in specie, and one third in treasury notes.

Hogs and Manure.—I think that, branch of the "farmer's work" which embraces the fattening of pork, and making manure therefrom, is not enough attended to by farmers in general. If properly managed, it will afford the greatest profit from the same expense and labor.

My plan is this:—Yard the hogs through the year. Give each hog to work upon ten loads of mud from the swamp. Give them potatoes, apples, and waste food from the house, enough to keep them in good thriving order *all the time*, till about Septe mb r. Then attend them regularly, giving them all they will eat, perhaps some extra food, for about four months.

In this way, the expense will be about $20 or $25 per hog, for the whole time of growing and fattening.

Some men, thinking to avoid expense in keeping, permit their hogs to "run at large," or in a large pasture. This is a bad practice; the hogs "run away" so much of their flesh, that it requires nearly as much to keep them in a thriving state, as if they were yarded.—If it did not, the pasture would be much more profitable for other stock. More than this, the hogs will convert about four loads more of mud into good manure, which will more than twice pay the extra cost of yarding.

THE RESULT—COST.

Cost of *growing* and fattening each hog,	$25 00
Cost of hauling mud to the yard, 10 loads,	1 00
	$26 00

PROFIT.

There will be eleven loads of first rate manure, (the hog making one at the lowest calculation,) which if applied for the benefit of a corn crop, and the soil, will at least be worth $2 25 per load. This may seem a high estimate, but every experienced farmer must admit it.

Which will amount to	$24 75
Which sum deducted, leaves *cost,*	$1 25

The hog, if he has done well, will weigh four cwt., which, at present prices of pork, is worth ten cents per lb., $40 00

Who can make $1 25 nett him $40 00 in any other branch of agriculture.—*Am. Silk Grower.*

The Legislature council of Wisconsin have passed a bill to provide for taking a census of that territory.

It is said that 50,000 persons are employed in the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers working 638 steamboats, and 6000 flat and keel boats.

The navigation was open on the 25th of Jan. from Buffalo to Cleaveland, and the steamboats were in motion.

The bank at Camden, S. C. has resumed specie payments.

Capt. Robert Elliott, an officer of the Revolution, died on the 4th inst. at his residence in Montgomery county, Va. at the age of *one hundred and five years.*

Bristol, Eng. Dec. 9.

Our great Western Steam Ship is getting on fast, and will probably have her machinery aboard in about two months. It is expected that she will make several experimental trips, and then come round to Bristol to take freight and passengers for New York. She is filled with four masts, and spreads as much canvass as a frigate. When she came round to London for her machinery, she outsailed every thing.

Lt. Hoskin, of the Royal Navy, arrived at N. York, lately to make arrangements for her reception there, and returns immediately to take charge of her, with which he expects to reach New York in April.

The wise and active conquer all difficulties by daring to attempt them; but sloth and folly shiver and shrinks at the sight of toil and hazard, and make the impossibility they fear.

In the neighborhood of Berkley square, London there are three surgeons, all enjoying excellent practice, whose names are Slaughter, Blood and Death.

London papers to Dec. 25th are received at New York. Commercial matters were not much changed. The Cotton market looked rather better. Money affairs have not varied much.

The insurrection in Canada had produced a great sensation in London; and in consequence, Parliament, which had adjourned for the holydays was to be reassembled on the 16th of January. The London papers contain exaggerated accounts from Canada to the 28th of November—including the 1 of the first actual resistance to the constituted authorities.

A destructive gale visited England on the night of the 24th. In many of the streets in London, almost all the lamps were extinguished. In the western suburbs trees were uprooted. Also the steeples of three were dismantled in many towns. The Mersey and several other streams overflowed their banks, houses were blown down, bridges carried away, and several lives lost. In Bradford, the water was six feet deep in the streets.

The English papers contain full accounts of the tragedy at Alton, where Lovejoy was killed.

Flood at Montreal. On the 21st inst. there was a flood in the city, higher than has been before known by the oldest inhabitants. Some of the streets were covered with water to the depth of from two to eight feet. Much damage was done in the destruction of flour, grain, salt, &c.—and in the suburbs, cattle. The steamboat to Princess Victoria, and two other vessels, suffered some damage.

The *first division* of the 85th Regiment of regular troops had arrived at Montreal from Quebec, and the second was on its way.

Among the improvements contemplated by the Legislature of Virginia, are a Railroad from the Tennessee line to Evanham in Wythe county, whence a branch to Danville, and another to Buchanan or Lynchburg; also several Macadamized and turnpike roads. It is proposed to make these various and important improvements on State account, by a loan of eight millions, which it is said can be obtained at 4 per cent.

Latest from Detroit.—By the Buffalo Advertiser of the 22d we have news from Detroit down to the 20th inst.—The excitement had nearly subsided. All the respectable portion of the citizens have returned to obey the laws. The authorities were active—several volunteer companies were under arms—guards were posted, &c. There is no patriot force whatever in arms, either in the province or on this side—unless it be some straggling Navy Islanders, along the lake shore, in this state. (New York.)

The number that *were* on Bois Blanc Island never exceeded 350—not *ten* of whom were Canadians.

To show the vigilance of the military at Detroit, the guards actually fired at a mob who were taking forcible possession of the steamboat Gen. Brady, wounding one of them, and compelling them to relinquish their lawless enterprise.

The persons taken in the schr Ann, captured by the British, and by the Detroit Post to have been "all intoxicated," appear to have been marched through the country to London, for safe keeping.

The Army Increase Bill.—This bill has passed the Senate, and passed with a unanimity or rare as it is gratifying. There was not a dissenting voice either at ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, nor at the third reading itself. The bill presents five principal features; 1. An increase of the rank and file in all the infantry and artillery regiments. 2. An increase in the different branches of the staff. 3. An increase of the compensation of the officers, by raising the price of the army ration to the same price with the navy ration, and granting periodic ally an additional ration for every five years' service. 4. Extending the length of time of the enlistment. 5. A restoration of the bounty, and a slight increase of the pay to the private, musicians and non commissioned officers. It is a bill embracing improvements which have been recommended by every administration for nearly 20 years past. It is believed to be a bill which does more for the army than has been done for it by any bill since the formation of the Government.

Mail Robery and Murder.—The Mobile Mercantile Advertiser, of the 22d, says—

We hear that the driver of the United States Mail was murdered on Friday night last, within a mile and a half of Stockton, and the mail bags riped open and their contents rifled. The bags was found next morning in the neighborhood.—The stage contained the New Orleans mails of Wednesday and Thursday, and the mail of Friday from this city. The driver had two balls shot through his head. Suspicion rests upon two men who have been lurking about Stockton for some days previously.

For the Plainfield Union.

Basket of Fragments.

No. IX.

Hydrophobia is derived from the Greek, and means dread of water, the most striking evidence of canine madness, being dread of water. Dr. Hamilton fixes the 10th day as the shortest time that hydrophobia makes its appearance; and 19 months as the latest time.

The origin of preaching from a text no doubt was derived from Luke iv. 21.

By reading 3 chapters every week day, and 5 every Lord's day, you will read the Bible through in one year.

Linnæus says that the cow eats 276 species of plants and rejects 218; the goat eats 449 and rejects 126; the sheep eats 387 and rejects 141 the horse eats 262 and rejects 215; the hog eats 72 and rejects all the rest.

What constitutes Providence and Pawtuxet was bought for £160. Plum Island in Long Island sound, containing 300 acres of excellent land, was bought of an Indian sachem for 100 fish hooks and awls, and a barrel of biscuit.

Columbus was 56 years old when he discovered America, and had been engaged in the enterprize 18 years.

The population of pagan nations decrease, where one is born three die.

The translation of the old Testament was made 270 years, B. C. by the command of Ptolemy Philadelphus, to be put into the Alexandrine Library; this translation was called the Septuagint, because 70 persons were employed in translating it.

George Taylor, one of the signers of the declaration of Independence, with but an indifferent education, emigrated from Ireland, and arrived in this country without a sixpence in his pocket, and bound himself to an owner of iron works, who advanced his passage fees. Taylor was immediately set to work as a filler. From the blisters on his hands it was soon discovered that he was unused to such labor, and his employer kindly transferred him from the shovel to the pen;—in the capacity of clerk, he soon made himself an important member of the establishment. His employer dying, he married the widow, and became the proprietor. Having amassed a fortune by prudent management and great industry, he was called into public life; and from the provincial assembly of Pennsylvania, he was called to a seat in the Congress of '76. U.

Trade of Mobile.—On the 22d of January there were in the port of Mobile, 44 ships, seven barques, 14 brigs and 16 schooners, exclusive of lighters, and Pensacola and New Orleans packets.

The honorable Lucius Barnard, member of the Maine Senate from Lincoln county died suddenly on Wednesday evening while going down stairs from one of the committee rooms.

The hon. Saml. W. Oliver, whig candidate for governor at the late election in Alabama, died suddenly at his residence a few days since.

Capt. Hendrick Suydam, died suddenly, while sitting in his chair, at his residence near New Brunswick, on the 20th ult. His death appeared to be caused by a dislocation of some of the vital organs, as he died without a struggle or a groan.

Jacob Glover, Esq. died suddenly at his residence, at Woodbury, in this state, on Saturday, the 27th ult.

Novel discovery in Magnetism.—The Rev. Mr. Poole who for a long time past, prosecuted with much attention, a series of experiments on magnetic attractions, he has discovered a new phenomenon in the dip needle, (which he has much improved) and he shows moreover a practical application of that phenomenon, which no one previously supposed possible—I mean the *latitude and longitude* by the action of this instrument, without the aid of celestial observations. Many gentlemen have examined the instrument, believe it to be infallible.—*Charleston Cour.*

Fresh shad were seen in Wilmington market on the 18th January for the first time this season.

A bill was introduced into the N. York House of Assembly on the 27th Jan. to incorporate the Staten Island Whaling Company.

☞ The Plainfield Union appeared on Wednesday very much improved, &c. Cushing, the industrious proprietor, after a severe struggle, having braved the storm, and weathered the breakers which threatened to overwhelm him.—*Rahway Herald, 31st ult.*

The Pottsville Journal states that nearly all of the notes in circulation in that neighborhood, issued by the county of Philadelphia are counterfeit.

We learn from the Kentucky papers that the Legislature of that state has passed a law establishing a system of education throughout the state. The house of assembly has passed a bill to establish a system of Common Schools, by a vote of 56 to 7.

A wagon passing along had nearly run over a servant girl, when the driver called out—"Take care Sally. The girl, however, without attempting to escape the danger, looked up to the coachman with an air of offended pride, and said, "I isn't Sally, or any such common stuff—it is Amelia Ann."

Railroad Accident and Remarkable escape.—As the 2'o clock cars from Newark was rodaing Bergen Hill on Friday at the highest declivity of the road, the locomotive ran off the track, taking a diagonal course across the opposite track to the South side of the road, which was guarded by a stone wall four feet thick. The engine forced the wall down a declivity of from 30 to 40 feet, the first tender succeeding the following, and the second car taking a slide to the North side of the road, where no wall guarded from danger, and running within one foot of the declivity. The preservation nearly 70 lives, and the escape of every car from going over the precipice, were owing to the check given to the locomotive by the wall, and to the slow progress of the car at the time. The locomotive was much injured by the concussion, but neither the passenger cars nor passengers received any harm.—*N. York Commercial.*

Another misfortune befel the 6 o'clock train, on Saturday near the same spot. A portion of rock having fallen into the track, between the rails, the locomotive ran upon it before the obstruction was discovered, it being then too dark to see. Fortunately the train was proceeding slowly, and very little damage was done except to the locomotive.—*Newark Daily.*

Rapid Traveling.—By the arrangement of the Rail Road Companies, made with the Post Office Department, which is entered upon to-day, it is said that passengers can leave Washington at 6 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Baltimore at 9 o'clock and breakfast; leave Baltimore at 10 o'clock by the new rail road line for Philadelphia, arrive at Philadelphia by half past four o'clock, and in time to proceed by the evening line to New York —thus affording travellers the facility of leaving Washington in the morning, breakfasting in Baltimore, dining at Philadelphia, and supping in New York on the same day.

When a promised road to connect the New Jersey Rail Road, with that Trenton and Philadelphia road shall be completed, New York, and the several large towns on the route in New Jersey, may hope to derive the direct benefit of this unprecedented expedition. We understand this only remaining link in the great chain of rail roads will be completed during the next summer and autumn.—*Newark Daily.*

Prepare for Harder Times.—So we said a few months since, and needlessly, as some thought —yet have we not reason to reiterate rather than to retract.—*Evangelist, Feb. 3d.*

A Good Day's Work.—The Mercantile Advertiser states that on the 1st inst. $75,000 were received at the New York Custom House, for bonds.

The principal car on the Camden and Woodbury Rail Road is 44 feet long, and will carry 75 passengers.

Franklin's birth day was celebrated at Harrisburg, on the 17th ult. by the typographical Association of that place.

The whole Chickasaw nation, with the exception of some three or four hundred individuals, have arrived safely in their new country west of Arkansas.

Execution Stayed.—The execution of Isaac Dale, which was to have taken place near Nashville, on the 10th inst. was suspended by the passage of a law on the same morning by the Legislature, making it the duty of the Governor to commute the punishment in capital cases finally determined by the Supreme Court, to imprisonment for life in the State Penitentiary, when the Judges of said Court shall certify to him that they were, in their opinion extenuating circumstances attending the case, and that in their opinion the punishment of death ought to be commuted. All the necessary preparations were made for the execution of the culprit—the gallows erected, and shroud and coffin made, and not until after twelve o'clock was it known that the merciful arm of the Legislature had been interposed to save him. A large crowd which had collected at the jail were disappointed (agreeably no doubt) on the fact being announced.

Three Steamboats burnt.—The New Orleans papers of the 24th mention that at 1 o'clock, A. M. a fire broke out in the steamboat Marmora, lying at the wharf, and in a few minutes she was enveloped in flames. It was impossible even to save a portion of the cargo or furniture. The fire communicated with two other boats before they could be removed. Both, too, the flames were raging furiously in the Chickasaw and Cumberland. Attention was chiefly directed to the surrounding steamboats and flat boats, many of which were in eminent danger. The Marmora had arrived only the day before, from Natchitoches, with a cargo principally of cotton.

The hull of the Chickasaw it was thought would be saved.

Gen. Wool and Gov. Jennison of Vermont, are at the frontier town of Stanton. The Burlington Free Press says:

Philander Huxley, a respectable farmer of Alburgh, having occasion to go across the line on business, was arrested, and taken to Montreal as a spy.

Store Robbed.—Messrs Valentine & Elmer's store at New Providence in this county, was robbed on the night of the 20th ult. of about $600 worth of dry goods. They offer $50 reward.

Strange Horse.—At Tattersalls, New York, there is now exhibiting a three year old colt, raised in Otsego county, the entire surface of whose body is destitute of hair. The animal is a curiosity. He is of a mouse color, and beautifully formed.

Nothing sinks a young man into low company both of women and men, so surely as timidity and diffidence of himself. If he thinks he shall not, he may depend upon it, he will not please. But with proper endeavors to please, and a degree of persuasion that he shall, it is almost certain that he will.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Friday, Jan. 26.

Mr. Wright reported the bill from the house, making appropriations for the suppression of hostilities in Florida, and for the protection of the northern frontier. They were both read.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting *pre-emption* rights to settlers.

The bill gives to all actual settlers, who located on lands prior to Dec. 1st, 1837, a pre-emption to the extent of a quarter section. One good amendment was added to the bill, which prevents it from embracing settlers on lands, the Indian title to which has not been extinguished.

In the House, the Mississippi election case still continued under debate.

Monday, Jan. 29.

In Senate, the pre-emption bill was again taken up. *Mr. Webster* spoke at length in favor of it, and Mr. *Clay against* it. Several anti-slavery petitions were received, and among them, one by Mr. Wall.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

In Senate, a report was received from the secretary of the treasury, in relation to the Commonwealth bank. Numerous petitions for abolition petitions and memorials were presented.

Late in the evening, the pre-emption bill passed, 30 to 18. All the whigs voted against it, except Webster; Calhoun also voted against it, as did both the New Jersey senators. Mr. Webster, and the administration members for it.

In the house, not much of importance was done except the debate on the Mississippi election case.

Wednesday, Jan. 31st.

In the Senate, the *Sub-Treasury Bill* was taken up. Mr Clay in vain endeavored to postpone it, and spoke at length against it. Mr. Calhoun replied, he said he could prove the bill would diminish executive power and patronage. Clay rejoined, and said if it was determined to bring forward the measure now, he and his friends were ready to meet it. Wright then spoke at length in favor of it.

After the usual morning business, the House resumed the consideration of the Mississippi election case. The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Bell:

That the resolution of this house of the 3d October last, declaring that Samuel J. Gholson and John F. H. Claiborne were duly elected members of the 25th congress, be rescinded, and that John F. H. Claiborne and Samuel J. Gholson are not duly elected members of the 25th Congress.

The resolution passed. 119 to 112.

It was then moved that Prentiss and Word are not members, and that the Mississippi seats are vacant. The house then adjourned.

New Jersey Legislature

Saturday, Jan. 27th.

In Council.—A petition was presented from Morris county, praying that Rail road cars may not be allowed to run on the Sabbath. Some amendments were agreed to, on the bill in relation to small bills.

In Assembly.—A bill was reported, to promote the growth of the mulberry, and the production of silk.

Monday, Jan. 29th.

In the Assembly, the bill to prohibit the circulation of tickets for money, was made the order of the day, for to-morrow afternoon.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Council resolved itself into a Court of Appeals.

In Assembly, the bill prohibiting change tickets was taken up.

Mr. Archer moved to amend the bill by striking out that part which required tickets to be redeemed, whether the time at which they were made payable or not. Agreed to.

An amendment, so as to make the penalty only apply to those tickets which should be hereafter issued, was agreed to, 27 to 8.

It was ordered to be engrossed 37 to 6.

Tuesday, Jan. 31st.

In Council.—The bill from Assembly to appoint commissioners to investigate the situation of the Patterson bank was amended, passed and sent to the assembly.

The bill concerning small bills was also amended, passed and sent to the assembly.

In Assembly.—The bill to regulate the selling of grain was passed. The re-engrossed bill to authorize our banks to issue small notes, passed, 30 to 14. The sup. to the act to prevent the issue or passing of change tickets was read a third time and passed in the negative, 24 to 23, 2 votes being required to pass a bill.

Thursday, Feb. 1st.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Council resolved itself into a Court of appeals.

Assembly were occupied a good part of the day on the bill to alter and amend the charter of N. Brunswick. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading.

The re-engrossed bill to restrict the circulation and discounts of the Patterson bank, for the time being, was passed unanimously.

Temperance Reform.—The Providence Courier mentions the fact of the inhabitants of Burrillville having to a man signed articles of agreement not to traffic in liquors nor let or lease any house, or any other building, nor lot of land to set a building upon, for that purpose.

Gen. Scott, it appears by the Commercial Advertiser, has won golden opinions from all sorts of people, by his conduct on the frontiers. Among other good fruits of his management, there is a prospect that a portion of the Navy Island patriots will be absorbed in the U. S. army, by enlistment, where they will be taken care of for the future, and perhaps made to do the state some service in the swamps of Florida.

A merchant from this city on a business tour through Mississippi writes flatteringly of the business prospects at Vicksburg and other towns in that state—cotton is in demand, and bears a good price. The banks in that state he says will soon draw on the east at a much lower premium than is now given.—*Phil. Ledger.*

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, February 7.

For-I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Dedication.

☞ The Seventh Day Baptist Meeting house in this Village is now completed, and with divine permission will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on fifth day, February 8th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The inhabitants of this village, and its vicinity are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ The Small Note bill passed both Council and Assembly, on Wednesday last, and the next day became the law of this State. The bill repeals the law of 1835, which prohibited our banks from issuing notes under $5.

We understand that small bills of our banks are already in circulation; and that Eastern Notes are gradually disappearing.

BANKS.—The Kilby Bank at Boston, has gone overboard, its bills are not redeemed in any way.

The American bank at Boston, has been rejected from the association, but it is thought that its bills will be ultimately redeemed.

The Patterson bank has not failed, its bills are as good as ever.

CHARLES QUILL, we are happy to see, still continues his plain, talented, and most useful essays to mechanics, in the Newark Daily Advertiser. These essays add very much to the interest of that Journal, and are extensively copied. We have heard it intimated that they were to be published in a book form—Do it by all means,—we should like extremely to have a copy, and many others in Plainfield would be glad to get one. Why not in every place, in New Jersey, or the Union? Let them be extensively circulated, and we are confident great good would be effected by their means, to the most numerous and important class of persons in our republic.

Fire in New-York.—On Monday afternoon of last week, an extensive fire occurred in the upper part of the city, on Fifth and Sixth streets, and Avenue D. About 20 buildings were destroyed, as the wind was high and the flames spread rapidly. The loss is estimated at over $50,000, not more than one-quarter of which was insured.

The committee of New York banks returned from Philadelphia, without obtaining the object for which they went. They were told that the state of the exchanges, would not warrant a resumption of specie payments at present.

Fire in New Brunswick.—A fire occurred on the afternoon of Monday, Jan. 29th, in New-Brunswick, which did much damage. The carpenter's shop of Ralph Voorhees, and two frame houses of Mr. Addis, with much lumber and furniture were destroyed. Very small part of it was insured.

THE NEW YORK MIRROR.

The following are a part of the contents of the last number, published the 3d inst.

The Monk of La Trappe, by the *Hon. Mrs. Norton.*

The Love-Chase, by *James Sheridan Knowles.*

Evening Twilight, by *Samuel Woodworth.*

Rough Notes of a Visit to Washington

The Dream of the Dying Prophet.

The Hussar and the Heiress.

The Monkish brigade.

The Beauty of Nations.

A New way of Doing.

The Family Circle.

The Wanderer's Reply.

The Dead Alive.

Early disadvantages.

Ancient Epigrams

Literary Notices

Scraps from the German of Jean Paul

Love's Telegraph; and many original articles of much merit.

The law which lately passed our Legislature, concerning the Patterson bank, forbids the bank doing any more business, until it is proved to the Governor that the stockholders have paid in an additional sum of $75,000. This will probably be done.

The State Gazette says the lateral road between Trenton and the Camden and Amboy rail road at Bordentown is completed; and locomotive steam engines bring up the New York cars upon it daily.

The Globe says the Exploring Expedition will shortly depart on its destined voyage of discovery. We hope so, for surely it is time.

Steam communication from England to India, through the Red Sea, is now in successful operation. The last voyage was performed in 43 days including the stoppage in Alexandria.

Common Schools.

In pursuance of authority given them by the Education Convention lately held in Trenton, the Essex County, Corresponding Committee, at a meeting held at Elizabethtown on the 27th ult. appointed two additional members to their body, from each township. For the town of Westfield, Zachariah Webster and Rev. James M. Hunting were appointed. These gentlemen agreeably to request of the County Corresponding Committee, called a township meeting, which was held at Scotch Plains, on Monday last, in the Baptist meeting house. The following are the proceedings, given us by the Secretary:

Rev. John Rogers was appointed Chairman; and Zachariah Webster, Secretary.

On motion of Rev. J. M. Hunting, seconded by Dr. Corra Osborn, it was

Resolved, that a committee of six be appointed, agreeably to the request of the County corresponding committee.

Whereupon, Andrew H. Clark and Dr. Corra Osborn, of Westfield; Dennis Coles and Jonathan Osborn, of Scotch Plains; Rev. Lewis Bond and Martin Runyon, of Plainfield, were appointed said committee.

Resolved, that the above named committee organize, on Saturday next, at Scotch Plains, at the meeting house, 4 o'clock, P. M.

Resolved that the above committee solicit information, and invite persons to address the people of this township on the subject of common school education; and do other duties as requested by meeting at Elizabethtown.

It was resolved, unanimously, that we highly approve of the methods recently practised in several parts of this state, of memorializing the Legislature on this subject.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Plainfield Union and New Jersey Journal. JOHN ROGERS, *Chairman.*

Zachariah Webster, Secretary.

We understand, with much regret, that Mr. Asahel Randolph was found dead near Martin's Dock, on Monday morning last, having hung himself. He was about 50.

It is stated that a few days since from 10 to 15 boys were drowned at Egremont, Mass. while skating on a pond. One account states that the number of lives lost was sixteen.

As Mrs Gordon of Dundas, U C was crossing a swollen stream upon a frail bridge of logs, with a child five years of age, the latter slipped into the water. The mother instinctively sprang in after it, but the strength of the current was so great, that before assistance arrived, she was nearly drowned—the child *entirely.—Buffalo Adv.*

Important Indian Treaty.—A Treaty has been concluded, according to the Detroit papers, with the Saginaw Indians, by which they accept a location on the head waters of the Osage, west of the Missouri. They are to occupy for five years two of the ceded reserves on the west of Saginaw Bay. This completes the extinguishment of Indian titles within the lower peninsula of Michigan. Government is to pay the entire net proceeds of the land as valued at the land office—to be invested in stocks for a perpetual annuity, after deducting debts.

Our Harbour.—We are happy to learn that there is now a fair prospect of something being done by Congress to improve the condition of our harbor.

The Collector of this Port a short time since wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury respecting buoys being placed in our Bay to facilitate navigation.

In his reply Mr. Woodbury remarks: "The object which you have in view will doubtless be accomplished by the action of Congress during the present session. It is probable that an appropriation will be made to defray the expense of removing the obstructions in the Bay and River, and placing buoys to designate the channel. A copy of the Chart of Newark Bay and the Passaic River has already been furnished for Congress. *—Newark Eagle.*

Distressing.—A daughter of Mrs. Roosevelt, of Poughkeepsie, widow of the late Richard Roosevelt, was so burnt a few weeks since, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, as to cause her death in a few hours. She was about 12 years of age. The details are too painful to be repeated.

The population of Poughkeepsie, according to a census just taken, is 6440; being a decrease during the past year, of about 800, occasioned by the pressure of the times.

Sylvester Heathmon, killed his brother John Heathm, recently, in an affary which occurred on their return from a dram shop in a village in Portage Co. Sylvester struck his brother with a chair; the blow was received on a whiskey bottle in the pantaloons pocket of the latter; the bottle was shivered into fragments, a piece of the glass entering the upper part of the thigh, severed the femeral artery, and causing instant death.—*Columbus Register, Ohio.*

The Farmers of Monmouth Co. had a meeting at Handrickson's, in Freehold, on the 24th—*Wm. J. Bowne in the chair—to form an Agricultural Society.* A committee was appointed to draft a constitution, and the first meeting appointed for the 4th Thursday in April.

Art is not the bread, but the wine of life.

Bounty on Wheat.—A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives for giving a bounty for the production of wheat. A similar law was passed last year by the Legislature of Maine; it offered a bounty of two dollars for the production of every 20 bushels of wheat. The effect of the law in that State has been to induce the farmers to turn their attention particularly to raising this staple article. The consequence has been the production of an unusual quantity of wheat, and it is supposed that it will require all the surplus revenue belonging to that state, to meet the bounty.—*Boston Gaz.*

Paper Mills.—It is surprising that there are no paper mills scarcely to be found in the West. Much as is consumed there, as here, in newspapers alone, all the material according to the Cleveland Intelligencer, has to be brought from the east at a distance of 7 or 800 miles, and at great cost. The editor thinks, however, it would be profitable business for the western towns, as there is a great plenty of water power.

Worthy of Imitation.—A few days since a young farmer from Pleasant Valley bro't a load of wood into the village for sale, and while waiting for a purchaser, a poor woman came up and enquired the price. He told her, and she burst into tears. She said she had endeavored for a long time to find a load small enough to be purchased with the last money she had, but had been unsuccessful—the amount was so small. The generous heart of the young farmer was touched, and he gave the suffering child of poverty his load of wood. He no doubt returned home a happier man than if he had received $10 for his wood. Such acts are sure of reward.—*Fo'kespsie Telegraph.*

A Noble Lady.—It is stated in the English papers that the Marchioness of Westminister spends £2000 annually in feeding and clothing the poor children of the villages near Eaton Hall.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 26 says the great at part of the militia who were called out a few weeks since for the defence of the frontier, were discharged and have returned home.

The whole number of *squatters* on the public lands of the U. S. is estimated at not much short of 50,000 souls! About 20,000 are squatted in the Territory of Wisconsin.

The new county bill passed the lower House this morning. It disagrees but in one particular with the wishes of its friends; and that is in cutting off the upper part of Hopewell, which it now appears, desires anxiously to be included within the new county.—*State Gaz.*

Newark, Jan. 30.—We are happy to find that the subject of Common School instruct on is rooting onward with increasing interest and the cause gaining strength in its progress. Every county in the State is in motion, and it is becoming a topic of discussion in the family circle.—*Eagle.*

New Orleans papers of the 18th of January, complain of the abundance of musquitoes in that city. Their early appearance this year is owing to the singular mildness of the season.

Harland, the murderer of young Wood, was executed in the prison yard at White Plains, New York, pursuant to sentence. He threw off the pleas of insanity, and proved himself a hardened wretch on the gallows.

ENIGMA No. XXXV.

The area of a parallelogram is 30 acres, and the length of the diagonal 25 chains, what is the length of the sides. COLLIS.

Answer to Enigma, No. 35.

X solves the question by Algebra; and though Y does it in a very different manner, both arrive at the same result, viz. 202 1-2 lbs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

William Wells, $10,00; Thomas B. Boylan, 2,00; John Pierson, Westfield, 1,50; Laing Webster, 1,50; Daniel W. Ayres, 1,00; David Allen, 1,00, Wm. Dunn, 1,00; Wm. H. Vail, South Bend, Indiana, 1,00; Moses H. French, 75; Josiah Walpole, 50.

MARRIED.

In Scotch Plains, on the 31st of January, by Rev. John Rogers, Mr. Miles Swaney of Plainfield, to Jane, daughter of Henry Hatfield, of the former place.

DIED.

At Beaver, Pa. on the 12th of December last, William Wilson, aged 91 years. He was an officer of the Revolution.

On Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1837, at the house of Benjamin Rogers, near the Old Mines, Washington county, Md., after an illness of eight days, Mr. Aaron Dooly. He stated that he had relatives living in New Jersey, in the counties of Essex or Sussex. he was so far gone that it could not be ascertained which.

The New Jersey papers will please copy the above for the information of his friends.

A Good Chance for a Hatter.

HAT SHOP, & TOOLS FOR RENT, in the Village of Somerville.

The Shop is large and well calculated for the business. *Also*, a House, suitable for a large family. For further particulars, enquire of

E. M. RANDOLPH.

Somerville, Feb 5th. On the premises.

THE Subscriber has a son, a smart active boy, aged 3 years and 8 months, whom he wishes some family to take and bring up till he is 21. For further particulars, apply to ISAAC R. PETTY, at David Cook's.

Plainfield, Feb. 6. 55 2t

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,		15	@	16
Coffee, Cuba,		9	@	11
" Java,		10	@	14
Molasses,		30	@	33
Oil, Linseed,		75	@	85
Whale,		28	@	32
Flax, brl.		13 00	@	14 75
Beef, prime city,		8 50	@	9 50
Hams, lb.		10	@	12
Smok'd Beef,		10	@	11
Butter,		16	@	20
Cheese, Am.		7	@	10
Rice, 1st quality, 100 lbs.		3 75	@	4 00
Turks Island Salt,		33	@	37
Liverpool ground,		44	@	
Do. do. sack,		2 12	@	2 31
Sugar, N. O. prime,		6	@	9
" Havu. white,		10	@	11
" Lump,		14	@	15
" Loaf,		16	@	19
Tallow, Am.		10	@	11
TEA.—Imperial,		50	@	1 00
Gunpowder,		50	@	1 00
Hyson,		50	@	1 00
Young Hyson,		32	@	80
Hyson Skin,		22	@	45
Souchong,		25	@	50
Bohea,		13	@	20
CORN EXCHANGE.				
Flour, N. Y. brl.		8 00	@	
Western,		8 00	@	8 62
Philadelphia,		8 50	@	9 00
Georgetown,		9 00	@	
Rye Flour,		6 00	@	00
Indian Meal,		4 50	@	
Wheat, Baltic,		1 45	@	0 00
Do. Genesee,		—	@	—
Do N. Carolina,		—	@	
Rye, N. 56 lb.		1 09	@	—
Corn, N. bushel,		78	@	80
Do. South,		78	@	80
Barley,		95	@	—
Oats, North,		47	@	

WHEREAS John Vermule of Plainfield in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey did on the 23d of January 1838, execute a deed of assignment by which he conveyed all his estate to the Subscriber, of the same place, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. Now therefore said Creditors are hereby notified that unless they present their claims to the subscriber under oath or affirmation, in six months from this date according to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, they will be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate, except as provided in and by the act aforesaid.

CORNELIUS BOICE.

January 23d, 1838. Assignee.

Teachers Wanted,

AT THE

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE above Institution, situated in Plainfield, Essex Co., N. J., is offered for rent after the 1st of May next, when the lease of the present teacher, who intends relinquishing the business, will expire. There are at present in it, two flourishing English Schools, one male and the other female; also a Classical and Mathematical Department in an incipient stage. The number of pupils for the current year averages in all 140, and the patronage is increasing. The building is an excellent one, beautifully situated in a healthy and enterprising village, within 25 miles of New York city. There are now five teachers employed in the institution. It will be rented on fair terms, to a competent and well qualified person, and it is considered as offering superior advantages to first rate Classical and English instructors. Teachers are invited to visit the place, and by personal examination to satisfy themselves of its advantages. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, post paid, to WM. W. TODD, one of the Trustees, No. 77 Front st., New York, or to ALLEN WILSON, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Plainfield, N. J.

Jan. 24. 53 tf

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of the latest style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on book account are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of March next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 17th. 52 tf

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English Merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 16. E. M. PRICE, Railway.

Notice

IS hereby given that Application will be made to the next sitting of the Legislature in February next, for an act incorporating a Mining Company, to be located near Plainfield, in the township of Warren, in the County of Somerset, with a capital of $100,000.

Dated, Dec. 20th, 1837. 48 6w.

Carpenter's Tool

A Gauge of Assortment, for sale by

January 31st. 54 tf BERRY & DUNH.

200 lbs. Flax, for sale by

Jan. 31st, 1838. BERRY & DUNHAM. 54 tf

To Rent.

THREE ROOMS in the House on the corner of Front and Peace streets, with other privileges. Apply to MIRON G. HALSTED.

Jan. 31st. 54 tf

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, & GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for *CASH!!*

N. B All persons indebted to the subscribers will save cost by paying their notes or accounts soon.

Plainfield, Jan. 20, 1838. H. A. & U. CORY 53 3t

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on book account, or notes due may have a chance to settle them, between now and the 1st of March next, with the subscriber at his old stand, or with Ayres & Bullman.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15th, 1838.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries.*

low for CASH, or country produce, Corner of Exchange and Front streets

Promises not taken. BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 50

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it.

Half-a-dozen houses *To Rent or For Sale*

Apply to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Jan. 17th. 52 tf

A FARM For Sale.

Containing about 90 acres,

SITUATE in the township of Warren, county of Somerset N. J. bordering on the Passaic River four and a half miles north of Plainfield. On said farm is a good convenient Dwelling House, and a large new barn inclosed with pine and cedar. There is a good proportion of wood and timber on said farm with excellent meadow and plough land with a variety of fruit and a never failing stream of water running near the door. This farm may be bought a bargain and the terms accommodating, any persons wishing to view or purchase the farm will call on the subscriber in Plainfield DAVID COOK.

Dec. 27th, 1837. 49 tf

Fair Play!!

I AM very anxious to have the settling of my own business myself, but as I am about to leave the place, I shall be under the necessity of leaving all unsettled accounts in the hands of some person for collection.—A word to the wise is sufficient. ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Jan. 9th, 1838. 51 3m*

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his valuable

TAN-YARD,

Situated in the village of Plainfield, on the Main street, in about the centre of the village, being in Westfield township, Essex county

There is in the Tan-Yard, a good currying shop 2 stories high, 32 by 16 feet, 2 mahogany finishing tables, 1 stone scouring table, and one good stuff loft in the drying loft, and a good set of tools, a good barn, 22 feet square, a good bark house, 59 by 21 feet, Gale's patent bark mill attached, team house, stone lime house, &c. &c. Mill race running through it with water plenty and handy. Said Tan Yard is in good repair, building good and some of them new, and is one of the best stands in the state for bark, hides and skins, and in a good neighborhood for retailing leather. Any person wishing to settle himself in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon. *Also,*

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite said Tan yard, 2 stories high, 16 by 36, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop, or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house, Wood house, a never failing well of water with pump in it, a variety of fruit,—every thing snug and in good repair. *Also*, A Four Acre LOT, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, and very handy for pasturage to allow. Any person wishing to buy one or both will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Dec. 23th, 1837.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Small Fire Engine For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53tf.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to nineteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning required, warranted de a equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 18, 1837. 15

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2tf

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE, Rahway

Oct. 24.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich Street,

Corner of Barclay Street.

6tf NEW-YORK.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 16th.

Brown & Bleached Muslins.

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats for sale by

B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinos, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of B. M. PRICE

Rahway, Nov. 14. 42*

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

81 CRAIG & SHOTWELL

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1tf

Cloaks ! Cloaks ! !

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE.

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

To Rent,

THE New, large and elegant 2 Story House, next to the new Seventh Day Baptist meeting house. It contains 11 rooms, and finished in the attic.

Possession given immediately.

Application to be made to John Wilson, Esq. or to J. A. Wood.

W. W. TODD.

Plainfield, Nov. 7, 1837. 42*

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large

Assortment, For Sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

PROSPECTUS OF THE New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood —and from beautiful and original music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and authentic selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the actod drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecess ors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve give it variety, and render it one of the most entertaining and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position *among the periodicals of the country, and offering a* successful rivalry with the most celebrated popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of America scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with *splendid engravings*, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season; and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

A CHANCE FOR CASH.

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gr ctefully received.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the *following kinds:*

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Felloe Plank, and
Rave Stuff, for Wagon Work,
30 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
Lath for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 32 2m*

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, the bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying sequickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become rusty or sticky, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great or Durability*, and the quality to resist the action of *all the literant the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books or documents to be preserved in the arc hives.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 18 6w

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 24tf

To Let.

FOUR Rooms from the 1st of April next, for one year, in the house now occupied by J. R. Dunn.

Also, one room in the basement of the same building, suitable for an office or shop.

Likewise, a small barn attached to the Premises,—all which will be rented on reasonable terms, on applying to the subscribers, on the Premises. AYRES & BULLMAN.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Notice,

IS hereby given that application will be made to the adjourned sitting of the Legislature of the State for an alteration of 7th section of the Charter of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company so as to admit persons as Members of Said Company. C. BOICE, Secretary.

By order of the directors.

December 11th 1837. 47 6t

NOTICE *Of Domestic Attachment.*

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, both been duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Atty.* A. VAN ARSDALE, Jr. Clerk.

Nov. 22. 44 3w

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from bridge of sixty year's standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 24, 1838. 53tf

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE Rahway.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by

B. M. PRICE,

Dec. 24 Rahway.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and an intimate acquaintance with its knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, (for no one few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the Blood vessels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and can not produce any other than a salutary effect in any case. Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to regulate perspiration—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their great efficacy, may be gratuitously obtained at the Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES.
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS, &c.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS.

Books.—Porter's Travels, Scrap books.
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo.
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Dasian's Poems, 2 vols.
Brandreye House, 2 vols. in one.
Crush in the Law, a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Baxter's Dying thoughts.
Beauties of Locke.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Dodd on Death.
English Reader.
Life of Franklin.
Large in bind Testaments,—Pocket do.
Webster's Spelling Books.
Murray's small grammar.
A large lot of Toy books.
Pamphlets, a work on interesting Isle.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.
Steel Pens, 6 kinds.
Sagar Pipes.
India Rubber,—Tooth Powder.
Wafers, at Wholesale:
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Drawing and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.
SEAR'S PILLS.

Plainfield English School

☞ The next Term of this School will commence *Monday, Nov. 27th*, under the direction of *Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE*, in the Basement Room of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, Nov. 21st.

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education, to the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves.

The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest.

The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the southwest bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

To the subscriber is due the plan of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its confidence. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushe; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel, Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

10 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday, 17th inst, William Little, aged 15 years, an indented apprentice to the Farming business, from the New York House of Refuge. Had on when he went away, a black hat, a satinet roundabout and pantaloons. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing said runaway under the penalty of the law. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his return. JAMES S. GARRISON.

Brooklyn, N. J. Jan. 22d. 53 3t*

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by SAMUEL L. POUND & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts sho uld be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 39tf*

Cooking Stoves.

J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being stuck through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the *business, we are willing to recommend the following as* in our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,
Church & Stanley's Philadelphia, for wood,
C. Postley's for wood; and the
Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Keisterbock cooking stoves, from Philidelphia, for coal only. These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hess's and Plume's make from Philidelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Olmsted's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all size. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices. We will also procure any patterns we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low, and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.

Rahway, Nov. 1st. 41

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1½ do; 3 wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards—White Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; *shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts;* Cedar Pailing; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Stoves In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves*, at the *Residence of Platt Drake, Main st*, Plainfield, next door to I. Titsworth's carrying shop, which will be sold by him for us, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 tf*

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap Nov. 14. by B. M. PRICE.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

Warren Township, December 28, 1836. 1t

Bound brook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The *Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient*, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public innkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837 1tf

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1838. Number 36.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: MILTON F. CUMMINS Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 6 at three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Tuesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

Cheap Dry Goods,
At Kensett's New-Store,
131 MARKET-ST.
NEWARK.

PERSONS about making their Fall and Winter Purchases, are respectfully invited to call and examine his extensive assortment. The liberal patronage the subscriber has received from all parts of the country, assures him they will be paid for their time and trouble. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts Cords and Fustian Cloths every variety, at prices as low as ever before offered to the public. French, English and Geo de Nap Merinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors Merino, Rob Roy, and common Shawls; Double width English Merinos, plain, yard, single; width 1 shilling; Canton Flannel all colors, 1s per yd. Calicoes and muslins at 6d; Paper hangings at 2 pence a yard.

☞ A penny saved is two earned, s ys Poor Richard.

THS. KENSETT.

Nov. 8. 42 4w*

NEW CHEAP STORE,
IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinetts, Beaverets, Sustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce.

The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 5th. Rahway.

Plainfield
Classical Institution

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George B. Livingston.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnell.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

Aug. 6, 1837.

COOKING STOVES
For Sale by
JOHN M. DENNISON,
At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Truslum Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves,*
For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very Lowest Prices.*

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Beeswax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy.

J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 41

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

MISCELLANEOUS.

Examination of a Midshipman.

I remember at Malta, one unfortunate youth, named Richards, the day of whose trial was fixed, and who, from the known character of his judges had good reason to be anxious about the result. On the morning previous to his examination, I found him in a dreadfully agitated state; and in order to restore and reassure him as much as I could, I took him out with me, and endeavored during a long walk to explain any difficulties that occurred. After a deal of cross-questioning, finding himself correct, he began to take courage and to look forward with confidence to the result of the morrow. We had been perambulating about in this manner for a couple of hours, and I was just about to accompany him on board, when whom should we meet but one of the passing captains.

"*Well, youngster!*" *said the skipper, addressing my companion*; "so you are going to-morrow, eh! to try, at least, eh! Very well; now that you are prepared, for it shall be no child's play, I'll work you, my boy; I promise you I will."

"I will never do, Ned," said the poor fellow to me as soon as the captain was gone,—"I am sure to be rejected."

"Nonsense," I replied. "Keep your spirits up, never say die! every body knows that that fellow does not alw ys bite when he snarls."

"Well," said the desponding youth, "it may be, but you'll see I'll be rejected."

The event of hour at length arrived; and poor Richards approached his fate with a palpitating heart. As there were six others for trial at the same time, they were appointed among the different captains; each taking upon himself the examination of one.

"If you will allow me," said our friend of the previous day, to the senior officer, "I should like to examine Mr. Richards."

"Certainly," replied the senior captain; and the poor fellow as white as a sheet, was immediately called forward.

"Now sir," said the captain, addressing him, and assuming a very grave and severe expression of countenance; now, sir, let us see what kind of an officer you make. You are the officer of the watch, sir, of the Dido Frigate—don't forget her name, sir—there's a heavy gale of wind from the southward—do you hear, sir? Pay attention to what I am saying to you, sir! I'll lay my life, you have forgotten what point the wind was in! mark me sir, for it's important! the wind is from the south west, sir! remember, the southwest! Plenty of sea-room, sir, vessel made all snug for the night, lying to under tryasils! do you mark that, sir! under tryasils! Well, sir, the captain comes on deck, and says to you—observe what the captain says, sir; he says to you, 'Mr. Richards, how's her head?' you of course make the proper response; after which, the captain, putting his hand into his pocket, takes out a memorandum case—mark, a leathern case! and presenting it to you in an easy sort of a way, he offers you a cigar. Now, sir, answer me immediately, sir—which end of the cigar would you put in your mouth?"

The poor middy, who, as the captain was proceeding with this address, was looking forward to some awfully formidable question, was so thunderstruck with the unexpected termination of the harangue, that, not knowing whether it was meant in joke or in earnest, he stood for a moment without opening his lips.

"Come, sir," cried the captain, "quick, which end?"

"The twisted one, sir, if an Havanna, and either end the same, if a Cheroot!"

"Excellent!" cried the captain, throwing himself back in his seat in a roar of laughter.

"Capital, sir! you're well answered indeed, sir!—Gentlemen, I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Richards is extremely well qualified to make an excellent officer!"

The youth was accordingly duly passed; and all his evil forebodings ended.

A navy captain at Portsmouth ball, when his partner, a lady of rank, suggested the propriety of putting on his gloves before they led off, exclaimed, "oh, never mind me, ma'am; I shall wash my hands when I've done dancing."

Address of Mr. Ritchie, editor of the Richmond

Enquirer, on his taking the chair of the editorial convention, which lately met in Virginia.

"*Gentlemen*—I thank you for the onor you have done me; though I am not vain enough to ascribe this distinction to any thing else than my years. I have long passed for the "veteran," and by courtesy for the "venerable," Editor of the Enquirer—and although the epithet might have been given to me long before I observed it, Yet I am sensible that years are giving me some title to it, and that every day is only calculated to confirm it. I am sure that none of you, gentlemen, will envy me the advantage of my years, of the pre eminence they may give me to the honors of the Chair.

We have assembled here, gentlemen, under the hope of improving the character and condition of the important Profession of which we are members. The Press is indeed the Great Mag cian of the age. Wherever it is established, it is diffusing light all around it. It is promoting the progress of every art. It is extending the sphere of every science. In our own country, it is a necessary agent—and if properly conducted, it would be an inestimable instrument. The Press is the great instrument of information. It is indeed an essential part of the composition of a free society, which is scattered over so extensive a territory as that of the U. S. The fact verifies the theory. Scarcely do we settle a village in the 'far west;' scarcely have we erected an inn, a blacksmith shop, and a store, before our inquisitive country men begin to think of a Press. It has been pronounced, 'The art preservation of all arts.' So familiar are we with its value, that we almost wonder how the ancients could have got along without it.

But, sirs, the Press is generally of more benefit to others, than it is to its own conductors. No Profession is more irksome or laborious. None imposes such serious sacrifices, as this does upon the conscientious Editor. His labors are "still beginning, never ending." He is constantly rolling the stone of Sisyphus up the mountain; and it is forever rolling back upon him. He is toiling day and night. He is literally a prisoner in his own castle. *Exercise and fresh air are too* frequently denied to him. You, who know these secrets of your prison house, can only know what exertion it requires, and what privation it imposes upon you. You know, for you only have seen and felt it, to what cares both of body and mind, he is subjected—how tedious are his vigils; how anxiously he sits by his solitary fire, in the depth of the night, listening for the returning footsteps of the poor Devil who is bringing him the proof of the manuscript which with the spider's ingenuity, he had been compelled to spin out of his own brain.

"And where is the compensation which he reaps for so many sacrifices and services—for so severe and laborious an exercise of so important a profession? You must have been more fortunate, gentlemen, than I have been, if you have acquired the treasures of Crœsus, or the purse of Fortunatus. I have served as long an apprenticeship as any of you; but I can lay claim to no such acquisition. We are rich only in our Legislators. We never are—but always to be blessed."

"But this is not all, gentlemen—nor is it the most important duty which we have to perform. The press is not only useful to society, but it should be profitable to its conductors. It should be a source both of fortune and of distinction. It is so in Europe. In Paris, whose Journals cannot compare with our own, either in dimension, in ability, or in independence some of her principal Editors are among the highest dignitaries of the Government. The Press is indeed a passport to power.

The profession is rising in England, not only in emolument, but in dignity. One of the most distinguished journals in the world is "the Examiner" of London, and you may recollect in the last July No. of the 'Edinburg Review,' that the high character of its Editor, Mr. Fonblanque, has obtained for him the honor of a long complimentary notice in the first Pendant of the age.

And why is it, gentlemen, that our profession does not occupy that station in society to which it is entitled? Let us not disguise the fact. It is our own fault. No maxim is more true, than that he would have the respect of others, must show that he respects himself. We have descended to abuse each other in a manner that has lost the respect of the world. We misrepresent each others motives—we heap approbrious epithets upon each others heads—we do not recollect that vituperative language need not call-use any thing but dignity. How can we expect to be treated as gentlemen? Each one says indeed, that it is not his fault. He tries to justify himself by pleading self defence. But whose soever be the fault the effect is undeniable that in this eternal warfare of attack and of recrimination, the press has lost much of its dignity, and much of that moral influence, which it would have a right to claim, and would unquestionably command, in a free and enlightened country. The mischief does not stop here. The licentiousness of the press insensibly lowers the tone of private manners, and infects the character of our public councils. In this respect, therefore, the interests of society as well as the reputation of its conductors, demand a thorough reform.

Extract from the Proceedings of the New British and Foreign Temperance Society, at their first general Meeting, held in Exeter Hall, London, May 23d, 1837.

Mr. T. Whitaker, from Preston; rose and seconded the resolution. He hoped, he said, that the audience would not expect great things from him, as he was a plain, simple, Lancashire lad, who had been confined in a factory since he was six years old. He was satisfied to do his best with the powers God had given him. He tho't the poor drunkard very much like the man who fell among thieves; the priest and the Levite passed by; but the good Samaritan took the poor wounded man, had compassion upon him, and bound up his wounds. He was glad that the Levites, the moderate men, had looked upon him; they desired to promote sobriety, and to banish intemperance, but they did not profess to reclaim drunkards. The good Samaritan, the teetotalers came; they poured the oil of abstinence into his wounds. And thus good had been done to thousands. It was likely that many in that assembly would wish to know who he was, where he came from, and what he had been doing all his life. He was born in Aberdeenshire town. It was a very large place. A most sight of making was done there as well as much brewing. It was a place where drunkards and drunkard makers grew greatly. But many of the inhabitants moved to another little town, about a quarter of a mile off; a most terrible place where there was pockets to let in abundance; broken heads and arms; bruised and shattered bodies; houses without furniture; wives and children in rags, and empty cupboards. That miserable place was called *Drunkard's Town*; and in that town he had lived, to his sorrow, seven years. Then, thank God, he moved again. The Drunkard's Town lay in a valley, a sort of swamp; but there was another little town which was founded upon a rock. The waves often dashed against it; the rains descended, the winds blew, they could not destroy the town, nor could they beat the inhabitants off their pegs. It was a fine town; all the property was freehold, and there was no rent to pay. The inhabitants numbered from three to 400 thousand. It was called *Teetotal Town*. He had been living there for two years and two months. When he first went there some said, "Why, Thomas, you'll die in a month! He had been there six and twenty months, and was not dead yet. He had been to many meetings, where thousands had been present; he had often spoken at length, and in some instances he had been chairman, committee, speaker, and all. But his health and strength had been sufficient for the old woman would say, "Why dearey me, Tammy man, how dost thee like it?" And reply was, "I eat when I'an hungry; I drink when I'm thirsty; I keep feet warm with walking, and tongue warm with talking, and I go on to get hundreds and thousands to think and act as I do." He felt that he owed all he had and was to that good cause, and he determined to spend and to be spent in promoting it. But he met with many difficulties. In the drunkard's town there were 600,000 souls, all dying. It was his object, and the object of his friends, to bring some of those poor men to Teetotal Town; but they had to pass through Moderation Town in their way.

* * * *

One moderation man came, and with an air of triumph, said, "Did not Christ make wine? And if he made wine, and no doubt used it, why should not men use it?" Why, it was also said, that Christ fed five thousand men with a few barley loaves; why did not these moderation men eat barley loaves? But was not the wine which *our Lord made or an intoxicating quality?* He had quite as good authority for saying that it was not, as those men had for saying that it was.—Would any pretend to say that the family at Cana were drunk, and that Christ administered to them that which would make them more so? Did he not come to put away sin and the works of the devil? "Well but," says another, "did not Paul tell Timothy to use a little wine for his stomach's sake and his often infirmities?" Yes, but why name it not Timothy; besides, there is nothing the matter with my stomach, nor am I subject to any bodily infirmity. Now, was it not evident, that if the moderation men would get out of the way, those who were bent on the restoration of the drunkard would get on much better? If the moderation men would work, let them do so; but if not, let them stand out of the way of those who were willing and able to do the work effectually. But what was moderation? Why, a glass or so. And pray what did that mean? No man could agree as to what it was; whether one glass, or 2, or 3, or 4. "Or so!" There were only 4 letters in that answer, two of them were O's; began with an O and ended in O; there was no end in O, and there was no end in moderation. But he must draw to a conclusion. Much good had been done by the society, and it became them to be thankful to God. They should be grateful for the past, and take courage for the future. How many individuals had been blessed! How many wives and children had been made happy!

For himself, he had reason to be thankful, and he never felt any desire to go back to moderation. He had gone early to a Sunday School, where impressions had been made upon his mind which had never left him. When he returned to rest, he thought he ought to pray; but some inexpertus ways seemed before him, ready to drag him off his knees. He used to go to a public house, where he sat for hours, drinking beer. When he heard there were persons who talked of taking beer away from the poor laboring man, he thought they were mad or wicked, and determined to oppose them—At length he was induced to put down his name, and from that moment he felt himself at liberty. For three years previous to that period he had scarcely ever gone to bed sober. He went home and told his wife that he had signed teetotal. She did not know what he meant. When he explained it to her, she said, "Nonsense: thou'st played me tricks too often for me to believe that!" He assured her that he had. With tears trickling down her cheeks, she said, "And cannot thee keep it, Thomas?" When they retired to rest, he said, "I think we ought to pray;" and urged his wife to do so. She pleased mightily, but at length said "God bless my Thomas, and help him to keep his pledge!" To that prayer he added a hearty "Amen!" He had been enabled to keep it. He had to labor hard through the day, and to attend meetings at night; but he was never better able to do his work or to travel. He had travelled much in that good cause, and firmly believed that he was never able to do any thing when he could be required of him, than when he took those liquors which were generally supposed to give strength. If there was a poor drunkard in that assembly, he would urge him to break off his habits at once. He would say to professing christians, "Come and join us: abandon at once the very appearance of evil." He would say to all moderate men, "Come and join us; come out of the sea of moderation, lest you be carried into the ocean of drunkenness." He would say to all drunkards, "Come and join us; you have long been miserable: you will be miserable, both for time and eternity, if you continue where you are. Come with us and we will do you good." Many drunkards have been reformed. At Bl ckburn there were 3 or 400 reformed drunkards. In the 3 or 300 towns he had visited, he had not found one in which there were not reformed drunkards.

The address of Mr. Whitaker appeared to produce a powerful impression, and he was much cheered.

* * * *

The moral influence of habitual Sabbath-keeping and uniform attendance upon public worship, is most powerful and salutary. The rest which the Sabbath brings—its quiet, sober meditation—its opportunities for intellectual improvement and for household instruction—the walk of cheerfulness and respectability—its delightful associations and the spell nature and tendencies of its ordinances—the regard for public welfare which it promotes, and the elevating and purifying truth with which it environs the soul of those are calculated to render the Sabbath, in connection with the pulpit, the most desirable instrumentality in the promotion of general morality which can possibly be presented. If a church will make most of a sabbath—if a pastor will improve it to inculcate every moral virtue in connection with evangelical sentiments—if the duties of the domestic constitution, especially, should be steadily enforced, and its high and glorious bearings be unfolded—the morals of the whole community in 6 months would be materially improved. The spirit of improvement, once in the manner commenced, would propagate itself, and the results of this system of action would be permanent. We fear that many men would endeavor to arouse on this subject, will not read these remarks; or if they do read them, will not immediately begin to act on the principles which they inculcate.

We would be glad to urge, in this place, upon the friends of the Sabbath, a greater strictness in keeping it; but although it is an important topic, we can only say now, that the inconsistencies of the church, particularly, give great encouragement to the sabbath breaking interest in our land.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Aaron Burr.—An exile from his country, he wandered in poverty a stranger in other lands; and when at last he returned to his own, it was to encounter the harder calamity of being treated, as a stranger among his country men. All the recollections produced by a present which had no comfort, and a future which promised no hope, he surrendered himself without shame to the grovelling propensities which had formed his first step on the road to ruin, until at last, overcome by disease, in the decay of a worn out body and the imbecility of a much abused mind, he lay a shattered wreck of humanity, just entering upon eternity with not enough of man left about him to make a christian out of. Buried from the pomp and notice which had passed from the busy scene one who might have been a glorious actor in it; and when he was laid in his grave, society congratulated itself that a nuisance was removed, and good men were glad that God had had seen fit to deliver society from the contaminating contact of a festering mass of moral putrefaction.—*N. Y. Review.*

Long Yarns.—It is stated in Mr. B ine's history of the cotton manufactory that the manufacture of cotton thread has arrived at such a state of perfection, that three hundred and fifty hanks to the pound has been produced, each hank measuring 840 yards, and the whole amounting to one hundred and sixty seven miles.

This is pretty long thread—but Mr. Murray in a pamphlet published in England on the pheasantium Tenax, or New Zealand flax, states that a pound of flax has furnished a much longer thread than the above. He says there have been specimens of linen thread, the value of which has exceeded its weight in gold: and there is to be seen at Valenciennes, in France, two pounds weight of flaxen thread, it tended for the finest specimens of French lace, valued at two hundred and fifty pounds sterling, and the length of the thread is 2, 390,400 feet or about 452 miles, making the length of thread from one pound of flax about 226 miles.

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From the New York Cultivator.

Important to Farmers.—In the winter of 1810, a disease prevailed among the cattle to an alarming extent; some farmers lost more than one half. I have at this time nineteen head of cattle on my farm, which were kept confined in the barn yard; they were watered at a trough standing near a hog house. I watched closely those that were affected with the disorder, and observed that they would very often after they had drank, turn to the old hog house and feed over to eat the clay from between the logs, that is when the ground was hard frozen and covered with snow. Knowing that all animals are governed by instinct and seldom ever eat that which is not beneficial, I determined to try the experiment—accordingly I procured a quantity of clay, and offered it to them, which they greedily ate from my hand! They were afterwards fed with clay twice a week until the snow disappeared, and never were cattle so healthier, or in better condition, when the spring opened—Since then to the present time, 1838, my oxen, cattle, calves and sheep, when the snow and frost has prevented them from obtaining earth or clay for themselves, have been supplied.

I've fed it to calves in the spring and summer, when it has been found beneficial to remove their appetites, when they refuse to eat, correcting all acidities of the stomach, and stopping all scours, as magnesia does children. Any person, I

hams—he had one in the winter and sheep, and two in a hundred, since I commenced feeding the clay; and out of one hundred and forty sheep, during the last winter, I lost not one, and most of them were good mutton. During the last winter, the sheep of Dr. Butler, an extensive wool-grower, were taken with the scours and many died, before he was aware of it. I immediately had clay dug up and shawed, and fed to them, after which he lost not another sheep. I am perfectly satisfied that it is as necessary that cattle and horses should have clay given them in winter, when the ground is covered with snow, as it is that they should have salt in summer; and as to sheep and calves, should rather mine should do without salt than without clay.

Hints to Farmers.—Never feed potatoes to stock, without boiling or steaming them, as this increases their nutritive qualities.

One bushel of flaxseed ground with eight bushels of oats is better for horses than sixteen bushels of oats alone, and will effectually destroy the botts.

Never burn all dry wood in your fire-places, nor ever have a fire-place, when you can get a stove.

Cut your trees for rails in February, as they are most durable.

Never dew rot your flax, unless you wish to render it worthless.

Never select your seed from the crib, but from the stalk.

Never feed out your best potatoes and plant the refuse, nor sell your best sheep and keep your poorest.

A fat ox is worth more than a poor horse, and does not eat so much—a yoke and chain can be bought for less money than a wagon and harness.

'Tis true, that like the bird of prey,
With haves, I have marked my way;
But this was taught me by the dove,
To die and know no second love;
This lesson yet hath man to learn,
Taught by the thing he dares to spurn,
The bird that sings within the brake,
The swan that swims upon the lake.
One mate and only one will take.
Then let the wretch still prone to range.
And sneer on all who cannot change,
Partake his joys with boasting boys,
I envy not his varied joys,
But I deem such heartless foul
Base passions very measure tool.

Bruce.

An Eventful Year.—The year 1812 was probably the most eventful in history, ancient or modern. England was convulsed by the riots in the manufacturing districts; Mr. Perceval lost his life, and at his death commenced the detestable reign of Liverpool and Vansittart: Wellington took the towns of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and won the battle of Salmanca, Spain abolished the Peerage and the Inquisition, and proclaimed her new Constitution; all South America was in civil war; and Napoleon fought the battle of Wilna, Smolenski, Brodino, and Moscow, and finally saw his mighty host perish in the snow:—the English likewise took Atmarez and Seville, and witnessed disgrace and defeat from the Americans at sea and in the Canadas. In this eventful year no less than three millions of Christians were armed for reciprocal carnage, and all Europe and America were made slaughter houses of the human race. It is supposed that more than one million of men, women, and children were butchered or otherwise sacrificed in that memorable year.

At the commencement of the action on board the President frigate, a ball (an 18 lb. shot) from the Belvidere came over the waist cloths of the President, and such was the force of the ball that it actually cut off, without throwing them down the muzzels of several of the muskets (left there by the marines) from six to eight inches in length—killed one marine—took off the wrist of one midshipman, Mr. Montgomery—killed another, Mr. Buck, together with the quarter gunner, and finally lodged upon the deck, and was taken below by the narator of this, and shown the third lieutenant, Mr. Dallas, who took it in his hand and wrote on it with chalk—Cousin, I have received your present, and will return it again—clapt it in the gun himself, and fired the peice; and it is a remarkable fact that it actually killed several of the officers and men on board the Belvidere, and finally lodged in the cabin of that vessel; and was afterwards hung up in the Belvidere's cabin as a globe during the war.—*Portland Stand.*

From the Raleigh Register.

A Great Yield of Corn.—It seems to be a difficult matter to convince our Farmers that, with proper cultivation, one acre of ground is capable of being made to yield as much as eight or ten acres, tended in the common way. We see it stated that Chief Justice Buchanan, of Maryland raised the past season 700 bsls. of Corn on 50 acres of land—being 14 bbls to the acre. In this section of country, such a product will hardly be credited yet, if our Farmers would make an experiment with a single acre, ploughing and manuring as it ought to be done, they will find that equal success will attend their exertions.

Great Gale at Mackinac.—Letters from Mackinac give accounts of a tremendous hurricane there on the 8th and 9th ultimo, which demolished all the wharves but one, drove the light ships ashore, and blew down the light house on Bois Blanc island. The weather had been very moderate, although there were nearly two feet of snow in the woods, with but little ice. The winds, however, were severe, and during the gale the water rose two feet. The damage was very great.

In Austria, six hundred families of peasants have been driven away into the Prussian territory, by the Austrian government, for refusing to renounce the reformed religion!—*London paper.*

Counterfeit $5 of the Pittsburg Exchange Bank are in circulation in Penn.

The Baltimore Theatre was entirely consumed by fire on Saturday morning, Feb. 3d. The Baltimore Chronicle, of Monday gives the following account of it:

The fire, by which the splendid Theatre and Circus at the corner of Front and Low streets was destroyed on Saturday morning last, will long be remembered as one of the most distressing occurrences in the history of our city. About half past 4 o'clock on that morning, one of the grooms in attendance upon the stables attached to that establishment, discovered fire falling through the ceiling over one of the stalls. In a few moments afterwards, the whole of the flooring over the stabling, which formed the stage of the theatre, was in flames, and it became apparent that the interior of the building must have been burning for some time. So rapid was the progress of the fire, that the grooms had barely time to release two of the horses, poor see, dogs, goats, and deer, belonging to the corps, but all in vain. The heat and violence of the fire forbade all access, and in a very short time the noble stud, the admiration of all who had ever beheld it, was utterly destroyed, in a manner calculated to move the sympathies of the most insensible. Not one of them were saved, the old stallion, who had accompanied the corps for the past seven years—the splendid horse Mazeppa, the very embodiment of Byron's idea of "the fiery steed"—the Burmese ponies—the Angola pony, the beautiful goat, the half reasoning fawn, all, all perished, miserably, in the most excruciating tortures.

When the doors were burst open, the fawn the constant companion of one of the ponies, ran into the street—but missing its mate and alarmed, probably, by the noise and confusion, it turned about, rushed into the stable and shared the same fate of its fellows. In the mean time, the flames were doing their work of destruction most effectually, in other parts of the building. The scenery decorations and platforms, used in the representations of Mazeppa, and the costly wardrobe of the company were consumed almost in an instant, and in less than an hour not a vestage of the building was left but its blackened walls. The front of the House fell out, soon after daylight, with a tremendous crash, carrying, in the fall every thing in its way. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Mr. Cook's loss is not only enormous, but entirely irreparable. His stud of horses, and his collection of the other attendants upon a circus company had, we are credibly informed, no superior in the world. Forty of the persons attached to the company belong, either nearly or remotely to Mr. Cook's family. All of the members of the corps were distinguished for the correctness of their moral conduct, and for the propriety of their deportment in society. Their calamity excites the unreserved sympathy of all our citizens, upon whom their unobtrusive merits had already made a deeply favorable impression. We have heard the loss estimated at $80,000, and this, we should think, rather within than beyond the question.

The circus was one of the largest in the world. It was capacious enough to accomodate 3000 persons, with ease. We are told that the dimensions exceeded these of Astley's in London, or the Cirque Olympique (Franconi's) in Paris. It was commenced in 1827 and finished in 1830, at a cost of $42,000. It was insured to the amount of $3000 in the Firemen's Insurance Co. of this city—the directors having in vain endeavored to effect insurance to a greater amount. Mr. Cook had expended $3000 in the decorations of the house.

Military Encampment.—The Trenton Pike Infantry Corps have resolved to hold a military encampment for five days, in May next, on the revolutionary battle ground in the vicinity of Trenton. In order fully to effect the object, and to cherish friendly intercourse and courtesy, a committee has been appointed to send special invitations to the commanding officers of all companies that would be likely to join the encampment.

A Gramatical Discovery.—In one of the principal schools in Edinburg, a few weeks ago, as the master was examining his pupils on the plurals of nouns, after having passed dice, teeth, geese, and many others, he asked one, whom he had not previously questioned—what was the plural of *penny*. The boy, with great coolness and apparent certainty of being correct, replied —*Twopence*. The laughter that succeeded may well be imagined.

Singular.—A lad, while skating a few days since on the canal, about two miles west of this village, discovered an open box under the ice, containing a double barreled gun and 107 sovereigns, ($500) the sovereigns were contained in a not work purse, probably the sum total of worldly wealth of some adventurous emigrant passing west during the past season.—*Wayne Sentinel.*

The Eastern mail (via. Boston) in crossing the Hudson last night, broke through the ice. All the bags were saved, except one. The horse in drawing the sleigh was drowned. Several passengers had their trunks well soaked, but recovered them all.—*Albany Journal of Friday Evening.*

Righteous Retribution.—A drunkard occupying a house in 5th st. Philadelphia, went home drunk on Saturday night and after whipping his wife and turning her out of doors, he went to bed and it is supposed set fire to the curtains with the candle.—His wife had sought shelter in a neighboring house. He was burnt to death but the House was saved!

NATCHEZ, (Miss.) Jan. 15.—*Mississippi rail road.*—That noble structure which has for some time past been erecting by the Mississippi Railroad Company over the St. Catharines Creek, about three miles from Natchez is now complete, and on Saturday last, for the first time the locomotive with the train of cars passed over it. The road is now finished to within a short distance of Washington, the space of six miles residue of the road to Washington will be completed in a few days.

A family without a newspaper is like a fire place without fuel.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Mr. Rives introduced his substitute for the sub-treasury bill on Friday, Feb. 2d, and it was postponed till Monday, when it will be considered.

On Saturday, the Senate did not sit.

The house was occupied all day with the Mississippi election.

On Monday, Feb. 5th, the Senate took up the Sub-Treasury bill, and Mr. Rives occupied the greater part of the day, in an eloquent speech in favor of his substitute.

The House passed a resolution by a vote of 118 to 116 that Messrs. Prentiss and Word are *not members*, and that the Mississippi seats are vacant.

A resolution was then adopted, 118 to 116, to communicate the result to the governor of Mississippi.

Tuesday, Feb. 6th.

In Senate.—Resolutions from the general assembly of Tennessee, instructing Mr. Grundy to vote against the sub-treasury scheme, were presented to the Senate by Mr. Grundy, with the remark that he should obey them.

The sub-treasury scheme was taken up, Mr. Rives concluded his speech.

The house adopted resolutions to allow Messrs Prentiss and Word the usual per diem compensation, by a vote of 136 to 41. They would not however receive it. It is said that had all been present, the expunging majority, on Monday, would have been 4 or 5.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

In Senate, Mr. Hubbard spoke at length in opposition to Mr. Rives, in favor of the sub-treasury scheme.

A bill was reported to occupy the Columbia or Oregon river.

In the house, the N. E. boundary question came up.

New Jersey Legislature

On Friday, Feb. 2d, in assembly, the bill to erect the new county of Mercer, passed, by a vote of 27 to 20. The bill was ordered to a second reading in council, in the afternoon.

Saturday, neither house met.

Monday, no quorum present, adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.—In Assembly, the bill to authorize the Morris and Essex Rail road to borrow money, and for other purposes, was debated in committee of the whole, most of the day.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

No quorum in council, morning and afternoon.

In Assembly, petitions were received for alterations in the licenses laws, and to prevent the desecration of the sabbath by canal and rail road companies. The bill for the improvement of the judiciary, was taken up, in committee of the whole, and debated some time, when the committee rose and reported.

In the afternoon, the house took up, in committee of the whole, the bill to provide for a more equal representation of the several counties.

The bill provides that after the next census, each county shall be entitled to one representative for every 6,000 inhabitants.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

In Council, many petitions and memorials were received—for the new county—against horse racing, &c. The bill reducing the capital of the state bank at Camden, was read, and ordered to a 3d reading.

In Assembly, the bill to equalize the representation of the counties was passed, 33 to 16.

The bill to facilitate the administration of justice, was passed, 33 to 14.

The bill to repeal the charters of the banks granted last winter, was taken up; but the house refused to engross the bill, by a vote of 13 yeas to 35 nays.

The further Sup. from council, to the Elizabethtown and Somerville rail road, (extending the time for completing the road to 1843) was ordered to a 3d reading.

Long cars are becoming quite the rage on rail roads. If improvement continues its rapid course a person will have only to get in at one end in Jersey city and get out of the other at New Brunswick.—*Rahway Herald.*

Error.—For Exploring Expedition, so much talked of in the newspapers, read '*Exploding* expedition.'—*Ib.*

The steamboat Gladiator was wrecked on the Mississippi, while bound down, on the 19th ult. 600 bales of cotton were lost. The crew and passengers were taken off by another boat and carried to Vicksburg.

A great quantity of counterfeit $3 bills on the Weybosset bank at Providence, are in circulation—the paper is dark colored, but strong, and appears as if oiled.

The tax on Grog shops, in New Orleans is put down at $42,000, for the year 1838; on Real Estate and Slaves, $44,000.

Business on the Ohio Canal.—The Portsmouth Tribune of Jan. 23d says, that transportation has been active since the resumption of canal navigation. The collector reports the following in the produce line, as having arrived between the 6th and 21st inst. Pork, 8,031 barrels; flour, 5,571; whiskey 561; lard 176 barrels and 4,644 kegs; butter 108 kegs; cheese, 141 casks.

Passion for Dress.—A young lady aged 16, at Greencastle, in Indiana, lately committed suicide in consequence of a reproof from her father for wearing her best dress when washing clothes and a chastisement from her mother for striking a younger sister.

Professor Silliman, it is said, received $1800 for his recent lectures before the Mercantile Library Association, New York.

Living is excessively dear at Houston, the capital of Texas, viz:

Flour, $25 per bbl; Hams, 50 cents per lb; Butter, $1,50 per lb; Chickens, $2,00 a pair; Eggs, 20 cents a piece.

For the Plainfield Union.

Basket of Fragments.

No. X.

Perseverence.—The celebrated author of the Life of Columbus, thus expresses himself on this subject: Let those who are disposed to faint under difficulties in the prosecution of any great and worthy undertaking, reflect that 18 years elapsed after he conceived his enterprise, before he was enabled to carry it into effect; that the most of that time was passed in almost hopeless solicitation, amidst poverty, neglect and taunting ridicule—that the prime of his life had wasted away in the struggle; and that when his perseverence was finally crowned with success, he was about 56 years of age.

Stereotype printing was discovered in 1700, by John Muller, a minister of Leyden. His first method was that of soldering together, after the page was composed, but afterwards he had plates cast from a plaster of paris, or metal mould, as done at this day. He and his son published various works printed in this manner. It is extraordinary that the art was suffered to fall into oblivion and re-invented a century later.

The term Secretary was first applied to such as, being near the king's person received his commands. These were called clerks of the secret, whence was the title Secretary.

There was but one secretary of state in England, till about the reign of King Henry VII.; then two were appointed, owing to the increase of business, both of equal powers, and both called 'principal secretaries of state.'

Mischeivous and malignant outrage.—About two o'clock on Friday morning, there was *an explosion of a bomb shell, in the Chapel of Harvard University.* The report was loud, and the concussion so heavy as to create considerable jarring of window shutters and doors, of houses at some distance. It appeared on examination, that the shell was seven eights of an inch thick, and the cavity of five or six inches in diameter. It was laid on the floor or platform in front of the pulpit, evidently with the intention of destroying that fixture. The force of the explosion, however, took another direction, and but little damage done to the pulpit. Six or seven peices of shell passed directly through the ceiling. Other peices took a more horizontal direction, and did considerable damage to the seats. No one was much injured, but whether by explosion or other means was not ascertained. The principal damage was in the destruction of glass.—nearly all the windows having been completely destroyed. The wall directly over the pulpit was defaced with drawing and writing of an insulting and indecent character. It is supposed the cost of repairing the damage will be four or five hundred dollars.—*Boston Cour.*

Anagrams.—The following examples from the N.-Y. American are more than ordinarily felicitous. They are introduced in that paper with the remark:—It would appear sometimes that the letters composing some words were selected with a determination, that if by any accident they should be transposed, they should only compose other words meaning the same thing, for example *punisament* transposed, makes '*nine thumps*'—*Astronomers*,' transposed makes '*Moon Starers*;' and on this same principle we find the new title of '*Sub Treasurer*' furnishes that make the corresponding title—*a sure buster.*'

We understand that the most exagerated reports are circulating in Monmouth and other parts of the country, that Trenton is full of small pox. We have it as true had a few, but a very few cases, most of them very slight; and we are told there are none at all now.—*Trenton Gaz.*

Anthracite Coal Ashes have been proved to be good manure. The gardens in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, we are assured, bear the strongest and most gratifying evidences of their fertalizing effects, they being there a favorite manure. If they possessed no other specific virtue, the property they do possess, of warming, loosening and intimately dividing, disintegrating the particles of tenacious clays should render them, in the estimation of all judicious farmers, a valuable means of improvement.

A Remarkable Church.—The 'First Church in Hingham has had but five pastors since its establishment in 1688, viz; Hobart, Norton, Gay, Ware and Richardson. The ministry of Mr. Hobart was upwards of forty three years; Mr. Norton's about thirty eight years, and Dr. Gay's nearly sixty nine years. He died March 18, 1787 So, that for nearly one hundred and fifty-two years from the establishment of the church, it had but three pastors, and for upwards of 200 years, but five pastors, two of whom are still living, viz: Dr. Ware, professor of Theology at Cambridge university, and the Rev. Mr. Richardson, the present minister.

The times have sadly changed in this respect. Instead of only five pastors in 200 years, we have new pastors about every two years. There are few—too few—exceptions to this rule, and men's talents, and enjoy the happiness of listening on the Sabbath to the voice of the pastor who baptised him. —*Boston Transcript.*

The Legislature of Michigan have passed a bill incorporating a state bank, with a capital of five millions, founded upon a late loan of the state. The bank is to receive the bills of the local institutions, and furnish drafts on New York, at the rate of 2 per cent.

A bill abolishing capital punishment for the crime of burglary and highway robbery has passed the lower house of the Mass. Legislature.

A project is before the Legislature of Virginia for the establishment of a State bank.

Another Battle in Florida.—The steamboat Forrester arrived at Savannah, the 29th ult. from Gray's Ferry, with intelligence that Lieut. Powell, with 80 men, had an engagement with about 300 Indians near Jupiter inlet. Lieut. Powell, commenced the attack, but the Indians returned it with spirit, when the sailors ran, and had it not been for the artillery they would all have been cut to pieces. As it was, all our officers were wounded, and Lieut. McRea, Dr. Leither, and 4 privates were killed. The force under Lieut. P. consisted of sailors and regulars, and in consequence of the hasty retreat of the former an ammunition boat was lost. Lieut. P. was led to the Indian encampment by a squaw.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, February 14.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Our Congressional and Legislative proceedings this week appear rather slim, but that is not our fault—neither body seem to have done much.

The Morris County Post is defunct—its life was short indeed.

The editor of the Rahway Herald states that since he has commenced his weekly Herald, his patronage has much increased—that 120 names has been added to his subscription list. Very glad to hear it. The Herald deserves a liberal support, which it will doubtless obtain. "May it live a thousand years;" and at present, alone in Rahway.

Capt. Gregory, of New Haven has been appointed to the command of the Exploring expedition, and has accepted the appointment. The squadron is to consist of the sloops of war Vincennes and Peacock, ship Relief and schooner Active. The appointment is said to be a very proper one, and Capt. Gregory, it is said, will sail immediately, without making a single proclamation on the subject. A *Yankee* being appointed to the command, we have reason to suppose that the expedition will now go ahead.

New York Evangelist.—We regard this as one of the most, if not the most valuable of our exchange papers: and one of the best religious journals in our land. Good as it was in the hands of its former proprietors, it is now we think considerably improved. In talent in piety and high toned morality, and in the amount of valuable reading matter, it is excelled by none; and it is well calculated to be eminently useful.

The inhabitants of Connecticut are about commencing the Housatonoc Rail road, which reaches from Bridgeport to Albany by the way of West Stockbridge, through the Housatonoc valley. This is a work of much importance, and will doubtless yield a good per centage to the stockholders and be of vast benefit to the country through which it passes.

Would that the inhabitants in these parts would follow their example, and complete the Somerville and Elizabethtown Rail road forthwith—it is much needed.

The Kilby bank, at Boston, has got up again, it redeems all its notes under $10, and will ultimately redeem all.

The liabilities of the American bank, Boston, amount to about $400,000, and its assets to over $900,000. Good enough.

The Boston banks generally are said to be in a very sound and healthy condition.

Counterfeit $1 50 notes of the Weybosset bank are in circulation. We saw one this morning.

The Washington letter writers state that the Sub-Treasury scheme, will pass the Senate by a majority of three.

The Charleston Patriot, of Jan. 31st, says the celebrated Indian chief, Osceola, died on the day previous, at Fort Moultrie, of an affection of the throat, after an illness of a few days.

A most destructive and terrible tornado passed over a portion of Surrey county, North Carolina, on the 18th of January, which did much damage. It was severely felt in Hamptonville, in the destruction of property; but it was not ascertained that any lives were lost.

Since the commencement of the 2d volume the circulation and patronage of our paper, has increased rapidly. Last week, though we printed 25 or 30 more than our usual number, we did not have enough to supply our subscribers, by about 40: having an unexpected increase of that amount in one week. Hereafter we will endeavor to supply all.

Mr. Trotter, a Van Buren man has been elected to the United States Senate, by the Mississippi Legislature.

Very Late from Europe.—Paris papers to Jan. 1st, and London dates to Jan. 5th are received at New York.

The insurrection in Canada was attracting much attention. Intelligence had been received as late as Dec. 4th. It was reported that the brig Inconstant of 36 guns had been ordered to the coast of Spain to receive a battalion of Marines for Canada. She had taken 1000 muskets and military stores.—The 93d Highlanders, and others corps, had also been ordered over.

A Destructive Fire broke out on Davis' Wharf opposite the Tower (London) on the 28th Dec., which destroyed 3000 barrels of turpentine, with great quantities of oil and other inflamable materials, and three brigs lying alongside were also loaded with similar articles. All were destroyed. The fire raged from half past 6 in the morning until 1 P. M. 5000 barrels of turpentine and 800 tons of oil were consumed, besides three brigs and a warehouse full of grain. The oil alone was worth $200,000. The whole loss was estimated at £120,000, or $600,000.

The N. Y. Senate have rejected the small bill law, which passed the Assembly some time since. A bill has passed since authorizing the banks to issue small bills for two years, requiring them to pay specie for them on demand.

Mr. Grant of Philadelphia commenced on Thursday last, at 2 o'lock, P. M. his arduous match against time, to ride 300 miles in 24 successive hours, over the Bergen course at Hoboken, in this state. The stakes were $1000 or 2000. At 8 oclock, P. M. he had ridden 80 miles, and did not exhibit much fatigue. At a quarter past 12, on Friday noon, he had accomplished only 239 miles, and he gave up in despair, as he had only 1 hour and 40 minutes left to ride 61 miles in. He used 15 horses in the attempt.

It is reported that a mad dog was killed in this place during the last week,after having bitten 2 boys. It is not certain, however, that the dog killed was mad.

We learn with pleasure that farms are selling at high prices all over the country, both in this state and in New York. We are happy to see that farming is coming once more into fashion.

We have received a copy of the Philadelphia National Enquirer, requesting an exchange. It is a very good Anti-slavery paper, with which we are glad to exchange.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor :

Will you give insertion in your paper, to the following queries on music, which may elicit an answer that will interest many of your readers, in this delightful part of Christian worship, and oblige, CONQUEROR.

1. Since the major scale is much more prevalent in musical composition than the minor, how does it happen that the primitive major has C instead of A to commence with in the application of the seven letters to the staff.

2. Why does the modern minor scale differ in its ascending and descending series ?

3. Can any sing with the spirit and the understanding also, while the congregation are moving to and fro at the commencement of the communion service ?

Congressional.—On Thursday, Feb. 8th, Mr. Tallmadge, of New-York, addressed the Senate at length, in opposition to the sub-treasury plan.

In the House, after some debate respecting the U. S. bank, the N. E. boundary was taken up.

Friday, Feb. 9th.—In Senate, Mr. Smith, of Indiana, spoke against the Sub-treasury bill.

In the house, *Mr. Muhlenberg*, of Pennsylvania resigned his seat, having been appointed minister to Austria.

The bill granting land for the completion of the Washington Monument was passed.

The bill appropriating $100,000 to the heirs of Robert Fulton, was also passed.

Both houses adjourned to Monday.

Legislature.—In Council, on Friday last, the bill reducing the stock of the Camden State bank passed. In Assembly, the further Sup. to the Elizabethtown and Somerville rail road passed.

On Saturday, in council, the bill to regulate the weight of grain, was read a 2d time, and ordered to a third reading.

In assembly, the bill to incorporate the Boundbrook mutual Fire co. was read a 2d time, and amended.

On Saturday last, the building in Market st. Newark, used by the city council, was destroyed by fire ; and Wm. Johnson's currying shop, opposite was nearly destroyed. All loss fully covered by insurance. So we learn from the Newark Daily, of Monday.

Harrisburg, Feb. 6. 1838.

The Susquehanna "closed up" from bank to bank on Sunday night, for the first time this winter.—*Intelligencer.*

The ship Grafton, sailed on the 3d instant, from Savannah to Liverpool; with 1043 bales of upland cotton.

Shocking Suicide.—The New York American after showing by quotations of prices paid for the paultry article called tallow, that bills on England are *virtually six per cent. below par*, proceeds to remark—

Can any one doubt that under such a state of things, specie must flow in here from Europe ; the cost of bringing it here, from London for instance, is about two per cent.—leaving a profit of four per cent. for an operation of 60 days.

But it may be said, Exchange may rise again. How, or why ? There are some 900,000 bales of cotton to go forward, which will nett probably between 30 and 340 per bale, equal to a sum of say—*Thirty two millions of dollars.* Our commercial debt to Europe—so long a bugbear as now, we imagine, admitted pretty generally to be paid—so far as it is exigible at present. It is certain, moreover, that new orders for foreign manufacture and produce are few in number, and comparatively very small in amount. Hence there must remain a very large balance to our credit, from the sales of this one article of cotton —to say nothing of tobacco, naval stores, peltries, fi ughts, &c.

In the face of such a balance, Exchange can go no more rise than the waters of Niagara can flow back into Lake Erie. We therefore repeat that specie must come here ; and that, in such a view of the case—a view as clear and well founded as any mathematical deduction—Our Banks are bound to declare their purpose of resuming at a day named.

The House of representatives of Maine have, by a vote of 94 to 6 repealed the law of the previous Van Buren Legislature, prohibiting small notes.

The New York board of brokers have made a donation of $500 to the central committee for the relief of the poor.

Spanish Church Bells in N. Y.—There are 60 fine bells now in custody at the Custom House in N. York which were purchased in Marseilles last winter, by an American gentleman. They were sent to that place and sold by order of the Spanish government for old copper, having been taken from the convents and churches. The consignees have received orders to sell them at cost, which, with the duty, is from 27 to 30 cts. a pound. They are in perfect preservation ; weigh from 100 to 1700 lbs., and are said to be of very superior tone and finish—altogether better than any that can be made here. The bell metal of the olden time contained a portion of gold and silver. Some of those now in N. Y. are 60 years old.

Profitable Company.—The Schuylkill Navigation Company has declared a half yearly dividend of *twelve and a half per cent.* The extraordinary profits of this company are derived from a regular and permanent source—the transportation of Anthracite Coal to the Philadelphia market. The quantity which passed through the canal during the year 1837 was about five hundred thousand *tons.* The present price of the stock is about three and a half times above its par value.

Another Victim to Quackery.—An inquest was held on Saturday the 27th ult., on the body of Albert G. Sherwood, a barber, aged about thirty years. From the evidence before the jury, it appeared that the deceased had been ill about three weeks, during which time, until two days before his death, he had been attended by Dr. Sweet, a botanic practitioner. The usual course of steaming, and administering lobelia, composition tea, &c., was gone through with, but without any beneficial results. A consultation of botanic physicians was then called, and it was decided that the treatment of the medical attendant had been such as the case required. On Tuesday Dr. Sweet gave his patient up, and Dr. Davis, a regular practitioner, was called in, but the deceased was then beyond the reach of medical aid, and died on Thursday. The body was examined by Drs. Post, Gilman, and Davis, whose testimony was such that the jury brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was accelerated by medical treatment while under the hands of Dr. Sweet. —*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

"The Better Currency."—We received from a subscriber in the South, the day before yesterday a remittance of $45 in Alabama and Mississippi bank notes. On sending to exchange them for current notes of this city, the most we could get for them was thirty five dollars and twenty five cents, a loss of nearly ten dollars in forty five.—*Nat. Int.*

The Vermont Telegraph cautions the public against receiving bills purporting to be an order on "Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Burlington, Vt. and issued by the "Mechanics Exchange Company, payable to "R Ray, or bearer"—dated New York, Oct. 31, 1837" and signed, "W. K. Jones, President, T. A. Welsh, Cashier. The same company have issued orders of a similar kind on the bank at St. Albans.

A Mammoth Ox.—Messrs. Holden, Bathgat Lewis, and Macbeth, butchers of Centre Market have recently purchased the noble Ox Independance, a Durham short-horn, raised by Mr. Peck, of Gennessee County, New York, and fatted by Mr. Barnes of Buffalo. He is 6 years old, weighs upwards of 3000lbs., and cost $500. He was brought to town this morning and may be seen at the stables of the Park House.

Fire and loss of Life—Two of the long range of three story brick buildings in Laurence st. N. Y. (running from Broom to Spring.) comprising Peter Lorillard's Tobacco factory, were burnt about 8 o'clock last evening, with their whole contents.—Loss $20,000—insurance $10,000. The fire originated in a stove. John Buckloh, a firemen of No. 19, was thrown from a ladder and killed, by a falling wall. One or two other firemen, we regret to see, were injured.

Between Saturday night and Monday morning the broker's office of Wyman Osborn, in State st., Boston, was entered by means of false keys, vault door forced open, and about $9350 in specie taken therefrom.

Fatal Ride.—John Biggs, a youth of 21, was riding a horse that had been used as a racer near Van Deveer's Mills, Somerset county, on the 1st inst. when the animal ran furiously down a steep hill and fell with such force against a fence that both horse and rider were instantly killed.

The Potomac, arrived at New York from Vera Cruz has 56,297 Mexican dollars.

ENIGMA No. XXXVI.

In what time will a cylindrical cistern, 72 inc. in diameter, and 96 1-2 inches in height, filled with water, empty itself through a two inch augur hole in the bottom ?

X.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Ephraim W. Briant, $5 ; Henry A. W. Martin, 4 ; Ezra Fairchild, 2,50 ; Rev. Lewis Bond, 2 ; W. & A. Stites, Springfield, 1,50 ; John L. Heath, 2 ; Joel Dunn, jr. 1,50 ; Wm. Laing, 1,50 ; Nathan Vail, 1,50 ; Abraham Laing, 1 ; Joseph Urmston, Rahway, 1 ; M. A. Brown, 75.

NOTICE.

Mr. Charles Johnson is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CORNING.

MARRIED.

At Westfield, Jan. 31st, by the Rev. James M. Hunting, Aaron Burnet, of Connecticut Farms, to Charlotte, daughter of the late James Meoney, of Westfield.

In Rahway, 4th inst. Wm. H. Smalley to Abigail W. Toller, both of New York.

At Basking Ridge, January 2d, Wm. B. Sanders to Catharine Ann Quick.

On 31st ult. the above Mr. Sanders was taking some horses to water, when a colt playing beside him, kicked him, and injured him so severely, that he died the next day, in the 20th year of his age, much regretted by all who knew him.

DIED.

In Morristown, 3d inst. Mr. Peter Frudden, aged 74.

At Elizabeth Port, 29th ult. Mrs. Phebe Butler aged 58.

At Quidcy, Ill. Jan. 5th, Eliza, wife of H. L. Montadoe, and formerly of Elizabethtown, in the 32d year of her age.

For Sale or To Let.

A HOUSE AND LOT,

CONTAINING half an acre of ground, in the upper part of Plainfield, opposite Elijah Shotwell's boarding house, now occupied by Edgar Mundy. The house is large and convenient for a large family, 2 stories high, and nearly new. For further particulars, apply to the owner, ABRAHAM LAING.

Plainfield, Feb. 13th. 56 4t*

To Let.

A House and Lot,

IN the upper part of this village, on the south side of Front st. suitable for a large family, or two small families. It has a cellar kitchen and milk room in the basement; on the first door a front room, bed room, and entry, and on the 2nd story 3 rooms and entry. It is now occupied by Jesse Dolbear, and Mrs. Shotwell.

Apply to Elias Kirkpatrick, in Plainfield, or to the owner, JOSEPH URMSTON, Rahway.

Plainfield, Feb. 13th. 56 4t*

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

THE DIRECTORS OF THE

PLAINFIELD

MUTUAL ASSURANCE FIRE COMPANY

WILL hold a meeting, according to adjournment, at Jacob Thorn's, on Monday, 19th of February, 1838, at 1 P. M.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

The members of said Company are hereby notified that the interests on their notes become due on the 4th, of March next, and they are requested to be punctual in the payment as the money is wanting, and it is the interest of the members to pay on or before that day otherwise their Insurance is from that time void and of none effect. This should be a sufficient inducement for all to be punctual in the payment

C. BOICE, Secretary.

Feb. 12th, 1838. 56 3t

A Good Chance for a Hatter.

HAT SHOP, & TOOLS FOR RENT, in the Village of Somerville.

The Shop is large and well calculated for the business. Also, a House, suitable for a large family. For further particulars, enquire of

E. M. RANDOLPH,

Somerville, Feb. 5th. On the premises.

THE Subscriber has a son, a smart native boy, aged 14 years and 3 months, whom he wishes some family to take and bring up till he is 21. For further particulars, apply to ISAAC E. PETTY,

Plainfield, Feb. 6. 56 3t 4½ David Cree's.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,	15	a	16
Coffee, Cuba,	9	a	11
" Java,	10	a	14
Molasses,	30	a	33
Oil, Linseed,	75	a	80
" Whale,	28	a	32
" Fish, brl.	12 00	a	14 75
Beef, prime city,	8 50	a	9 50
Hams, lb.	10	a	12
Smok'd Beef,	10	a	11
Butter,	16	a	20
Cheese, Am.	7	a	10
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3 75	a	4 00
Turks Island Salt,	33	a	37
Liverpool ground,	44	a	—
Do. do. sack,	2 12	a	2 31
Sugar, N. O. prime,	8	a	9
" Havs. white,	10	a	11
" Lump,	14	a	15
" Loaf,	16	a	19
Tallow, Am.	10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,	80	a	1 00
Gunpowder,	80	a	1 00
Hyson,	80	a	1 00
Young Hyson,	32	a	80
Hyson Skin,	32	a	45
Souchong,	25	a	50
Bohea,	15	a	20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	8 00	a	—
Western,	8 00	a	8 62
Philadelphia,	8 50	a	0 00
Georgetown,	9 00	a	—
Rye Flour,	6 00	a	00
Indian Meal,	4 50	a	—
Wheat, Baltic,	1 45	a	0 00
Do. Genesee,	—	a	—
Do. N. Carolina,	—	a	—
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 03	a	—
Corn, N. bushel,	78	a	80
Do. South,	78	a	80
Barley,	95	a	—
Oats, North.	47	a	—

WHEREAS John Vermule of Plainfield in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey did on the 23d of January 1838, execute a deed of assignment by which he conveyed all his estate to the Subscriber, of the same place, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. Now therefore said Creditors are hereby notified that unless they present their claims to the subscriber under oath or affirmation, in six months from this date according to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, they will be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate, except as provided in and by the act aforesaid.

CORNELIUS BOICE,

January 23d, 1838. Assignee.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined in purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys will Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of March next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 17th. 52 tf

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 19. S. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Notice

IS hereby given that Application will be made to the next sitting of the Legislature in February next, for an act Incorporating a Mining Company, to be located near Plainfield, in the township of Warren, in the County of Somerset, with a capital of $100,000.

Dated, Dec. 20th, 1837. 48 6w.

A FARM For Sale.

Containing about 90 acres,

SITUATE in the township of Warren, county of Somerset N. J. bordering on the Passaic River four and a half miles north of Plainfield. On said farm is a good convenient Dwelling House, and a large new barn inclosed with pine and cedar. There is a good proportion of wood and timber on said farm with excelent medow and plough land with a variety of fruit and a never failing stream of water running near the door. This farm may be bought a bargin and the terms accommodating, any persons wishing to view or purchase the farm will call on the subscriber in Plainfield DAVID COOP.

Dec. 27th, 1837. 49 tf

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

E. M. PRICE, Rahway.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

low for CASH, or country produce,

Corner of Exchange and Front streets.

Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that *we are still* in want of money, and if you don't pay us we very soon will—ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it.

Half-a-dozen houses *To Rent or For Sale*

Apply to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Jan. 17th. 52 tf

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

200 lbs. Flax, for sale by

Jan. 31st, 1838. BERRY & DUNHAM. 54 tf

To Rent.

THREE ROOMS in the House on the corner of Front and Pease streets, with cider privileges. Apply to MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 31st. 54 tf

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barkley's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on book account, or notes due may have a chance to settle them, between now and the 1st of March next, with the subscriber at his old stand, or with Ayres & Bullman.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15th, 1838.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his valuable

TAN-YARD,

Situated in the village of Plainfield, on the Main street, in about the centre of the village, being in Westfield township, Essex county

There is in the Tan-Yard, a good currying shop 2 stories high, 32 by 16 feet, 2 mahogany finishing ables, 1 stone scouring table, and one good stuff do in the drying loft, and a good set of tools, a good barn, 22 feet square, a good bark house, 60 by 21 feet, Gale's patent bark mill attached, beam house, stone lime house, &c. &c. Mill race running through it with water plenty and handy. Said Tan Yard is in good repair, building good and some of them new, and is one of the best stands in the state for bark, hides and skins, and in a good neighborhood for retailing leather. Any person wishing to settle himself in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon.

Also,

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite and Tanyard, 2 stories high, 18 by 36, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop, or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house, Wood house, a never failing well of water with pump to it, a variety of fruit,—every thing snug and in good repair. *Also,* A Four Acre LOT, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, and very handy for pasture or tillage. Any person wishing to buy or rent will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Dec. 12th, 1837.

Fair Play ! !

I AM very anxious to have the settling of my own business myself, but as I am about to leave the place, I shall be under the necessity of leaving all my unsettled accounts in the hands of some person for collection,—A word to the wise is sufficient. ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Jan. 9th, 1838. 51 3m*

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, & GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for *CASH ! !*

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscribers will save cost by paying their notes or accounts soon.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, Jan. 20, 1838. 53 3t

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinos, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of E. M. PRICE.

Rahway, Nov. 14. 42*

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

To Let.

FOUR Rooms from the 1st of April next, for one year, in the house now occupied by J. R Dunn.

Also, one room in the basement of the same building, suitable for an office or shop.

Likewise, a small barn attached to the Premises,—all which will be rented on reasonable terms, on applying to the subscribers, on the Premises. AYRES & BULLMAN.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Notice,

IS hereby given that application will be made to the adjourned sitting of the Legislature of this State for an alteration of 7th section of the Charter of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company so as to admit persons as Members of said Company. G. BOICE. Secretary.

By order of the directors.

December 11th 1837. 47 6t

NOTICE

Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE s hereby given that a Writ of Attachment has issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case upon promises for one hundred dollars, hath been duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear give Special Bail, and enter a Rule to plead with the Clerk of the Plaintiff's, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E VAN ARSDALE, Jr. Clerk.

CORNELIUS BOICE. Atty.

Nov. 22. 44 3m.

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat *Patterns, &c. &c.*

MADE of Timber from buildings, of sixty year's standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel Just received, and for sale cheap, by Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE Rahway.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24 Rahway.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions of the natural secretions of both, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 20 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matte they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their great effects, may be gratuitously obtained at the Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

Plainfield English School

☞ The next Term of this School will commence *Monday, Nov. 27th*, under the direction of

Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE,

in the Basement Rooms of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, Nov. 21st.

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES, CONSTABLES' SALES, WARRANTS, SUBPŒNAS, Bills of Indictment, BAIL BONDS, for Constables, EXECUTIONS,

Books.—Porter's Travels, Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo, Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo. Porter's Travels, 8vo. Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo. Ossian's Poems, 2 vols. Bridesbye House, 2 vols. in one. 'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Mr. Flavel, Boston, a large pamphlet Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols. Baxter's Dying thoughts. Beauties of Locke, Hamilton's Values, in French, with plates. Goldsmith's Greece. David on Death. Life of Franklin, Large School Testaments, Pocket do. Murray's small grammar. A large lot of Toy books 'Twelve Last Children,' an interesting tale.

Station'ry, &c.—Paper, several varieties. Steel Pens, 6 kinds. Engravings. India Rubber.—Tooth Powder. Wafers, at Wholesale. Patterns for working Lace, a variety. Album and Scrap Leaves. Family Records. Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

SEAR'S PILLS.

GREEN BROOK *Family School.*

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education, In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times and in all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all in his power to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

10 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday, 17th inst, William Little, aged 15 years, an indented apprentice to the Farming business, from the New York House of Refuge. Had on when he went away, a black hat, a striped cotton roundabout and pantaloons. All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring or employing said runaway under the penalty of the law. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his return. JAMES S. GARRISON.

Brooklyn, N. J Jan. 22d. 53 3t*

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by Samuel L. Pound & Co. and requests all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts should be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

PLAINFIELD, August 31, 1837. 32tf*

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangeme ts with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushe ; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel, Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment

P. S. Ground plaster from 2½ to 3 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c.**, done in the best manner, at a low rate for cash, and at the lowest possible prices, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUMMING.

June 15th, 1837.

Stoves In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves*, at the *Residence of Piatt Drake, Main st*, Plainfield, next door to I. Tittsworth's currying shop, which will be sold by him for us, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 2m*

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding for sale cheap by B. M. PRICE

Nov. 14.

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing banisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Curly Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs m hogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards: Plank; Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do 4 wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards—White Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cooking Stoves.

J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination.

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being stuck through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the stove business, we are willing to recommend the following as in our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,

Church & Stanley's Philad. patent for wood,

C. Postley's for wood; and the

Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Keisterbosh cooking stoves, from Philidelphia, for coal only. These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hess's and Pleiss's make from Philidelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Olmstell's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all size. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices. We will also procure any patterns we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.

Rahway, Nov. 18. 41

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1y

Bound brook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keaper County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Bound brook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wykoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Innkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at the house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed with the utmost accuracy.

BOUNDBROOK January 2, 1837 2tf

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE,

Dec 26. Rahway.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Small Fire Engine

For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53tf.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted do as equal as city work. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 18, 1837 13

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries. Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837 2 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, near door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 65*

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by B. M. PRICE, Rahway

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats for sale by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of B. M. PRICE

Rahway, Nov. 14. 42*

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods,*

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets. by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

81

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1y

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

ENGLISH, Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

To Rent,

THE New, large and elegant 2 Story House, next to the new Seventh Day Baptist meeting house. It contains 11 rooms, and finished in the attic.

Possession given immediately.

Application to be made to John Wilson, Esq. or to J. A. Wood. W. W. TODD.

Plainfield, Nov. 7, 1837. 42*

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large

Assortment, For Sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct 26. Rahway.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts, embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—and the choice and selections from the best new publications both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged for the purpose—and finally by due journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessor in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best talent in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained The sum of $3,000 will be paid for the original tales and sketches in the first volume of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and Select items from popular journals abroad will serve to give variety, and render it one of the most piquant and fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the reputation of the preceding seven volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that in every respect the most piquant in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of America scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the hand of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITTSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837 1tf

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for Cash.

Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and despatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to. ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

A CHANCE FOR CASH.

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all those to the subscriber of over a six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Felloe Plank, and
Rave stuff, for Wagon Work,
33 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
L th for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 32 2m*

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Ink, may be assumed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen; the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and diamond color when first written, also its drying suquickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or thickened by standing any sed.ment: and lastly, *its great durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to destroy the common inks: renders it particularly valuable for records and Public Writings.* It is made and sold on *Log basis as it cannot be imparted by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J. 197

May 25.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6m

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

81tf

Plainfield, June 19.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1838. Number 57.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, at the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office: entrance from the east.—Mr. F. Cossine Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Tuesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Small Fire Engine

For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump. Apply to JOHN N DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53-tf.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Railing, Turning in general, warranted done equal to any work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 18 1837. 13

Cheap Dry Goods,

At Kensett's New-Store, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

PERSONS about making their Fall and Winter purchases, are respectfully invited to call and examine the ex ensive assortment. The liberal patronage the subscriber has received from all parts of the country, assures him it will be paid for their time and trouble. Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cords and Fancies of every variety, at prices as low as ever before offered the public. French, English and Gro de Naples Merinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors; Merino, Rob Roy, and common Shawls; Double width English Merinos, 3-4 a yard, single width, 1 shilling; Canton Flannel all colors, 1s per yd. Calicos and muslins at 6d; Paper hangings at 2 pence a yard.

☞ A penny saved is two earned, says Poor Richard. THS. KENSETT.

Nov. 8. 42 4w*

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Pence streets have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Materials, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 35tf

Brown & Bleached Muslins.

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

S. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Railway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Mirror.

Without a Rival.

By T. S. Fay.

"There was never any thing so beautiful from the palette of mere mortal!" exclaimed old Bertolo Limalvie.

"The boy has signed a contract with the father of mischief, for by no other means that I know could this be effected!" said d'Antonello.

"What delicacy—what brilliancy—what harmony of coloring!" observed Donato.

"I am really perplexed and confounded," rejoined Berto. "I begin to believe there is magic in it."

"All the master spirits of Florence," remarked a fair lady of high rank, who, at one the rest, had come to gaze upon the painting—"all the master spirits of Florence may hide their heads now."

"Your art, signors," added her companion to the surrounding artists, "can produce nothing like that."

"Did you say a boy?" demanded the lady.

"Ay, madam, and with a shape as seemly as my own; and that is something, I ween."

"So young and handsome!"

"His face is as fair and unsullied as any on in a own canvass—as fair, I had almost said as yours, madam."

"Nay, then, if it be so, it were worth a coronet to woo him."

"And have you never, is it possible, beheld him?"

"Never, how should I; he has been away—abroad; he has just returned to Italy."

"Ay madam; but before he went, and since his return he has, I am almost afraid to say, often crossed your path."

"Mine, Giulietta! what do you mean?"

"Alas, madam, this young painter loves you, has long loved you with a kind of adoration which belies so only to enthusiasm, refinement, intellect and genius."

"How you run on! You are a child, Giulietta—you jest."

"No, madam."

"And if you do not, what care I. This young man is audacious if he presume to think of me before I have interchanged a word with him—before I know his character, or listen to his voice."

"Ah, but madam, you have listened to his voice." It was he who sung beneath your window last year, and who saved you in the path by the river from the ruffian Bandenelli. Despairing of your favor, for genius is ever modest, he withdrew from Florence; and went abroad to foreign lands—beyond the Alps—I scarce know where. There his genius for painting drew all eyes, and he has earned that great fame, that no noble or recluse and no painter more renowned. He has just returned. This is his first work here. The critics are all in raptures, and his brother artists are dying of envy."

"Well, I hope he has long ago forgotten me," said the lady with a passing blush. "I remember the boy you speak of, a mere child; noble and generous, but a silly boy. I never supposed he had been bold enough to think of me; pray if his doubloons cured him. It was an idle dream."

"Am I so madam, Signor Dominica loves you yet; he sought me yesterday and to say the truth, inclined me to persuade you here that he is not worn your opinion of his production."

"It is most beautiful it is heavenly; but where found he a face so lovely, not on earth, surely?"

"Is it your portrait, madam, from memory, and he has succeeded finely."

"Hush, Giulietta, your tongue has no bounds."

"Look, madam, he has entered the hall at this moment."

"Let us go, Giulietta, instantly."

"It is too late."

"He is too bold to you, Giulietta, and with the prettiest blush. Yes, it is the stranger who has so mysteriously hovered near me—gained an interest in my heart, and then abandoned me."

"What have I said? Ah! Giulietta, you have betrayed me; you have made me betray myself. He is coming this way too."

"Yes, he approaches—he retreats—he will retire—you may never see him again."

"Well, let him come, I will speak to him."

At a sign from the maiden, the young man approached, with a deep obeisance and a colorless brow perceptibly at the unwonted honor of being thus publicly presented to the haughtiest and most beautiful of the Florentine nobility.

"Young painter," said the lady, resuming her self-possession, and with a grace and sweetness that dazzled the eyes and the heart of that fierce worshipper of beauty, "your production which has attracted the attention of all Florence, has not escaped mine. It has afforded me unmingled pleasure."

"I am too much honored," replied the artist in a low voice, "when such eyes deign to dwell even for a moment upon the humble work of these hands."

"No," said the lady, raising her dark, soft eyes modestly to his, and then lowering them beneath his ardent gaze, "you are wrong; genius like yours is humble only to itself. It might ever want to all other minds is perfection; and even when it most triumphs, unconscious of its power, it most despairs."

"Speak again!" said the youth. "Years of toil, of despondency, of solitude and hopeless gloom are repaid by the sound of your voice. Oh! speak again."

"You may claim from us of the present day what will be certainly paid you by posterity, the meed of praise. Report speaks of your having travelled."

"I am but just returned from Flanders—"

"Where you have been studying the delightful art in which you so far excel all your cotemporaries."

"Did you mark that?" said Castagna, a Florentine artist, in an under tone to his companion.

"Silence," said the other, "let us hear the rest."

"My time was devoted to study and one other occupation."

"What was it?"

"Or it for the absence of one I loved."

"Is it in the north that you have learned this matchless skill of the pencil?"

"I am the possessor of a secret."

"A secret!"

"Ay, by which, more than by any skill of my own, I produce on the canvass the effects which please you."

"Ay such a frank acknowledgement, you shake my faith that you have something better than a skilful hand—genius heart. Nature ever by way to temute. We have on this side of the Alps been seeking so beautiful. In what way can I express my gratitude for the pleasure you have caused me in matter more substantial than words?"

"You embolden me to give utterance to a request which has long dwelt in my breast."

"Speak it. I know you would ask nothing which I may not grant before you name it."

"Yonder face," said the painter, in a lower tone, "is the copy of one image only in my memory, and till I again see the original I deemed it not wholly unworthy. But now I am in despair, my object is unaspired until I attain the triumph of my art by copying it anew from nature. I am a claimant for the honor of painting your portrait."

A slight cutor grew deeper at this request, and their eyes met. The lady opened her lips to utter a negative to so bold a request, but as she encountered the glance of the young aspirant, she changed her mind.

"Signor Dominica, I consent, you may take my portrait. Addio, signor."

"I'm artist bowed.

"At four to-morrow at the palazza D——."

"Madam, I shall be punctual."

And they parted.

Dominica had received from nature the gift of genius. The same partial providence which had invested him with inspiration, had given him the form of Narcissus and the heart of Leander. The lady of his dreams was like himself of half celestial mind and form. To his enthusiastic soul this young creature had presented herself as the star of evening. He watched and worshipped it as something above his reach—a light created to illumine other and distant spheres. What was his wild emotion when certain tokens awoke in his bosom a hope, a dream, an instinct, as indefinable as the light which first heralds the morn, but more interesting than the breath which rises from the valleys and plains, when nature is most tested with the evening dew. He had cherished only two burning hopes—the one was fame, the other love. The first he had acquired. Europe began to murmur his name with applause, and now, as if fortune had resolved to fill his cup to the very brim—the wildest and most delicious vision of his fancy was about to be realized. He was going to stand before that young seraph, whose eyes had already said more than his tongue dared to utter, more than his heart dared to dream of. He muttered to himself in a sort of blissful forgetfulness—

"To-morrow—to-morrow—at length to-morrow—still an hidden hours—oh, when will it be to-morrow!"

"A secret," cried the knot of artists, gathered together in conclave in the grand square by the old tower.

"I know as much," said Berto.

"I could have sworn it," said Antonello.

"To be sure," exclaimed a third, "I always said it was a secret."

"The lucky dog!" I too will visit Flanders!" cried Berto. "I am only five-and-eighty, quite a boy."

"And how my haughty mistress, who queens it so before the rest of us, how she solicited in his favor"

"He is a rare fellow and rolls in gold."

"Sure will marry him if she wants—she is young and inclined—and her own maid was with it."

"Jupiter, what a lucky dog!"

"I swear," said old Berto, "I will go to Flanders too."

It was night, and a very bright moon slowly ascending in the heaven, rendered every thing as visible, only in more softened outlines, as in the day. The young lover had wandered forth on a cluded path by the river, through thick groves. He was not long allowed to be alone. Castagna the friend and guide of his infant years, joined him, and they conversed earnestly a long time. At length Castagna said

"Dominica, you know I have ever cherished for you an affection all paternal. I have watched over your interests with fidelity and vigilance. I have been your best friend."

"And so I esteem you, dear Castagna."

"But what is fries ship, Dominica? It is mutual confidence. If you have trouble you communicate them. If you have pleasure, you divide them. Ah! I have a suit for friendship. Too well I know what it is! Too long I have gifted for a true and full return."

"Am I not your friend?"

"No!—oh no!"

"No!—how—you jest?"

"You hold a secret from me, Dominica. Between friends there are no secrets."

"But Castagna, this is a part of my profession. To ask it of me is to ask my fame. You are yourself so good an artist that you stand at the head of the art in Florence."

"Not since you have returned."

"But I freely confess to all that, not skill alone but a remarkable mechanical discovery only, places me in the eminence which—how—you weep, Castagna—"

"Did I—why I believe there was a drop—I felt it race to my lids. I did not know that it had left my tear-es. I am old, and tender-hearted—and sometimes I think that I am almost falling into my second. Yes Dominica, I did shed a tear—not from disappointment at being the secret—oh, no!—but at the fading away of a vision—a rainbow of the heart—a bright, beautiful fabric—My dear and good Castagna, what is it you would say?"

"Your friendship, my beloved and once trusted Dominica. I thought it mine. I pleased myself with the idea that you loved me. Except yourself, there was no one on earth to whom my heart clung securely. I have seen you a boy at my feet. I have watched your course to manhood with a father's solicitude and delight. I have not always perhaps, sufficiently discovered my feelings—but—"

"Yes, my dear Castagna, I know you have always loved me. You once saved my life at the risk of your own—"

"I did. I was determined not to remember that incident first."

"Moreover, when I was in want, you furnished me with gold."

"That too, I feared you had forgotten."

"And, Castagna—perhaps—indeed, I feel convinced that I have not been right in concealing from you my inmost thought and knowledge. Yet in refusing to you the secret which you desire, I am about to make a great sacrifice. You are now the first Florentine artist after myself. Possessed of this secret, you will be the first!—Yet on condition that you never reveal it, it shall be disclosed to you."

"I solemnly swear it, dearest Dominica."

"Know then, that at Burgus I met a learned man, who taught me to despise water-colors, and to paint—"

"Well!"

"In oil!"

"In oil!—I see. And you have told this to no one?"

"Not one human being this side the Alps has the slightest conception of it but we two. This paper contains the details. It will teach you all you desire. Now, have I not tested my friendship, Castagna? Have I not earned your confidence?"

"Nobly, Dominica—most nobly—embrace me—and my thanks be—*this*—and *this*—and *this*!"

The countenance glanced from a glittering blade; its keen point, at each thrust pierced deep to the heart.

"There was a heavy splash in the river—the cloud sailed silently from before the moon—the breeze gently waved the tree tops—Castagna stood whole.

"A length!" cried he—"at length, then, I am the first in Florence. I am *without a rival*."

This incident, which marked the introduction of oil-painting into Italy, is related on the authority of Lanzi.

Agriculture.—The most important of all occupations of man, as well as every other country, is that engaged in the cultivation of the soil. Blot out of existence the mechanical occupations, and you deprive society of the conveniences and elegancies of life. But blot out of existence the agricultural occupation, and you deprive man of the very means of subsistence. The mercantile occupation may be considered important to the well being of the country, but it will only depend on the products of the farm and the workshop for its commodities of trade. Now the trading the rest ve importance of these occupations is so obviously in favor of the agricultural and the mechanic, and especially the former, the almost universal impression is, that the laboring classes are altogether dependent on the other classes.—But the fact is not so. For with a farmer cannot live without the mechanic? Yet what mechanic can live without the farmer? What laboring man that cannot in ke a shift to live without the rich? But what rich man that can live at all without the laborer? The dependence, we admit, is to some extent reciprocal, but the balance of dependence is decidedly on the part of the rich. The laboring classes can better live with the assistance they derive from the rich, whereas the rich cannot live at all without the assistance they derive from the laboring classes. Or will a man would a man's money be, if it would buy neither house, furniture, clothing, nor food? It is high time that the laboring classes, and we see only the office of the soil, should have that respect shown them which the importance of their occupation demands. The man who has not self respect enough to look for his proper place in the public estimation, is the one who can be bought and sold like the productions of his farm and work shop, which he offers for sale in the market, and can easily be reduced to the most abject of slavery.—*New Bedford, Gaz.*

A Good One.

"*Effects of the Experiment.*—The population of Poughkeepsie has decreased 600 within the last twelve months."—*N. Y. Whig.*

As a legitimate consequence, if the effects of the Experiment should continue, we suppose the population of every place would decrease in the same ratio, but query, when that transpires, where will they go to?—*Somerset Messenger.*

Nicknames.—A late English periodical states, "It is notorious that in the mines of Lancashire there are numerous instances where females, after having enjoyed the marriage state for several years, only know their husbands and legal wives by the nicknames custom has given them, as if not by their real names; may in some cases it has actually happened that the men do not know those own names. We have heard of a similar case, which occurred in Salem several years since, of a Marblehead man, who actually knew not his own name. A case of law was being tried at one of the courts, and the name of John Ferguson was called as one of the witnesses. There was no answer. The sheriff called out, "is John Ferguson in court." No answer. Judge Story who was then presiding, rose up and said "May it please your honor and the Court, I will call the witness, *Skipper Jhorgy!*" Upon this an old weather beaten mariner stepped out, and squirting his tobacco juice, sung out, "Here I am sir," to the infinite amusement of the whole Court, who were instantly convulsed with laughter.—*Dedham Adv.*

Irish Blunders.

The answer of one of the officers of the British brigade to the French King after an action, was long a source of amusement in France, and is still on record as an instance of the pert and bisquerie of the sons of St. Patrick. The King in portioning out his royal praise, observed that one of the regiments had behaved with great gallantry, "as was evident from the number of its wounded." "Yes, your *Majesty*," said the impatient and gallant Major, jealous for the honor of his own battalion, "*they* behaved well; but I only take leave to say, we behaved better; they might have had more wounded, and *we* left more to them; but not *were all killed*!"

This talent goes through all ranks. We remember to have heard a woman, who was scolding her brute for some pranks, exclaim, "Well, you little villains, if I can make nothing of you as sure as I live I will tell *both your fathers!*"

"*My Lord*," said a fellow condemned to be hanged for sheep stealing, "all I ask of your lordship is, that I shall not be hanged on a Friday."

"Why?" asked the judge, in surprise. "Because," was the answer, "it is always counted a mighty unlucky day!"

"Never be critic upon the ladies," was the maxim of an old poet; remarkable for his homage to the sex; this only is in the duty we hold that a true gentleman ever will attempt to look at the faults of a pretty woman is to *also* *Sleepers.*

On the late importation of the colored and figured French nightcaps, an Irish Barrister, who had made a purchase of half a dozen of different patterns in Bond street, was asked, what he meant to do with so many? "Why, to be sure, wear them all till I see which I like best." "What, in the dark?" "No; I sleep with a light in the room. But how does that change the matter, if you are not asleep?" "Oh, the clearest thing in the world; from the cradle I had a habit of sleeping with my eyes open."

"Is there any ford here?" asked an English tourist who came suddenly to a full stop before one of the little mountain torrents of the west of Ireland. "Oh, to be sure, your honor, there was a ford," said a peasant standing at the brink, and making a hundred gesticulations of rowing. "When was it?" said the tourist. "Before the bridge was built," said the peasant; "but when man and horse went over the bridge, the ford got out of the habit." "Well, now that the bridge is broken down, I suppose the ford may have got into the habit again. Is it safe?" "To be sure your honor, all but in the middle, but that is nothing; and if you can swim, there is no better ford in the country." "But I cannot swim." "Then, your honor the only safe way that I know of is, as soon as you get out of your depth, to walk back again."

"If we go to law," said a wealthy landlord to his tenant, "we go into Chancery: and out of Chancery neither of us will ever get till we get into our graves." "I am of the same opinion;" I want to get into neither one nor the other—so let us go to a referee or," said the tenant; and if you do fervere down on a lofty ox, let the latter not be sold, by an auction." Well, be it so, but on this condition," said the man of wealth, that, if he can not make a decision, we shall take an appeal *on both sides.*"—*Blackwood.*

Important Fact.—A mixture of lime water and sweet oil is a sure and rapid remedy for scalds and burns. The lime water and oil, in proper proportion, form a substance rather thicker than cream, and if will be agreeable to all that use it. Apply it with a feather, or soft rag, and the pain of the burn will be immediately allayed.

Aphorism.—Life has a double goal—the grave we seek, and the grave we find. We seek it too long as we escape.

The pleasantest country is the shire-town of the worst county. for natives, (behold Judy,) and strangers.

Napoleon's Tomb.

Oh let not with willows his ashes be shaded!
Oh, let not the cypress wave over his grave!
For though the last leaf of his laurel hath faded,
Such trifles unhallow the tomb of the brave.
What! shall he whose ambition though vast and mistaken,
Still thirsted for more than a world could supply—
Shall that hero be mourned like a maiden forsaken,
With a poor, drooping willow, a tear and a sigh!

No! if emblem must be, take the pine newly riven,
That on Ocho's proud top checked the tempest-borne cloud;
Whose towering height drew the lightnings of heaven,
And was riven and blasted, but never was bowed;
But no emblem is wanted—his deeds live in story,
Recorded alike in his fame and his doom.
And the world he has shaken, his record of glory,
And him than a world would dishonor his tomb.

A sermon by Dr. Channing, on the occasion of the death of Rev. Noah Worcester, D. D. recently preached in Boston, has been published.—It is in fact not in this pamphlet, that an autobiography of this eminent man, and able advocate for peace, left by himself, will soon be published.

The following extract will give some idea of the character of Dr. Worcester:

"In the midst of War, Dr. Worcester adopted opinions which are thought by some to be extreme. He interpreted literally the precept, 'Resist not evil;' and he believed that nations as well as individuals would find safety as well as fulfil righteousness in yielding in literal obedience. One of the most striking traits of his character, was his confidence in the power of love. I might say in its omnipotence. He believed that the surest way to subdue a foe, was to become his friend. That a true benevolence was a surer defence than swords, or artillery, or walls of adamant. He believed that no mightier man ever trod the soil of America than William Penn, when entering the wilderness unarmed, and stretching out to the savage, a hand which refused all earthly weapons, in token of brotherhood and peace. There was something grand in the calm confidence, with which he expressed his conviction of the superiority of moral to physical forces. Armies, fiery passions, quick resentments and the spirit of vengeance miscalled honor, seemed to him weak, low instruments, inviting and often harvesting the ruin which they are used to avert. Many will think him in error: but if so it was a grand thought which led him astray.

Samuel Hearn.—When worthy Samuel Hearn, famous for his living, preaching and writing, lay on his death bed, rich only in goodness and children, his wife made much womanish lamentation about what would become of her little ones. "Peace, sweetheart," said he, "that God who feedeth the ravens, will not starve the Hearns."

Consistency.—Is this consistency, said I to myself, when I compared the sanity of the life with the seriousness of the discourse, and contrasted the vacant way in which it was spent with the decent and devoted manner in which it was begun and ended. I recollected that under the early though imperfect sacred institution, the fire of the morning and evening sacrifice was never suffered to be extinguished during the day.—*Hannah More.*

Education.—The education of the present race *of females is not very favorable to domestic happiness.* For my own part, I call education not that which smothers a woman with accomplishments, but that which tends to consolidate a firm and regular system of character—that which tends to form a friend, a companion and a wife. I call education not that which is made up of the shreds and patches of useless arts, but that which inculcates principles, polishes tastes regulates temper cultivates reason, subdues the passions, directs the feelings, habituates to reflection, trains to self denial, & more especially, that which refers all actions, feelings, sentiments, tastes, and passion to the love and fear of God.—*Ib.*

Principles.—Praying without instilling principles, might be as inefficacious as instruction without prayer. That it was like a husbandman who should expect that praying for sunshine would produce a crop of corn in a field where not one grain had been sown. God, indeed, could effect *that but he does not do it; and the means being* of his own appointment, his omnipotence is not least exerted by his directing certain effects to follow certain causes, than it would be by an arbitrary act.—*Ib.*

Parental Defect.—God, never meant however that religion was to be transferred hereditarily like a hair loom, but the promise was accompanied with conditions and injunctions. It would generally be found that where the children of pious parents turn out ill, there has been some mistake, some neglect, or some fault on to the part of parents, that they had not used the right methods.—*Ib.*

The Pantheon, once called the Church of Saint Genevieve, is a sort of unto al monument. It is an elegant building, in the form of a cross, supported within and without by Corinthian pillars. The dome is particularly lofty and beautiful.—On the walls, are four gilt tablets, on which are inscribed the names of two hundred and eighty seven citizens, killed in the revolutions of 1830. The crypt is fitted for the purpose of receiving *monuments of distinguished persons. One guide*, with a lantern escorted us to the subterranean regions where we wandered among the tombs. Suddenly he came to a stand, and raising the lantern to the face, discovered to us features expressing a scornful sneer, which made me start.—It was a statue of Voltaire. While there, another party came in, preceded by the guide and lantern and dodging every now and then from behind the pillars of the crypt, it seemed like being in the regions of the dead. In the evening went to see the celebrated *Tagliani*, at the Academie Royale de Musique, being her first appearance for some time. The house was so full as it could be packed, and I could hardly get a peep: but I saw such dancing as I never beheld before. It is most appropriately called the poetry of motion. Visited an exhibition of Sevres porcelain; should like to send home a set, but it rather exceeds my purse. The Hotel des Invalides, is the largest building in Paris if not in the world. It is an asylum for maimed and superanuated soldiers. The chapel connected with it, and especially the dome is much admired, and is considered the finest thing of the kind in Paris. Beneath the soldiers of Napoleon are here to be seen in their cocked hats and military dress; some with one arm, others minus a leg. They are all well taken care of, and have nothing to do. Near the Invalides, is the Ecole Militaire, and the Champs de Mars, where one hundred and fifty thousand men have been paraded.—*Letters from Paris.*

The Ohio.—No river in the world rolls for a thousand miles a current so smooth and peaceful, its 80 tributaries wind through as many valleys, in ten different states. The first in size is Tennessee, having pursued a navigable course, thro' 8 states, for more than 1000 miles, falls into the *Ohio, 50 miles above its mouth.* The Cumberland, 62 miles, being navigable for steamboats to Nashville, and for keel boats 300 miles further. The Wabash, 130 miles. Green river, 380 miles from the mouth of the Ohio—navigable 201 miles and 200 yards wide at its mouth. Kentucky 504 miles, navigable 150 miles, and as many yards wide at its mouth. Great Miami, 252 miles. Scioto, 741. Great Kanhawa, 850 miles, navigable 64 miles to the Salines, where annually is made from 500,000 to 700,000 bushels of salt. Great Muskingum, 951 miles. These are the principal auxiliaries which give substance and strength to the beautiful Ohio. In its course of more than 1000 miles, it washes six states, and with its tributaries, has more than 5000 miles of navigable waters. Its mouth is 600 yards, *with the exception of its lower fifty miles, is an* even width over 1000 yards. The average rapidity of its current is 3 miles an hour. The average decent is a mile is about 6 inches. It *sometimes rises 50 or more feet.* At low water its surface at Cincinnati is supposed to be 130 feet below the level of lake Erie; and 130 above that of the tide water of the Atlantic.

Tea—Coffee—Tobacco.—Three plants, at this moment, connect three different quarters of the world, which for ages would have known but little of each other without them.—China is connected with England by scarcely any other link than her tea: for three hundred years tobacco was the sole link between England and the western world; and Arabia is to the hour scarcely bound to us but her coffee. Such are the slender but powerful sources of natural connection. The discovery of coffee was not made not I the latter part of the thirteenth century, and, like most *by another great discovery, it was the result of* accident. "Peace, sweetheart," said he, "that God who feedeth the ravens, will not starve the *Hearns.*" Sheik Omar, fell under persecution in his own country; he and his disciples fled to a mountain in the province of Yemen, where, in the desert, all usual food failed him; a coffee berry there grew wild, and the distressed refugee, as it was too hard for him to masticate, tried its effect in boiling; he drank the liquor, found himself revived, and made it immortal. Yet, recommended as it was by its refreshing properties, its spontaneous growth, and its morris, and in the case by the mankind by the example of a fool or knave, who called himself a saint, coffee took upwards of two centuries to make its way into the world. Even in its country it was as dishonored as a prophet among his kindred; and near as Egypt was, it was *not till the third century from its discovery* that it insinuated itself into the sober potations of Egypt. It is seldom that the world is indebted to superstition for any thing more than carnivals and cardinals, but the fellows of the 4 ale devotees in the land of the Pharaohs, who won golden opinions of men by extravagances that would degrade the mules they ride on, were the first pioneaye of Egyptian coffee-drinking. Those wretched people, spending half their nights in watching, and half their existence in mortifying the withered flesh on their hungry bodies, found coffee essential to keep their bodies and souls together. The Turk has adopted it. It suited his gravity, his inactivity, his sedentariness, and his stupidity. The showy barbarian wanted nothing but tobacco to complete the curse which, to the slave and *the sensualist, turns all the enjoyments of the* senses into evil. Tobacco came to add perpetual intoxication to his catalogue of wilful calamities. It is a remarkable instance of the perversity of the human will when left to itself, that *flesh on their vanity* with all its angular powers of cheering the mind and refreshing the nerves, took nearly four hundred years to make itself known in Europe, and while the potatoe is scarcely more than coming into use in a large portion of the Continent, tobacco took little more than a half-a-dozen years to be known as far as ships could carry it; that it is now the favorite filth of every savage (so within the circumference of the globe; that it fills the atmosphere of the Continent with a perpetual stench; that the Spaniard sucks a cigar as he says for the best—the Dutchman for the *cob.—the Frenchman because he has nothing else* to do—the German because he will do nothing else—the London apprentice because it makes him look like a gentleman,' and all because it is in its own nature the filthiest, most foolish, dullest, and most disgusting practice on the face of the earth.—*Blackwood*

The Vine.—A gentleman of Cincinnati, Nicholas Longworth, Esq. who has had a great experience in the cultivation of the vine, in a letter published in the Cincinnati Express, respecting the vines of the present year, says that the day is not distant when the banks of the Ohio will rival the rivers of France and Germany in the quantity and quality of their wines. But, after an experience of twenty five years, and a waste of time and money in the cultivation of a great variety of foreign wine grapes, I recommend to all persons establishing vineyards to discard foreign grapes, and confine themselves to American varieties, and the producing of new varieties from their seed."

Forget not in all your plans and operations that there are two worlds the present and future.

A Notable Express.—The Baton Register states that Mr. John Mann, who brings the Express Mail into that village from the West, "a few days since, when severe frost had rendered the road hard as adamant, as rough and stony as the keen blast could make it, paying the mail stage dog-gard to carry him on the next five mile post, returned the shivering animal to his stall—shouldered the mail bag, put off on foot, and actually accomplished the ten miles in an hour and fifteen minutes! This is more than one horse could reasonably have performed in that time, owing to the bad state of the roads. Mr. Mann is a native of Pennsylvania, 23 years of age, and weighs 130 lbs. He is a well put up chap, fair nerve and sinew. He says he is good for a ten mile course at any time, over any kind of a track, Mann is a man every inch of him; and we commend him to the gracious notice of the sovereign head of the Post office Department.—*Columbus (Ohio) State Gazette.*

Animal Magnetism.—On Wednesday, the 10 inst., we were present to the number of 15 or 20, at Mrs. Parker's in Broad street, to see an experiment in animal magnetism to be made by Dr. Fisk, dentist of Salem, with Mrs. S., a young lady of this town, 17 years of age. We were told that Mrs. S. had been magnetized the preceding evening for the first time, that while in the magnetic sleep she seemed to be insensible to pain and among other things, to experiments made on the wrist, the marks of which still appeared. At about 3 o'clock P. M. she came into the room where we were assembled and took a rocking chair. Dr. F. having taken a chair before her, proceeded to magnetise her by the usual gestures or passes. In about 20 minutes she appeared to be asleep, not regarding in any manner what was said to her, the startling noises that were made, the pinching of her ear, and other attempts at the spectators to rouse her.

Dr. F. then said he should have that tooth taken out—She did not seem to hear him, but when he asked her to show him the tooth, she put her finger upon one, of which she was said to have complained several days. Dr. F. having first cut about it, took hold of it with a forceps, and pulling pretty hard while he made 4 or five motions from side to side, he extracted the tooth. It was one of the upper grinders, and was evidently pretty firmly set. Yet during the operation she gave no signs of pain, or any degree of uneasiness by any motion or any expression of her countenance. When the magnetiser awakened her soon after, she felt the loss of the tooth, but had no recollection of the operation. It is but justice to say, that the character of the parties concerned, as much as to repudiate the supposition *of any desire or intellect to deceive*, and we feel called upon particularly to say that this defunte young lady is one of the last persons who could be suspected of any departure from the support of imposture, or to have succeeded in feigning sleep during a painful operation, if she had been disposed to do so. All the circumstances of the case are very strong, and the whole scene did not fail to convince the most skeptical of the company of the power of animal magnetism. The company consisted of most of the physicians of this town, together with other citizens, who can testify to the truth of this report.—*Lynn Record.*

A Pleasant Customer.—The following letter, says a Boston paper) was sent to one of our Congress street friends. We have suppressed the names, as the story is broad; but the reader is assured but the epistle is genuine:

"*Roxbury*, Thursday morning.

"Mr. ——apprehends that, through mistake his tax black pantaloons were seated with old cloth; for although they have scarcely been tenanted half a dozen times, no less than 3 rents have occured. As Mr ——wishes to enjoy his seat, 'rent free,' he being tenant in that, Mr. W. will please to rectify the difficulty as soon as, or rather the 'breeches,' and return the amended' articles early to morrow morning."

From the United States Gazette.

Astounding Disasters.—Should the public opinion of my review for the month of January, in the United States Gazette of the 21 instant, I have been solicited to give a statement of the probable number of vessels lost during the year 1837, as it was in the review that the number was greater than had been in any one year, for a long series of years. I would premise my statement by saying that my information has been obtained from respectable newspapers, printed in various seaport towns in the United States, but more particularly from the *Sailor's Magazine, a most excellent periodical*, edited and printed by Mr. Greenleaf, in the city of New York.

The whole number of vessels, counting only those which resulted in total loss, was no less than *four hundred and ninety one!* And the loss of lives in these vessels, as reported, was 1295!

The rates of of the vessels lost are as follows, viz:

Ships and barques, 95; brigs. 135; schooners, 234; sloops, 12; steamboats 15. Total 491.

Most of the vessels in the above melancholy list, were American. Forty three of them were lost towards the close of 1836, but the intelligence of their fates was not received here until 1837. Thirty eight were lost in the month of January, 54 in February, 24 in March, 39 in April, 19 in May, 15 in June, 32 in July, 50 in August, 32 in September, 43 in October, 44 in November, and 7 in December. The precise time when the remaining vessels were lost could not be satisfactorily ascertained.

No doubt it has been owing to the loss of an uncommon number of vessels, in the east of England also, during the year 1837, that the ships have almost universally prevailed, that a majority of the shipwrecks have been owing to a want of nautical information and good seamanship; and this is presumed to be the foundation of a proposition which was introduced by Lord Sandon into the British House of Commons, (in November or December last, if we mistake not,) "that the Commissioners should be appointed to examine into the qualifications of all persons presenting themselves as Masters and mates of merchant vessels

[It is a most salutary proposition, which ought to be adopted in every mercantile country.] G. P.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1838.

Our Banks.—We have been waiting some days for an opportunity to present the annexed abstract of the condition of our city banks, showing conclusively their strength and unquestionable ability to resume payment.

This abstract, freed from all details presents the simple fact, that to meet seven millions of liabilities, there are thirty-five millions of assets.

New York City Banks.

Capital,	$20 000,000	
Surplus Profits,	3,000,000	
Due the State in 1839, and available till then, *at least*,	2,000,000	
Present available capital,	25,000,000	
The loans by the banks are $5,000,000, of which there may be in liquidation by extension five millions, but say ten millions.		
The banks owe, deposites,	10,000,000	
Circulation,	3,000,000	
		13,000,000
They have specie,	2,000,000	
Due from other states, and available within 60 days by selling	5,000,000	
		6,000,000
Leaving to represent		7,000,000
Their discounted notes		35,000,000

The country banks are ready and willing to *resume. They have funds here to redeem their* circulation, and are content to have them sealed up and sent home.—supposed about 2 1-2 millions.

*We are glad to see in the Journal of Com*merce of this morning, a thoroughly sound article on the subject of resumption. It demonstrates both the ability and the duty of the banks to name a day for resuming and argues conclusively, that no possible condition of things can be more discouraging or disastrous—even though all be realized that is apprehended by the most timid, as the consequence of New York resuming now—than that by which we are now paralyzed.

There is now absolutely no currency, and there can be none until by a resumption, general confidence be re-established. But the banks, until they do decide upon resuming and notify that decision, cannot inspire confidence. They neither discount nor issue their bills now. They could not, on the worst hypothesis, be in a more useless condition after resuming, whilst they might, be in a much better condition. Can there be a doubt then, that they should speedily announce their purpose to resume?—*N. Y. American.*

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Monday, Feb. 12.

In Senate, many petitions and memorials on the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and against the annexation of Texas.

The Sub-Treasury bill then came up and Mr. *Niles spoke one hour in favor of the bill* and gave way to a motion to go into Executive business.

The House spent the whole day in an exciting debate upon a resolution introduced by Mr. Wise, of Virginia, which proposes the appointment of a select committee to examine into the charges made against some of the members of the House, in one of the Nos. of the Washington Spy. No decision was come to.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The Senate was mostly engaged with a speech of Mr. Niles in favor of the sub-treasury scheme.

The House was occupied all day, with the charge of the Spy at Washington. Mr. Davis, the author was finally summoned to the bar, and having answered that he (the man referred to was not a member of the House) was discharged, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

In Senate, Mr. Perry Smith spoke in favor of the sub-treasury scheme.

The House was in a excitement nearly all day with the presentation of petitions by Mr. Adams, who entered with about *three hundred* from all sorts of persons, which he was determined to present one by one since the house excluded a disposition not to treat him courteously. Among them were 258 from 3,500 petitioners for the release of Mr. Patton's relations. When Mr. A. got through, hundreds of similar petitions poured in from all the free states.—*Newark Daily.*

We understand that on Thursday night a farmer in the north-east part of Hanover township heard a noise among his fowls in a tree near the house. He arose from his bed and examined the premises, when he discovered some *dark* object at a considerable height, and near the body of the tree. Thinking it to be an owl, he returned to the house, took his gun, and fired, when down tumbled a negro, severely shot in the head. It was a very careless piece of business in the fellow to go to his neighbor's hen roost at midnight. We advise our citizens to induce this farmer to remove to this vicinity.—*Jerseyman.*

Will our Legislature listen to the voice of their constituents and lay a heavy tax on the distillers of grain? Thousands of bushels of rye and corn are annually distilled into deadly poison, whilst the grain would support hundreds of families who know not one day where their bread is to come from the next.—*Ib.*

Alcohol Statistics.—It appears from returns made to the secretary of state for the year ending April 1, 1837, that in Massachusetts, there were 40 distilleries, at which 15,250 bushels of grain, and 3,403,824 gallons of molasses were used in the distillation of 3,174,411 gallons of spirits, the value of which spirit was $1,238,789! The quantity of spirit manufactured in this state would allow every person to obtain a fraction over 4 1-2 gallons annually.—*Boston Journal.*

Effects of Conscience.—The cashier of the Merchant's bank in this place, is famed to have he received a few days ago by mail, a letter containing $120, and requesting him to place it to the credit of Mr S——. The letter was without date, and signed "A Restitutionist."—*Newbern Spec*

Clear and Decisive.—Peter the Great, when in England, is said to have remarked to a confidant, that he was not aware of having more than four lawyers in his dominions, and when he got home he would hang two of them.

New Jersey Legislature.

Monday, Feb. 12.

In Council, the bill from Assembly to provide *for a more equal representation* was read and ordered to 3d reading.

In Assembly, Mr. Pennington, from the committee on corporations, reported the following bills:

To regulate the width of the draws in the bridge over the Passaic river. Ordered to 2d reading.

To incorporate the Godwinville turnpike co. Ordered 3d reading.

To incorporate the Shrewsbury Mutual Fire Insurance co. Ordered 2d reading.

The bill entitled an act respecting the office of Treasurer was read a third time and passed, nem. con.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

In Council, a petition was received from Essex, praying to abolish capital punishment. Laid on the table.

The act to incorporate the Jefferson Machine Works was passed.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, from the special committee on the bill erecting the new county, reported the same without amendment.

In Assembly.

The bill to *authorize the sale* of the real estate of paupers was taken up. An amendment was agreed to preventing the board of freeholders from selling the real estate of paupers until they had been chargeable 1 year.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

The supplement to the act to incorporate the Patterson and Hudson River rail road was read a third time, and having been amended, the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

In Council, the bill continuing the charter of the Trenton Banking company for 20 years was passed.

The bill to alter and amend the charter of New Brunswick was read a third time and passed.

The bill from assembly for the more equal representation of townships, was read a 3d time and passed.

A bill to incorporate the Plainfield Academy, was reported from the committee on corporations.

Council resolved itself into a Court of Appeals.

In Assembly.—A *sup.* to the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire company was reported from the committee.

Ordered 2d reading.

The house resolved that they would adjourn *sine die* on the 23th inst.

The House then went into committee of the whole and took up the bill to establish Public Schools.

The bill to authorize the sale of real estate of paupers was passed, 36 to 13.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

In Council, several petitions were received, and the new County bill taken up and debated, but no one important passed.

In Assembly, the bill to grant relief also was offered from the committee to whom it was referred that part of the Governor's message, relating to a *Geological survey of the state:*

Resolved, That the Librarian, under the direction of Professor D. Rodgers, be and he is hereby authorized to fit up such side of the room opposite to the library, who *appropriate shelves* for the reception of minerals and fossils that may hereafter from time to time be deposited therein *Provided*, the expense shall not exceed $100.

The House then went into Committee of the whole, on the bill relating to common schools, and most of the day was spent in debate thereon.

A girl eleven years of age was burnt to death in Washington, on the 25th ult. by her clothes taking fire. She went into the kitchen to put some coals on the fire, and was afterwards found a few yards from the house, dead, with her clothes still smoking, and the dog, cat, cow and hog, each of which she had been in the habit of feeding, all standing near by looking at her, and seemingly lamenting her fate.

A young man named James Spencer, of Baltimore county recently fell into the fire in a state of intoxication and was burnt to death.

The Terre Haute Courier of the 12th inst. says the Vincennes branch of the State bank of Indiana has been broken into, and robbed of $2,000.

A gentleman of Bos on having ascertained that his neighbor was in the habit of stealing his wood bored lengthwise into a fine log, filled it with powder, and plugged the end. The next day he neighbor's dinner pot was blown to atoms, with a great noise by the explosion, and the theft was discovered.

The last Vandalia, Ill. Free Press notices the starting of two waggon loads of specie, under an escort from Vandalia for St. Louis.

Wednesday before last $6,000 in bills were stolen from the Salem, Mass. stage, while stopping at Lynn.

Out of the 600 men, who constitute the crew of the U. S. ship Independence, upwards of 400 live on strictly temperance principles.

Phrenological Phenomenon.—In making experiments in comparative phrenology, a believer in that divine science mentions his discovery that neither the cat nor the horse developed the organ of music. "That's very strange," was the reply, since we make music of the entrails of the one and the tail of the other.

One of the famous Spanish bells recently imported, was hung on the New York *City Hall* on Wednesday last. It weighs 1700 lbs.—almost a ton!

The travelling on the Boston and Worcester rail road during the past year, a season of unusual depression and inactivity, has been nearly equal to 200 passengers daily, the greater part of whom passed over the whole road.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, February 21.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Temperance Meeting

The Young Men's Temperance Society will hold their Annual Meeting, in the Methodist church, on Thursday evening, the 22d inst. The Rev. Mr. Sanders will deliver an address.

E. MARSH.

Friends of Temperance, all! attend this meeting. Ye enemies too, attend! it may be of great benefit to you. Come and see!

We have been shown this week a most beautiful model of a *' Shingle Planing Machine,'* invented by Mr. *William Thorn*, and made by M. G. Olmsted, both of this place. The model is made for the purpose of obtaining a patent. Mr. Thorn is now making one of the machines, and intends putting one into operation immediately. It is a very labor saving machine, and as far as we are able to judge eminently calculated to produce the effect intended.

Important from the Frontier.

News arrived at Buffalo from Detroit on the 9th inst. that about 500 patriots are assembled in the neighborhood of Black Swamp, Toledo and Monroe; under the command of the self styled Gen. McLeod, Sutherland, and others, and were well supplied with arms and ammunition. The soldiers at Buffalo left for Detroit the same evening, to assist Gen. Brady, who has the command there, and who is repre ented as being an active, efficient officer. It is said he will unhesitatedly disarm the *patriots* as soon as they come within his reach.—The Albany Evening Journal of Monday says, Van Rensselaer, with 4 or 500 of his followers are on their way to Canada.'

Gen. Wool has in charge the St. Lawrence frontier, and Col. Worth, the vicinity of Buffalo.

Cooke, who lost his circus at Baltimore, by fire, of which we gave an account in our last, is receiving large donations. Hamblin has given him his celebrated horse Muzeppa, and several other horses have been presented.

For our own part, were it not for individual losses, we should be pleased if all the theatres and circuses in the United States, should be burnt down, and not be built again forever.

☞ The Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union have addressed a circular to the editors of the political papers, throughout the Union, requesting them to receive their journal, and make extracts on the subject of temperance from it occasionally, that the reading contained therein may be more extensively circulated. And excellent plan this, and we for one, shall be glad to promote in this way, or in any other, the great cause of temperance.

We shall publish the circular in our next.

We give below the law which has lately passed, (for which we are indebted to Mr. Little,) in relation to our railroad, supposing that it would be interesting to the inhabitants of this section of country:

A Further Supplement to an act entitled, " An act to incorporate the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad Company," passed the 9th day of February, 1831.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, that the time limited by the seventeenth section of the act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad company," for the completion of the said Railroad, be, and the same is hereby extended to the 4th day of July eighteen hundred and forty-three, and that the said company be invested with all the powers and privileges necessary thereto, as conferred by the original act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said company to change or alter the location of the said railroad not exceeding in any case one-fourth of a mile from the line as now laid out and worked upon when the same may be done without prejudice to the usefulness of the said road, and the interest of the said company; and the said company after filing their act of incorporation they might or could exercise or enjoy, and to which they are subject respecting the land over which the road was originally located.

A fire occurred in Amherst, Mass. on Sunday morning of last week, which destroyed property to the amount of $25,000.

Foreign Rye is 103 cents a bushel in New York, and Southern corn, 82 cents. Cotton low and dull.

Wheat $1, at Pittsburgh. Flour, $5.

☞ The Bowery Theatre in N. Y. was again burnt down on Sunday morning last, and was entirely consumed, as also the theatre building. This is the third time that theatre has been burnt in ten years.

Legislative.—On Friday, in Assembly, the bill to incorporate Jersey city was passed.

The bill from Council, to incorporate the Bound brook Mutual Assurance Fire Company, was ordered to 3d reading.

It was agreed to that the act to abolish the punishment of death, be referred to the committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Nothing of importance from Council.

In the U. S. Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Calhoun spoke in favor of the Sub-treasury scheme. One party says his speech was a most powerful and talented one, while the other party as much as run it down. Consequently it has received much notice.

In the House the Choctaw Treaty Reservation bill occupied the entire day.

THE NEW YORK MIRROR.

The following are a part of the contents of the last number published the 17th inst.

The Rock of the Fort. A Romance of the 15th century.

The Love Chase.

Original Letters from Abroad, by *T. S. Fay.*

Lines on the opening of the sepulchre of Washington.

Original Sketches of Character.

Selections from Bulwer's Novel of Leila.

The Dutch method of Reforming Extravagant Women.

Hibernicisms.

Singular Marriage in North Carolina.

Second thoughts are best.

History of a shilling.

Scraps from the German of Jean Paul.

The battle of Okee Chokee.

Rural Independence.

Miscellany, &c.

Heavy Damages.—A jury in New York returned a verdict of $3000 R. H. Day, formerly publisher of the Sun newspaper, for a libel upon Andrew S. Garr, a lawyer of that city. The libel consisted in the publication of a malicious statement of an indictment which was found against Garr in 1818, as if it were new and without saying that he was honorbly acquitted, though knowing the fact.

The finest bridge in the U. S. is said to be that just built by the State of Pennsylvania across the Susquehanna, at Duncan's island, (mouth of the Juniata.)

London papers to Jan. 1st., received via. Halifax, shew that the Ministry were in king vigorous preparation for the Campaign. Sir H. Hardings had been appointed commander of the forces.

Twenty five officers on the half pay, have been ordered out to assume the command of the regiments of militia in Canada; many of them embark by the next packet. A part of the 93d regiment were received at Halifax with great ovations on the 1st Jan.

The Asiatic Cholera had made its appearance in Waterford, Ireland, and in the neighboring town of Garrick on Suir. It is said that there were 19 cases in Waterford on the 1st day of the appearance of the disease.

Another Disastrous Battle in Florida was fought on the 24th Jan.—on the Lucas Hatchee, in which the Indians were defeated, though with the loss on the part of our troops, of nine killed and thirty wounded.

Gen. Jessup is amongst the wounded, having received a severe flesh wound, said to have been in the face. Nothing is said of the loss of the enemy, though supposed to have been great. Many cattle, ponies, and hogs, with other property were taken by our troops.

The two mammoth Gloucester Co.oxen, Durham breed, have been sold by Mr. Tompkins to the butchers of Washington city for $3,500—an unprecedented price for a pair of fat cattle. The Salem Banner congratulates itself that the M. C's will have to pay $1 a lb. or beef.

Important from Harrisburg.—Information was received last night, on the passage of Mr Johnson's resolutions, instructing our Senators in Congress to vote against the Sub-Treasury Bill now before the United States Senate. The vote stood —ayes 51; noes 49.—*Philad. Herald.*

A letter from Jackson, Miss., dated Jan. 22d, says:—The Union Bank-Bill, with a capital of fifteen millions, to be based upon real estate, passed both branches of the Legislature a few moments ago.

A Consolation.—A lady was complaining that she was nearly thirty. A person who knew her to be much older replied, "Madam every day relieves you further from your complaint."

Asses Heads.—A countrymen passing over the Pont Neuf at Paris, and seeing among a host of shops full of merchandize, that of a banker in which there was nothing but a man sitting at a table with pen and ink, had the curiosity to go in and inquire what it was that he sold? "Asses Heads," replied the banker; "They must be a great request," said the countryman, "since you have only one left."

A celebrated preacher used to tell his hearers that there were three companions with whom a man should always keep on good terms, his wife, his stomach and his conscience.

A Case Important in Exclusion.—In a suit which was tried yesterday in the Common Pleas, Judge Ulshoeffer presiding, it was decided to be law that a mechanic, employed by a person to use up materials into articles, can retain possession of the whole until he is paid for the labor. The case was an action brought by Robert O. Riley, a tailor, against K app & Bruce, Printers to recover $906. Of this sum $140 was not disputed by the defendants; and after it became due they employed the plaintiff to make up 2 coats, for which he was to receive $66. Before returning the coats the plaintiff brought this action for the united sums. The defendants demurred to paying for making the coats before they were returned to them but the court stated the law to be in favor of the plaintiff, and the Jury found accordingly.—*N. Y. Sun.*

There was another great fire in New Orleans on the 9th inst.

ECONOMY.—"My dear, you use too much butter on your bread," said a lady who had been married *late in life*, to her husband—"they will not make butter for less than twenty five cents a pound now a days." I do not know what they make it for," answered he, but I *buy* it to eat upon my bread."

ENIGMA No. XXXVII.

Required,—The rule to work the following sum:

What is the length of one side of the large square that can be formed out of an equilateral triangle, the sum of whose sides is 432 feet?

Zano.

Answer to Enigma, No. 35.

15 and 20.

Answer to Enigma, No 36.

21 minutes, 36 seconds. X.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

John L. Sindwell, $1,50; Manning Stelle, 1,50; Elston Marsh. 1,00; Silas Cole, 1,00; E. li Pound, 75.

NOTICE.

Mr. Charles Johnson is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CUMING.

MARRIED.

In this place, on Thursday last, Mr. John Grant, of Bound brook, to Amelia, daughter of Joel Dunn, jr. of this place.

At Scotch Plains, on the 6th inst. Isaac Roll, of Springfield, to Mrs. Stites, widow of B. Stites, of the former place.

DIED.

In Newark, on 7th inst. Capt. Benjamin Tate of consumption.

TWO FARMS, For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two farms. One contains 150 acres of Wood, Meadow and Plough Land, and Buildings, situated three miles from the village of Plainfield, in Somerset county.

The other contains about 50 acres of good Plough and meadow land, with buildings, and is well watered. It is pleasantly situated, one mile from Scotch Plains, in Essex county. A further description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Indisputable titles will be given and terms made accommodating. Enquire of

NOAH DAKE, near Plainfield.

Warren, Feb. 20th. 57 tf

Saddle Found.

FOUND by the Subscriber about 2 weeks since, a Saddle considerably worn. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

CHARLES BOWNE.

Plainfield, Feb. 21, 1839. 57 3t

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have an ist ed keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweets, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb 13th. 56 tf

A Good Chance for a Hatter.

HAT SHOP, & TOOLS FOR RENT, in the Village of Somerville.

The Shop is large and well calculated for the business. Also, a House, suitable for a large family. For further particulars, enquire of

E. M. RANDOLPH,

Somerville, Feb 5th. On the premises.

Notice

IS hereby given that Application will be made to the best sitting of the Legislature in February next, for an act incorporating a Manufacturing company, to be located near Plainfield, in the township of Warren, in the County of Somerset with a capital of $100,000.

Dated, Dec. 20th, 1837. 48 6w.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last

Candles, mould,		15	a	16
Coffee, Cuba,		9	a	11
" Java,		10	a	14
Molasses,		30	a	33
Oil, Linseed,		78	a	80
Whale,		32	a	33
Fish, bri.	13	00	a	14 75
Beef, prime city,	8	50	a	9 50
Hams, lb.		10	a	12
Smok'd Beef,		10	a	11
Butter,		16	a	20
Cheese, Am.		7	a	10
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3	75	a	4 00
Tarke Island Salt,		33	a	37
Liverpool ground,		44	a	
Do. do. sack,	2	12	a	2 31
Sugar, N. O. prime,		0	a	9
" Hava. white,		10	a	11
" Lump,		14	a	15
" Loaf,		16	a	19
Tallow, Am.		10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,		50	a	1 00
Gunpowder,		50	a	1 00
Hyson,		50	a	1 00
Young Hyson,		32	a	80
Hyson Skin,		22	a	45
Souchong,		25	a	50
Bohea,		15	a	20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	8	00	a	
Western,	8	00	a	8 62
Philadelphia,	8	50	a	0 00
Georgetown,	9	00	a	
Rye Flour,	6	00	a	00
Indian Meal,	4	50	a	
Wheat, Baltic,	1	45	a	0 00
Do. Genesee,		—	a	—
Do. N. Carolina,			a	
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1	05	a	—
Corn, N. bushel,		78	a	80
Do. South,		78	a	80
Barley,		95	a	—
Oats, North.		47	a	

For Sale or To Let.

A HOUSE AND LOT,

CONTAINING half an acre of ground, in the upper part of Plainfield, opposite Elijah Shotwell's boarding house, now occupied by Edgar Mundy. The house is large and convenient for a large family, 2 stories high, and nearly new. For further particulars, apply to the owner, ABRAHAM LAING.

Plainfield, Feb. 13th. 56 4t*

To Let.

A House and Lot,

IN the upper part of this village, on the south side of Front st. suitable for a large family, or two small families. It has a cellar kitchen and milk room; the basement, on the first floor a front room, bed room, entry, and on the 2nd story 3 rooms and entry. It is now occupied by Jesse Dolbear, and Mrs. Sindwell.

Apply to Elias Kirkpatrick, in Plainfield, or to the owner, JOSEPH URMSTON, Rahway.

Plainfield, Feb. 13th. 56 4t

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on book account, or notes due may have a chance to settle them, between now and the 1st of March next, with the subscriber at his old stand, or with Ayres & Bullman.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15th. 1838.

Fair Play!!

I AM very anxious to have the settling of my own business myself, but as I am about to leave the place, I shall be under the necessity of leaving all my unsettled accounts in the hands of some person for collection,—A word to the wise is sufficient. ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Jan. 9th, 1838. 51 3m*

THE DIRECTORS OF THE

PLAINFIELD

MUTUAL ASSURANCE FIRE COMPANY

WILL hold a meeting, according to adjournment, at Jacob Thorn's, on Monday, 19th of February, 1838, at 1 P. M.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

The members of said Company are hereby notified that the interests on their notes become due on the 4th of March next, and they are requested to be punctual in the payment as the money is wanting; and if the interest of the members be not paid on or before that day other measures than time will be taken to collect it. This should be sufficient inducement for all to be punctual in the payment

C. BOICE, Secretary.

Feb. 12th, 1838. 56 3t

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

A SHORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of B. M. PRICE

Rahway, Nov. 14. 42*

Merinos, Merinos.

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinoes, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 10. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the City of New York, and being determined to purchase for the same cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities (Gentlemen's Fur and Silk Beavers, Boys silk Hats, Glazed and hair Caps of the latest style. Also Ladies' Silk beaver Cottage Hats plain and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

low for CASH, or country produce,

Corner of Exchange and Front streets

Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM

Plainfield, January 17. 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay we must sue you will——— speak you for it. ☞ Don't forget it.

Half-a-dozen houses *To Rent or For Sale*

Apply to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Jan. 17th. 52 tf

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

200 lbs. Flax, for sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Jan. 31st, 1838. 54 tf

WHEREAS John Vermule of Plainfield in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey did on the 24th of January 1838, execute a deed of assignment by which he conveyed all his estate to the Subscriber, of the same place, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. Now therefore said Creditors are hereby notified that unless they present their claims to the subscriber under oath or affirmation, in six months from the date according to the act of the Legislature in such cases made and provided, they will be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate, except as provided in said by the act aforesaid.

CORNELIUS BOICE.

January 23d, 1838. Assignee.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of this State, wishes to sell his valuable

TAN-YARD,

Situated in the village of Plainfield, on the Main street, in about the centre of the vil ge, being in Westfield township, Essex county.

There is in the Tan-Yard, a good carrying shop 2 stories high, 32 by 16 feet, 2 mahogany finishing tables, 1 stone scouring table, and one good stuff down the drying loft, and a good set of tools, a good lime pit 20 feet square, a good shed 56 by 21 feet, Gale a patent bark mill attached, beam house, stone Lime house, &c. &c. Mill race running through it with water plenty and handy. Said Tan Yard is in good repair, building good and some of them new, and is one of the best stands in the state for bark, hides and skins, and in a good neighborhood for retailing leather. Any person wishing to settle himself in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon. *Also,*

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite said Tan yard, 2 stories high, 18 by 36, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop, or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house, Wood house, a never failing well of water with pump in it, a variety of fruit—every thing as long and in good repair. *Also,* A Four Acre LOT, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, and very handy for pasture or tillage. Any person wishing to buy or rent will please call as the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TITSWORTH

Plainfield, Dec. 14th, 1837.

To Let.

FOUR Rooms from the 1st of April next; for one year, in the house now occupied by J. R. Dunn.

Also, one room in the basement of the same building, suitable for an office or shop.

Likewise a small barn attached to the Premises,—If which will be rented on reasonable terms, on applying to the subscribers, on the Premises. AYRES & BULLMAN.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Notice,

IS hereby given that application will be made to the adjourned sitting of the Legislature of this State for an alteration of 7th section of the Charter of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company so as to admit persons as Members of Said Company. C. BOICE, Secretary,

By order of the Directors.

December 11th 1837. 47 6t

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of March next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is respectfully solicited.

JOHN R. DENNISON.

Jan. 17th. 52 3

Cooking Stoves.

J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being slack through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. Our considerable experience in the business, we are willing to recommend the following as to our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,
Church & Stanley's Philad. patent for wood,
C. Postley's for wood; and the
Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Keisterbock cooking stoves, from Philidelphia, for coal only. These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of these and Plein's make from Philidelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Olmsted's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all size. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices. We will also procure any patterns we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low, and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.

Rahway, Nov. 1st. 41

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

J. JOSHUA SEAMAN

Warren Township, December 26, 1836. 1f

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

Of NEW-YORK.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper. For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 18th.

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats for sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Cloaks ! Cloaks ! !

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE.

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

To Rent,

THE New, large and elegant 2 Story House, next to the new Seventh Day Baptist meeting house. It contains 11 rooms, and finished in the attic.

Possession given immediately.

Application to be made to John Wilson, Esq. or to J. A. Wood.

W. W. TODD.

Plainfield, Nov. 7, 1837. 42*

Long lawns & Irish Linens,

for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty year's standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 24, 1838. 53 if

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 5th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of March next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 17th. 52tf

To Rent.

THREE ROOMS in the House on the corner of Front and Peace streets, with other privileges. Apply to MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 31st. 54 if

PROSPECTUS OF THE

New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 3d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with numerous and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood —and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished contributors every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for the journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—sketches of the noted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessor in its literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $1000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translation from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the first of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs for and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of America scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen; the superior blackness which it acquires on the characters with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all seasons, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great- er Durability, and its ability to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Checks, Notes, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be imparted by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

LIQUORS.

WINES. Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

A CHANCE FOR CASH.

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order.

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Felloe Plank, and
Rave stuff, for Wagon Work,
30 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
L th for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 32 2m*

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and despatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

NEW CHEAP STORE,

IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bonnet) has opened a complete assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Beaverets, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 5th, Rahway.

NOTICE

Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, trading and doing business upon the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case upon promises for one hundred dollars, hath been duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, *Jr. Clerk.*

Cornelius Bogt, *Att'y.*

Nov. 22. 44 3m.

Stoves In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves,* at the

Residence of Platt Drake, Main st,

Plainfield, next door to I. Titsworth's currying shop, which will be sold by him for us, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 2m*

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding for sale cheap by B. M. PRICE.

Nov. 14.

Plainfield Classical Institution

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, is now in successful operation This institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Hunington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. R. Bonnet.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Truslow Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves,* For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very Lowest Prices.*

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Beeswax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy. J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 41

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods,*

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

81 CRAIG & SHOTWELL

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 y

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500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinos received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of B. M. PRICE.

Rahway, Nov. 14. 42*

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 24. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education, to the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers of that rare but indispensable and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner or owners.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east part of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 16, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given, whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout this country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency as a Purgative, Diaphoretic, Alterative, Diuretic, and Expectorant, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 20 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any case. Their effects when taken according to the directions, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic motion in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—a secretion in the liver and pancreas to its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalize a certain action and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at their Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

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A FARM For Sale.

Containing about 90 *acres,*

SITUATE in the township of Warren, county of Somerset N. J. bordering on the Passaic River four and a half miles north of Plainfield. On said farm is a good convenient Dwelling House, and a large new barn inclosed with pine and cedar. There is a good proportion of wood and timber on said farm with excellent meadow and plough land with a variety of fruit and a never failing stream of water running near the door. This farm may be bought a bargain and the terms accommodating, any person wishing to view or purchase the farm will call on the subscriber in Plainfield DAVID COOK.

Dec. 27th, 1837. 49 if

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large

Assortment, For Sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

To Let.

FOUR Rooms from the 1st of April next, for one year, in the house now occupied by J. R. Dunn.

Also, one room in the basement of the same building, suitable for an office or shop.

Likewise, a small barn attached to the premises, all which will be rented on reasonable terms, on applying to the subscribers, on the Premises. ARIES & BOLEMAN.

Jan. 24th. 52

Notice,

IS hereby given that application will be made at the adjourned sitting of the Legislature of this State for an alteration of 7th section of the Charter of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company so as to admit persons as Members of Said Company. C. BOICE, Secretary.

By order of the directors.

December 11th 1837. 47 3t

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES,
COMMON BAIL WRITS,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,

Books.—Porter's Travels,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo,
Bloomfield's Farmer, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.,
Shanklyne Hymns, 2 vols. in one,
Crosby on the Lord's new celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Bostons, large pamphlet
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Baxter's Dying thoughts,
Beauties of Locke,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates,
Goldsmith's Greece,
Dodd on Death,
Life of Franklin, 1
Large 8 bond Testaments, Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar,
A large set of Toy books
Three Last Children, an interesting tale,
Station'ry, &c.—Paper, several varieties,
Steel Pens, 6 kinds,
Engravings,
Tod a Rubber—Tooth Powder,
Wafers and Wholesale,
Patterns for writing Lace, a variety,
A bunch of Wrapping Leaves,
County Records,
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored,
SEAR'S PILLS.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested by M. F. CUMMING.

June 18th, 1837.

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

---

10 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday, 17th inst, William Little, aged 15 years, an indented apprentice to the Farming business. He is from the New York House of Refuge. Had on when he went away, a black hat, a striped round jacket and pantaloons. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing said runaway, under the penalty of the law. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his return. JAMES S. GARRISON.

Brooklyn, N. J. Jan. 22d. 53 3t*

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangeme nts with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, it enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushe; and 500 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel, Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground plaster from 2½ to 3 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, *Jr.*

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs in shagany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction.

Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Timber; clear 2 inch Plank, 1½ do; 1½ do 8 wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards—White Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Railing; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1838. Number 38.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Wednesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance on Front street. Milton F. Cushing, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months—if paid later months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Tuesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Less than a square in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; embellished with numerous full length engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—sketches of society and manners—choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—pictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c. &c. &c. in fact every variety of miscellaneous matter relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.:

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translation from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from periodicals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 26th. 5 3t

NEW CHEAP STORE,
IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bonnet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beaver-t'ns, Flustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 5th. Rahway.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Fronland Cherry streets, by
6 CRAIG & SHOTWELL

MISCELLANEOUS.

Circular of the American Temperance Union to the Editors of the Perodical Press in the United States.

Gentlemen.—The department of the *Political Press*, in its influence on public sentiment, may be regarded as one of the most important in the community. To it, the Temperance reform, in its early struggles and subsequent success, was greatly indebted; and the adequacy of other means to effect any important revolution in the moral and physical condition of the people, without its co-operation, may be justly doubted. Every successful effort to enlighten reason awakens reflection, gives elevation to character, and affords greater security for the prevalence of those principles and practices, upon which, in so essential a sense, depend the welfare and happiness of our common country. To your direction is especially intrusted this mighty moral energy. We therefore appeal to your patriotism and philanthropy, for such sympathy and aid as is peculiarly yours to give; and we do this with the greater confidence and urgency, because in our judgment, the subject is one deeply affecting all classes and all interests, and paramount to all party or political considerations.

The Temperance enterprise we regard as established on firm and enduring principles. *Alcohol used as a beverage by persons in health, is never useful, but always injurious.* If these principles are right, the opinions and practices of millions are wrong: and the importance of correcting existing errors on the subject, and awakening universal attention to their application, will be conceded without argument.

After all that has been done, the ultimate success of the cause is no longer uncertain. We have lived to witness the sublime spectacle of a mighty renovation in the habits of a great nation. Evidences in point are abundant and conclusive. Some sections of the country are already purified from intemperance; in all, the tone of opinion is changed; and the former drinking usages of society are no longer imperative.

We might point to the army and navy of the United States; to the improved character of our commercial vessels; and generally, to the increasing happiness and prosperity of the nation, as unquestionable proofs of the utility and practicability of our principles. It is a striking fact that while the value of the imports and exports of the country have in seven years more than doubled, and the demand for alcohol in the same time for the purposes of the arts and manufactures has increased in a like ratio, yet the importation of ardent spirits has diminished about two-thirds, and the decrease in the manufacture and consumption of domestic spirit is even greater than in the imported.

In the state of New York alone, the number of distilleries within a few years has been reduced from 1129 to about 200! Nor are these insolated facts. Everywhere, in proportion to light and effort, has followed the most encouraging results. In the consecrated emporium of the state named, amid the tide of opposing influence which there exists in constant activity, is exhibited a decrease of nearly fifty per cent. in the number of licensed liquor stores, and a ratable diminution in the cases of pauperism and crimes.

Similar facts might be added, almost *ad infinitum* from the temperance statistics of our country, which would form a mass of evidence irrefragable and overwhelming. But this is unnecessary. Our business is now with the future. We have reached a crisis in our history. The cause has lost its novelty, but none of its importance. We cannot now bring to it the interest of new investigations or new discoveries; but for future triumphs, with the divine blessing, must chiefly rely upon the diffusion and application of previously established principles.

For this purpose a national paper is already published, which is also designed to embody public sentiment, chronicle what is important in the enterprize, and gather up and concentrate such facts and information as may again be usefully disseminated. To reach all the readers in our great and growing country is a stupendous work.

But the cause cannot advance except as light is scattered, and the public mind is aroused to the consideration of the subject. and what other means so suited to carry out these views as the political papers now published? By transferring the matter thus prepared, to the columns of the political press, it will be simultaneously spread, in minute portions, and effect. Such, gentlemen, are the objects of this circular, to which we earnestly desire a favorable response.

The probable utility of this division and multiplication of labour will appear the more striking from the following estimates. No less than 1200 newspapers are published in the United States, with an average circulation of about 800 each. If each of these papers should republish in the course of the month, the substance of the articles in each Monthly Temperance Journal, the whole number of political papers, multiplied by the circulation would publish and disseminate an amount of matter equal to 960,000 copies of the Monthly Temperance Journal! But suppose it were half this amount, what human mind can compute the rich and varied blessings that would be secured to the country and the world by such a vast and continuous flood of light!

By this extensive circulation, the means of information on the subject would be placed within the reach of almost every individual throughout our wide spread country, and the chances of producing salutary impressions be so multiplied, that they who neglect the subject to-day, to-morrow will again have it pressed upon their attention, and thus be followed up from time to time, until it subdues indifference and commands assent. If this plan generally take effect, to the political journals will accrue the honor, and upon them devolve the responsibility of carrying on and completing the glorious revolution so auspiciously commenced.

We only add, that it is designed to send a copy of the paper containing this circular to every journal in the Union. And all editors who will send one paper to this office, containing a brief notice of the Journal, in token of acquiescence in the plan suggested, shall in return receive the successive numbers of the Temperance Journal, without expecting of exchange.

We are, gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

E. C Delavan, John Tappan.
J. H. Leavitt, Christian Keener.
Isaac S. Lloyd, Jesse T. Norton.
Executive Committee Am. Temp. Union.

P. S.—Please address "Temperance Journal," Philadelphia.

From the Boston Transcript.

Bear Story.—A friend has permitted us to make the following extract from a letter received from his correspondent at Machias, (Me.) dated 2d inst.

"On Tuesday last, three boys went a few miles to catch a deer. They followed the track a mile or too, when they came unexpectedly across a bear's den. They had but one gun, and the boy who carried it fired it into the den, when out came two cubs, about a year or a year and a half old. The gun being discharged and the boys not having time to load it, threw it away, but as each had a knife, and the cubs ran in opposite directions, one of the boys followed one, and two followed the other. They soon came up with them, clinched in with them, and despatched them both with their knives. They then returned to the den where they found the old bear an enormous one, weighing about 400 pounds. The gun shot had wounded her in the head, but she was ready for battle. They fought her with clubs until they were tired; when at last one of them getting a little *wolfish*, drew his knife, and declared he would clinch her if he died in the attempt. They did clinch, and for the first half hour, they went end over end. At last old brutin seized him by the leg with her mouth, which gave him an opportunity to use his knife, which he did in such a manner as to compel her to yield, and give up the ghost. The boys then turned too, dressed the bear and cubs handsomely and went home. The next day they went with a sled, and hauled the whole to my store, where they where exhibited to a large number of people. The old one would stand as high as a man—say six feet." On the whole I think, it was rathrr a courageous fight for three boys. Their names were Marshall Harmon, Rufus Berry, and Otis Barscomb.

*We presume the writer means standing on the hind legs.—*Ed.*

From the New York Mirror.

The Man of Leisure and a Pretty Girl.

The Man of Leisure called on Monday on Miss Emma Roberts, a blooming girl of eighteen. Emma was clear-starching. She was going on in the full tide of success, indulging in the buoyant thoughts of her age; there was a soft light about her eye, as she drew out the edge of a *ficha*, or clapped it with her small hands, as if they felt the influence of young hopes.

"I'm sure Harry Bertram looked at this collar last Sunday—I wonder if he liked it," thought she, and a gentle sigh escaped her. Just then the door bell sounded, and the Man of Leisure walked into the sitting room where Emma with a nice establishment of smoothing-irons had ascended herself for the morning.

"You won't mind an old friend's looking in upon you," said Mr. Inklin, with an at home air.

Emma blushed, loosened her apron strings, gave a glance at her starched fingers, and, saying "Take a seat, sir," suspended her work, with the grace of natural politeness. In the mean time, the starch grew cold and the irons were overheated. Emma was not loquacious, and the dead pauses were neither few nor far between. Emma, rendered desperate, renewed her operations, but with diminished ardor; her clapping was feeble, she burnt her fingers, her face became flushed, and by the time the Man of Leisure had given out his body, a gray hue, and an indelible smutch disfigured Henry Bertram's collar.

Mr. Inklin soon called again, and met Harry Bertram. It was not the influence of coquetry, but Emma rallied her powers, and talked more to Mr. Inklin than to Harry, a modest youth, thrown somewhat into the shade by the veteran visitor, who outstayed him. Harry, who was not a man of leisure, could not call for several days; when he did, Mr. Inklin had "dropped in," before, and was twirling his watch-key, with his cold wandering eyes. Emma sewed industriously, and her dark lashes concealed her eyes. Her cheeks were beautifully flushed, but for whom? Mr. Inklin toyed with her work-box, without seeming to know that he was touching what Harry thought a shrine.

Harry looked a little fierce, and bade good night abruptly. Emma raised her soft eyes with a look that ought to have disabled a reasonable man, but he was prepossessed, and the kind glance was lost. Emma wished Mr. Inklin at the bottom of the sea; but there he sat, looking privileged because he was a man of leisure.

The fastening of the windows reminded him that he must go home, for he did not limit his evening calls to an hour. Emma went to her bed-room. She was just ready to cry, but a glance at her mirror showed such bright cheeks that it stopped the tears, and she fell into a passion.

"Henry Bertram is a fool," said she, "to let that stick of a man keep him from me. I wish I could change places with him."

The man of Leisure "just called in," twice a week for three months. Report was busy; Harry's pride was roused. He offered himself to an other pretty girl, and was accepted. Emma's bright cheeks faded, her step grew slow, and her voice was no longer to be heard in its gay carol from stair to stair. She was never talkative but now she was sad. Mr. Inklin continued to drop in; his heart was a little love-touched, but then there was time enough. One evening he came with a look of news.

"I have brought you a piece of Harry Bertram's wedding-cake," said he to Emma.

Emma turned pale, then red, then burst into tears. The man of leisure was concerned. Emma looked very pretty as she struggled with her feelings, while the tears dried away; and he offered her his heart and hand.

"I would sooner lie down in my grave than marry you!" said Emma, in a voice so loud that Mr. Inklin started, and rushing to her apartment the china rang in the closet as she slammed the door. Mr. Inklin was astonished. Poor Emma covered up her heart and smiled again, but she never married, nor ever destroyed a little flower that Harry Bertram had given her when it was right to love and to hope.

The Man of Leisure and the Pale Boy.

"You'll please not to forget to ask the place for me, sir," said a pale, blue-eyed boy, as he brushed the coat of the man of leisure at his lodgings.

"Certainly not," said Mr. Inklin, "I shall be going that way in a day or two."

"Did you ask for the place for me yesterday?" said the boy, on the following day, with a quivering lip as he performed the same office.

"No," was the answer, "I was busy but I will to-day."

"Heaven help my poor mother," murmured the boy, and gazed listlessly on the cent Mr. Inklin laid in his hand.

The boy went home. He ran to the hungry children with the loaf of bread he had earned by brushing the gentlemen's coats at the hotel.—They shouted with joy, and his mother held out her emaciated hand for a portion, while a sickly smile flitted across her face.

"Mother, dear," said the boy, Mr. Inklin says he can get me the place, and, I shall have three meals a day—only think, mother, *three meals!*—and it wont take me three minutes to run home and share it with you."

The morning came, and the pale boy's voice trembled with eagerness as he asked Mr. Inklin if he had applied for the place.

"Not yet," said the man of leisure, "but there is time enough yet."

The cent that morning was wet with tears. Another morning arrived.

"It is very thoughtless in the boy to be so late," said Mr. Inklin. "Not a soul here to brush my coat."

The boy came at length, his face swollen with weeping.

"I am sorry to disappoint you," said the man of leisure, "but the place in Mr. C——'s store was taken up yesterday."

The boy stopped brushing and burst afresh into tears. "I don't care now," said he sobbing, "we may as well starve. Mother's dead."

The man of leisure was shocked, and he gave the pale boy a dollar.

The Man of Leisure on a Death Bed.

Mr. Inklin was taken ill. He had often said that he thought religion might be a good thing, and he meant to look into it. An anxious friend brought a clergyman to him. He spoke tenderly, but seriously, to the sufferer, of eternal truths.

"Call to-morrow," said the man of leisure, "and we will talk of these matters."

That night the man of leisure died.

Satisfactory.—"Hollo, boy! did you see a woodchuck turn round that cliff and run across this meadow?"

"A woodchuck?"

"Yes, be quick! a woodchuck!"

"Yes, it was a kinder gray varmint!"

"Yes, yes?"

"A longish cretur, with a tail?"

"Yes—be quick or he will gain his hole!"

"Had it a sharp snout?"

"Yes, yes!"

"Like for digging roots, p'raps?"

"Yes, I tell you; just such a snout!"

"Well, I haint seen such a cretur here about."

In the days of the blue laws, a shoemaker was condemned to be hung for some crime; but, on the day of execution, it was discovered that he was the only person of that trade in the town, and could not possibly be spared. A weaver was hung in his place, as they had plenty of them.

Society is something like a barrel of pork.—The meat that's at the top is not sometimes as good as that that's a little grain lower down; the upper and lower ends are plaguy apt to have a little taint in 'em, but the middle is always good.—*Sam Slick.*

When a fellow is too lazy to work, he paints his name over the door and calls it a tavern, and as likely as not he makes the whole neighborhood as lazy as himself.—*Ib.*

Moral and Religious.

The Rev. Mr. Wolff.—In consequence of letters from his family, to whom his devotion is second only to his zeal for Christ, Mr. Wolff sailed in the packet of the first of January, for Havre. He had desired to visit Charleston, Cincinnati and Boston; and reluctantly leaves a country where he has received so much respectful and affectionate regard, without fuller opportunity to testify his gratitude. His purpose of going to Timbuctoo is not abandoned, but deferred until he shall have visited his family. It is doubtless providential that he does so. He needs rest. The enterprise of exploring Africa requires the whole amount of his extraordinary physical energy. In going abroad his ecclesiastical relation remains unchanged, and he will still sign himself, as in his familiar letters he loves to do, "deacon of New Jersey." What will you say," said an intelligent gentleman to whom he had been showing his calculations as to the speedy commencement of the Messiah's personal reign—"What will you say, Mr. Wolff, when 1847 arrives, if the Millenium does not commence?" "Why, I shall say," he replied, with his inimitable simplicity, "that Joseph Wolff, was mistaken." "I am neither a prophet," said he to another, "nor the son of a prophet, but simple Joseph Wolff, deacon of New Jersey." Wherever he has been known, Mr. Wolff is warmly loved. Children every where attach themselves to him with an instinctive magnetism. He will carry with him, wherever he shall go, as warm and true hearts as America contains; and prayers continually will be made to God for his personal welfare, and for a blessing on his noble Missionary enterprize. There has not lived a man in modern times with a larger measure of the Apostolic spirit.—*Missionary by Bishop Doane.*

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

A Sermon preached Nov. 30 1837, in the 1st Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth-Town: being the day of Annual Thanksgiving, in New Jersey. By Nicholas Murray.

Published by request. E. H. Hastey, Printer, Elizabethtown, 1838.

Though the publication appears to be late, this excellent discourse has lost nothing by the delay, but comes out as a word in due season, to which we shall do well to take heed. It contains much practical wisdom and wholesome counsel, and while it shows that we have much to be thankful for as a people, it makes a mortifying exhibition of our ill-deserts. "Oppression of the weak and defenceless," as shown in our treatment of the Indians; the malignity of our politics; greediness of gain; the growing restlessness under the salutary restraints of law, as exhibited by mob violence; and domestic slavery, are among the popular sins here strikingly portrayed for our reproof and warning. Injustice, ambition, selfishness, and profligate political morality are shown to be symptoms of a national degeneracy, and the procuring causes of derangement and distress, as expressions of the divine displeasure.

The concluding passages are worthy of special and universal consideration—

There is no way of giving permanence to civil institutions but by laying their foundations in justice, virtue and religion. There is no way of transmitting them from generation to generation but by making them the guardians of public morals, national faith, unwavering justice, and pure religion. When the civil institutions of this nation and of these high objects, and are prostituted to party, and selfish purposes, no prophet is needed to tell what will be the end. No foreign fleets and armies will be needed to batter down the temple of our liberty. God will give up the helm of the national ship, and permit it to pursue its own course. The law of attraction which binds these States together will be suspended. And the unquiet waves of party feeling and sectional jealousies will rise, and dash from North to South and from East to West, spreading the fragments of our ruin far and wide. The decree has gone forth that the nation and people that will not serve God must perish.

This is sound doctrine strongly put.

The Social Prayer Meeting.—The friends of religion and good morals are more indebted to the operation of this humble but efficient means of grace, than is generally imagined. The church member who does not take delight in this sweet service, is generally a cold, heartless and inefficient member. It is especially important that the prayer meeting should spread before the throne of God the spiritual and moral improvement of society, and seek the aid of his holy providence and spirit in all their plans and endeavors. Exertions should be made to induce those who are not religious, to attend these meetings. This is a duty which is too much neglected, but which if rightly performed, would be of essential service in promoting the cause of public morals. We say to all our readers, by all means attend the social prayer meeting, and induce as many others to attend with you as possible.—*N. Y. Evang.*

Death falls heavy on that man who is too much known to others, and too little to himself.

The sun is the only image of God. Clouds, the moon, the earth, night, all obscure it: yet it shines out every morning the source of light and life. What then? Shall we refuse to lift up our eyes in prayer to God, because clouds sometimes hide his visage, and wait till we can see his bright rose in a perfect sphere.

The present is but a narrow tongue between the past and future.

For the Plainfield Union.

Shaker Meeting.

Hard by where the hills of New Lebanon stand,
O'erlooking the vales of that green fairy land;
Half hid by the mountains, a settlement lies,
And the home of the Shaker, through mists doth arise.

There too, have they reared by the toils of the week,
A house where on First day their labor they seek;
For know that the Shaker hath never that rest,
Which God did ordain, when the Sabbath he blessed.

Chance led me that way; so I turned to inspect
The worship in form, of this mystical sect;
For oft had I heard of their manner and mode—
Of the laws they adopted—a singular code!

'Twas a sabbath in June, that bright month of the year,
When in her best robe doth dame Nature appear!
But alas! for that day, she had laid it aside,
And for smiles, gave but frowns, to the wind and the tide.

"'Tis a bad day," I thought, as the rain drops fast fell,
"For the true Shaker girls, who love neatness so well!"
But in my mistake! there is nothing that dares
To soil the white dress that the Shaker girl wears.

And there did they gather, that sisterhood fair!
With their close muslin caps, o'er the smoothly combed hair;—
With the 'kerchief as pure as the snow ere it light,
And beneath it a skin as unsullied and white.

Remote from the door that behind them now closed,
Was one which I learned the male entrance composed;
For both may not go in and out, at the same,
'Twere a sin by the judges most worthy of blame.

And now, were the brotherhood ranged side by side,
Each wearing a cue, with the knot straggely tied;
And all with their faces smoothed down at by rule,
For to look passing grave is a law of their school.

The word was then given, "Forbear prepare!"
And as one they arose and stood up by a bar;
The sisters, like spectres, so tranquil and white,
Which some do affirm, are the guests of the night.

In a trice too, the brothers laid off the broad brim,
And coolness came forth, in the true labor trim;
While singers in circles were formed on each side,
And dancers to file, did as quickly divide.

The musical notes, and the motion in time,
Ill fitting 'twould be, to describe them in rhyme!
Nor might I forsooth do them justice at all!
But am sure that the step was ne'er danced at a ball.

No angles nor curves did the figure contain;
No changing of partners, and righting again:
"Turn" "forward and back," with one turn of the face,
Till the motion was changed, from a dance to a race.

And so gallopading was this as I ween,
Like that which at modern assemblies is seen;
Nor did either sex overstep the fixed bound,
Allotted by those in whom wisdom was found.

But when the flushed cheek, which but late was so pale,
Bespoke the fatigue of a body yet frail,
And thus wearied nature invited repose;
The mandate was issued, "Prepare for the close!"

They then—and deep silence pervaded the whole,
As in duty would touch the pure core of the soul:
And then they arose, and with calmness walked forth,
Believing the motives the true "salt of the earth."

I turned from the scene, not in scorn or contempt,
Nor yet to pronounce them of goodness exempt;
But to mourn that the chains of delusion should bind,
And hide the deep treasures of truth from the mind.

E. C. S.

Cedar-Brook, Plainfield, Feb. 1838.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Gardening.—*By T. Bridgeman.*

The mode of laying out the ground is a matter of taste, and may be left to the gardener himself; it being of trifling importance whether the ground be laid out in beds of four or ten feet wide, provided it be well worked, and the garden kept neat and free from weeds.

Previous to entering on the work of the garden, the gardener should lay down rules for his future government. He should provide himself with a blank book. In this book he should lay out a plan of his garden, allotting a place for all the different kind of vegetables he intends to cultivate. As he proceeds in the business of planting his grounds, if he were to keep an account of every thing he does relative to his garden, he would soon obtain a sound knowledge of the art. This the writer has done for the last nine years.

One great article to be attended to is, to have a supply of good old manure and other composts ready to incorporate with the earth; also a portion of ashes, soot, tobacco dusk and lime, for the purpose of sowing over seed beds in dry weather; this will tend in a great measure to destroy insects which sometimes eat off the young plants as fast as they come up.

If the ground cannot be all manured as it should be, it is of primary importance that those vegetables be provided for which most need manure. Good rich manure is indispensably necessary for the production of Brocoli, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Lettuce, Spinage, Onions, Radishes and Salads in general.

In the event of a scanty supply of manure, those kinds of vegetables which are raised in hills or drills, may be provided for by disposing of the manure immediately under the seeds or plants.

The next important matter is to have the ground in suitable condition to receive the seed. I would wish it to be understood, that I am an advocate for early sowing and planting, even at the risk of losing a little seed, provided the ground be fit to receive it. A light sandy soil will be benefitted if worked when moist, as much treatment will have a tendency to make it more compact; on the contrary, if a clay soil be worked when too wet, it kneads like dough, and never fails to bind when brought to, and thus not only prevents the seeds from rising, but injures the plants materially in their subsequent growth, by its becoming impervious to the moderate rains down, air and influence of the sun, all which are necessary to the promotion of vegetation.

Much depends on the manner used on particular kinds of soils. The great art of improving sandy and clayey soils, is to give the former such dressings of clay, cow dung and other kinds of manure, as will have a tendency to bind and make them more compact, and consequently more retentive of moisture; and to the latter, coats of horse dung, ashes, sand, and such other composts as may tend to separate the particles and open the pores of the clay so as to cause it to approach as near as possible to a loam.

The nearer the ground approaches to a sandy soil, the less retentive will it be of moisture; the more to a clayey, the longer will it retain it; and the finer the particles of which the clay is composed, the more tenacious will it be of water, and consequently be longer in drying and the harder when dry; but earth of a consistence that will *hold water, the longest, without becoming hard when dry*, is that of all others, the best adapted for raising the generality of plants in the greatest perfection. This last described soil is called loam, and is a medium earth, between the extremes of clay and sand.

The work of drilling may be performed in various ways; in some cases a plough is used, in others a hoe; in others, a dibble drawn along the edge of a board or line; it is of little consequence which way the work is done if it be well done. While I leave the gardener to make his own choice of tools, I would suggest that he be provided with two or three drilling machines: these, every handy man may make for himself; they should be in the form of a garden rake, with a stout heavy back and five teeth two inches broad, and tapered so as to enter the ground and leave drills two inches deep. If one be made with the teeth eight inches apart, another twelve, and another fourteen, they will be useful in making drills for various seeds, and drills thus made, serve, instead of straining a line, for every row in planting Cabbage Lettuce, Leeks, &c. The line being strained at one edge of the bed, and the drilling machine drawn straight by the line, makes five drills at once. If they are straight they may be kept so, by keeping one drill open for the outside tooth to work in until the ground be all drilled.

Gardeners practice different methods of covering up seeds, some do it with a hoe, others with a rake or harrow; some draw a portion of the earth to the side of the bed, and after sowing the seed, returns it regularly over the bed; in some particular cases a sieve is used, in others a roller. Rolling or treading in seeds is necessary in dry seasons, but it should never be done when the ground is wet.

There is nothing that protects young crops of Turnips, Cabbage and other small plants from the depredation of the fly, so well as rolling; for when the surface is rendered completely smooth, these insects are deprived of the harbor they would otherwise have under the clods and small lumps of earth. This method will be found more effectual than soaking the seed in any preparation, or dusting the plants with any composition whatever; but as the roller must only be used previous to, or at the time of sowing the seed, and not even then if the ground be wet, it is necessary that the gardener should have a bag-head always at hand in dry weather, containing infusions made of waste tobacco, lime, soot, cow dung, elder, burdock leaves, &c. A portion of these ingredients, or any other preparation that is pernicious or poisonous to insects, without injuring the plant, thrown into a bag-head kept filled up with water, if used moderately over beds of young plants in dry weather, would, in almost every case, insure a successful crop.

If it be necessary at any time to sow seeds in dry weather, it is recommended to soak the seed in water mixed with sulpher. This practice, with attentive watering, will cause the seed to vegetate speedily.

It is should be requisite to transplant any thing when the ground is dry, the transplanting should be always done as soon as the earth is fresh turned over, and the roots of the plants should be steeped in mud made of rich compost, before they are set out.

I have in most cases recommended seeds to be sown in drills drawn from 8 to 12 inches apart, in preference to sowing broadcast, because the weeds can be more easily destroyed by means of a small hoe; and which, properly used, greatly promotes the growth of young plants.

The Poets.—Holleck, it is said, is footing up Mr. Astor's account books. Wetmore is selling crockery—Sprague is dealing in rain-plasters—Bryant is editing a newspaper—Hillhouse is planting trees and raising potatoes—Brooks is picking pork—Percival is manufacturing pills—Paulding is paying wages—and some of the others are

> "busy in the cotton trade,
> And sugar line."—*Boston Post.*

Exploring Expedition.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser makes the following *amiable hon-orable* to Mr. Secretary Dickerson: "We publish to day Mr. Secretary Dickerson's report, touching the cause of the delay in the sailing of this expedition; and having read it, from beginning to end, we feel bound to take back very much, if not the whole, of the censure we may have heretofore bestowed upon the Secretary, on account of the delay aforesaid. Assuming that his report is faithful, it certainly makes out a clear case in his favor; showing that if there has been a stupendous display of mismanagement and blundering in the conduct of the expedition so far, the blame thereof falls very lightly upon his shoulders."

Peculiarities of Expression.—In Kentucky, a traveller on the other side of the table will address you with

"I say, stranger, give us a little sprinkle of that bread if you please."

If you ask a countryman how much plunder (marketing, &c.) he has—your answer will be

"A right smart chance."

In Mississippi for an expression of gastronomic pleasure, you will hear an exclamation similar to this:

"Frank, this is not bad to take."

The extra arrangements of the tea table; such as sweet meats, tea cakes, &c. are generally known as the "little fixins."

Important from the Frontier.

Cleaveland, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Six stage loads of United States troops, under the command of Col. Johnson, arrived here last evening from Buffalo, on their way to Detroit.

By a gentleman who arrived in this city last evening from the West, we learn that the report received some days since, that the patriots were about crossing over into Canada from Sandusky, is correct. Our informant states that they were about 800 strong, and well supplied with arms and ammunition.

The Marshall's office was broken open on Friday night last, and 17 stands of arms taken therefrom. The deputy sheriff was despatched in pursuit of them, and overtook the party and recovered the arms near Dover, in this county.—They have been brought back to this city.

Gen. Scott arrived at New York, from Albany, via New Haven, and proceeded immediately to Buffalo. The Burlington Free Press says Gen Wool is now at Plattsburg, and has called out two companies of horse, to reconnoitre the country.

A Munificent Legislature.—The Legislature of Tennessee has just closed its biennial session; the measures of which, it is truly remarked by the Nashville Whig, render it one of the most important and interesting that has been held for many years past.

First among the important measures of the late session stands, by the common consent, the establishment of the *Bank of Tennessee*, (a *State Bank*) connected as it is with the magnificent appropriation of $4,000,000 to works of *internal improvement*, and $100,000 per annum to *common schools*.

Among the funds which will constitute the capital of the State Bank, are about one million and a half of dollars, received on account of the Surplus Revenue; and the proceeds of the sales of the valuable lands in Ocoee district, acquired under the Cherokee treaty of 1836.

The State interest in works of Internal Improvement was apportioned by an appropriation of $650,000 to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road; $650,000 to the Hiwassee road (running from the Georgia line to Knoxville;) $1,000,000 to roads in Middle Tennessee, and $1,000,000 to roads in the Western District; and in addition to these appropriations, $300,000 were apportioned to the improvement of the navigation of the rivers in each of the three divisions of the State. To ensure the prompt payment of the interest on the bonds to be issued by the State for purposes of Internal Improvements to enable the road companies to realize the investment without difficulty, the Bank of Tennessee was made the fiscal agent of the State.

Out of the nett profits of the Bank the handsome annuity of $100,000 is guaranteed to Common Schools, and $16,000 per annum to the county academies; and by the same act two half townships of land in the Ocoee district are set apart to the University at Nashville and East Tennessee college in consideration of the claims of those institutions on the State for lands south of French Broad and Holston.

Dreadful Result of Intemperance!—We are informed by a gentleman from Oronoo of the following melancholy accident, resulting from intemperance:—

In the town of Bradley, near Orono, there resided a poor miserable drunkard, by the name of Gurlum, who has been known to be drunk for the period of 27 days at a time! Some three or four weeks since, he went home in the evening, drunk; his wife being unable to get him to bed, left him by the fire and retired to rest. Some time during the night he got into the bed and his wife covered him over, not knowing that any thing had happened to him. Early in the morning he called to his son, by a former wife to bring him some drink. Water was brought by the boy, and the latter drank it, since when he has not been able to speak. Though he was living a few days ago, the doctor thinks he cannot recover. It seems that after his wife had retired, he fell into the fire, and burnt himself so dreadfully that all on one side of his face was a dried crisp, and in some parts the bone entirely bare. One eye so badly burnt that it has since fallen from its head.—O! Intemperance, these are thy full doings."—*Ellsworth (Me.) Statesman.*

The house of representatives, in Michigan have instructed their representative and senators in Congress, to vote against the annexation of Texas to the United States, 42 to 4.

The Sciota State Gazette says that the Mormons have dissolved their body which had collected at Kirtland, in the state of Ohio, under Joe Smith and Sidney Rigdon. These leaders recently decamped with their families in the night.

Robert H. Morris, has been appointed by the Legislature, Recorder of the city of New York, in the place of Richard Riker, who had held it for eighteen years.

Major William Colfax, now living in Pompton, New Jersey, is believed to be the only survivor of Gen. Washington's Life-Guard at the revolution. He served during the late war as General of division, in the north eastern part of New Jersey. He is about 80 years of age, and in full possession of all his faculties.—*Eve. Post.*

A Wolf Caught.—The farmers of Granville and vicinity, have suffered much the present winter, in the loss of their sheep by the depredations of one or two wolves. A party mustered for a hunt about two weeks since who succeeded in killing a large one wolf. He mate was thought to be prowling in the vicinity. A wolf in this county is now very rare. According to official returns, none have been killed in the state for 3 years.—[Springfield (Mass.) Repub

☞ The emperor of Austria has decreed that "No person, male or female, *shall be married* who cannot read, write, cipher, and make out a common account.

This is juries we do, and those we suffer, are seldom weighed in the same balance.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Friday, Feb. 16.

In Senate, Mr. Webster, at the written request of Mr. Ruggles offered the following resolution which lies over one day:

Resolved, That the committee be appointed to inquire into the subject matter of the letter of the Hon. John Ruggles, to a member of the Senate, which was laid before the Senate this day. The letter contains a request that the Senate would institute an enquiry into the charges preferred against Mr. R. by the Washington Spy. Mr. Tipton spoke against the subtreasury bill, after which the Senate adjourned over to Monday

In the House—The bill from the Senate on the subject of our national relations with Canada was under discussion. At the moment of adjournment (four o'clock) a letter under date of the 9th Feb. from Gen. Brady, and another from Gov. Mason of Michigan, dated the 11th, were read. They were brought to Washington by Express. The letter of Gen Brady states, that a large body of men, in detached parties, were near Monroe, on the river Raisin, about thirty-five miles from Detroit, with the design, as was supposed of entering Canada in hostile array. The day fixed upon according to rumor, is the 22d inst. These states, that under existing laws, there is no means of preventing this invasion of the British territory, and therefore urge upon the President, and *through him upon Congress*, the necessity of an immediate passage of the bill now pending before the House.

Saturday, Feb. 17.

In the House, Mr. Duberry, from the committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to encourage the culture of tropical plants in the United States. The object is to introduce the culture of cotton, flax and silk, which can be produced on a comparatively sterile soil, with but little manual labor. If it should succeed, the necessity of slave labor will be done away with, & thus be of great benefit to the country.

The Senate bill in relation to the late bank of the United States, was reported with amendments providing penalties for the circulation, of their notes. After March 4th, there will be no responsibility for the payment of them.

The consideration of the bill to preserve the neutrality of the U. S. on the Canada frontiers was resumed, and many long speeches made without coming to any conclusion. Many amendments were laid on the table and ordered to be printed, all which will come up for consideration on Monday.

Mr. Howard presented two more communications just received, by an Express, from Gen. Brady, dated Detroit, Feb. 11th.

Gen. Brady's letter states that large bands are collected at Monroe and other points, in that vicinity; that they are possessed of army and other accoutrements which are concealed; that there is no power to institute a search for the arms under existing laws; and that, in order to preserve our neutral relations, some immediate & strong measures are necessary. Gov Mason of Michigan, sends a despatch by the same Express, in which he states that the city of Detroit was thrown into confusion by the reappearance of the Navy Island force; that they intended to make a descent on Canada on the 22d February that their arms were packed and transported as mere merchandize; and that, if the laws permitted it, they could be disarmed. He urges the passage of the Bill reported in the Senate.

Monday, Feb. 19.

In Senate.—Mr. Buchanan presented the instructions of the Pennsylvania legislature, instructing their senators to vote against the subtreasury scheme. He said he should obey, but also said he should vote against Mr. Rives' substitute.

Mr. Clay spoke most eloquently against the Sub-treasury scheme, for four hours. His speech is highly commended by the whig papers.

In the house, the bill for the further preservation of the neutrality of the U. S. was resumed, with the several amendments proposed to it, to the committee on foreign relations, in the hope of that committee being able to report amendments which would free the bill from the objections which have been taken to it. It is thought that before many days, an effective law on this subject will pass.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

In Senate, a great number of petitions and memorials on subject of Texas were presented.

At 1 o'clock the Sub-treasury bill was taken up, and Mr. Allen, of Ohio spoke at length in favor of it, and ags. at the U. S. bank.

Mr. Preston, the Mississippi senator took his seat to-day.

The house was occupied most of the day with the Frontier or neutrality b ll.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

In Senate, a committee of five were appointed to examine the conduct of Gen. Mr. Ruggles.

The Canada bill occupied the time of the house until it adjourned. A motion was made to lay the whole subject on the table, which failed, 100 to 20.

New Jersey Legislature

Saturday, Feb. 17.

In Assembly, a bill granting certain privile ges to firemen in Rahway, and Orange, was read a third time and passed.

The Sup. to the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire company, was passed.

Monday, Feb 19.

In Council, the two bills from Assembly, passed Saturday were referred to committee on corporations.

The bill from Assembly to authorize the sale of the real estate of paupers, was read a 3d time and passed.

In Assembly, the joint resolution respecting the fitting up of the room opposite the library, for minerals and fossils, was passed.

The bill from Council to incorpor ate the Bound Brook mutual Fire Insurance company, having been amended, was passed, *nem con.*

A communication was received from several persons, passengers on the Camden and Amboy rail road from New York to Philadelphia, complaining of illegal charges. Read and laid on the table, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

In Council, the bill from Assembly, granting certain privileges to Rahway firemen, was reported.

Memorials against horse racing were received by both houses.

In Assembly, the bill authorising the Morris and Essex Railroad to borrow money, and for other purposes, was passed.

Also, to incorporate the Hoboken land and Improvement company, 36 to 8.

Also the bill relative to jurors, increasing their pay to $1 per day.

Also the bill from Council to extend the charter of the Trenton bank.

The bill relating to Common schools was taken up, and after considerable debate was ordered to be engrossed.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

In Council, the sup. to the act to facilitate the administration of justice was read a third time and passed.

Also the bill to encourage the culture of silk.

The bill erecting the new county of Mercer was taken up, amended and passed, 9 to 8.

Message, &c. that assembly had passed the bill in relation to Common Schools, and received. Referred to the Committee on education.

The bill to incorporate Jersey city, was amended and passed.

The bill from assembly, incorporating the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company was passed.

The resolution from assembly, in relation to memorials was passed.

In assembly, several petitions to abolish capital punishments were received.

The bill to establish public schools, was read a third time and passed—35 to 15.

The house then went into committee of the whole, and took up the bill to abolish the punishment of Death.

After considerable debate, the bill was postponed.

Thursday, Feb. 22.

In Council, the bill granting certain privileges to certain firemen, from assembly was passed.

In Assembly, the bill erecting the new county of Mercer was passed, 31 to 21.

The house went into committee of the whole on the subject of Inns and taverns.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, February 22.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

It appears to us that neither of the three plans proposed for keeping the public money will pass the present session of Congress. If the Sub-treasury bill should pass the Senate, it will be defeated in the House of Representatives;—Mr. Rives' substitute will not probably pass either house, certainly not the Senate;—and a National Bank will not pass either house. A new system can be devised which does not partake some what of one of these systems, it is hardly supposed, *will do nothing on the subject.*

The resolutions instructing the Pennsylvania Senators in Congress to vote against the Sub-treasury bill, passed the Assembly by a vote of 51 to 49—and the Senate, by a vote of 15 to 12.

We would respectfully suggest to advertisers and correspondents, to hand in their communications as early in the week as convenient, as thereby much labor and trouble would be spared us, and subscribers would get their papers in good season.

We select the following most cheering article from the New York Journal of Commerce of the 16th inst. It does one good to read it. Though we cannot believe all that it contains, we sincerely wish it; and suppose that they know more about the subject than we do.

Land Ho!—We have had a long and tedious voyage, but at last we see the land. The substantial point of trust is, a sound currency; and whereabouts that is we know. It is certainly not farther off than the 1st of May. The countenances of our merchants brighten at the prospect; and it is to the honor of this community, that much as they have suffered, they look to no expedients, no subterfuges, for relief. They have fixed their opinions right, and these opinions ensure their own accomplishment. It is true that business still droops, and the packets of this day will carry out tidings of sacrifices on dry goods, as merciless as were ever made in this market.—Two or three large sales have just been made at auction, at which the prices obtained are not above 50 or 70 per cent on the cost of importation. This is hard for the owners, but good for the public. It proves the determination of the people not to buy goods until their are out of debt. Out of debt they will get, at least so many of them as are solvent. This packet will also carry out quotations of exchange which will set the coin on the other side in motion on a large scale. There can be no miscalculation on this point. We have 30 millions of produce to go forward. Our debts are paid, and our imports will not absorb more than half the amount. It is therefore clear that exchange can only be stopped in its decline, by being bought for specie. But for this, there would be fifteen millions in exchange accumulated within six months, with absolutely no demand. Our progress through commercial disease, is going on, by an regular and well understood process, as ever a doctor watched over. The symptoms of strength and recovery show themselves as early, and are developed as distinctly as the most sanguine economists had anticipated. And as to what is before us! In exchange the warmest emotions of exultation it is contemplate it. Such

prosperity as our country never saw before, and surely this is enough, and such as the world never saw. The anticipation is based not on conjecture, but upon principles which cannot err. They are the principles which the Creator has made, and their operation is as certain as the round which He has established for the seasons. The operation of these principles, too, is perfectly comprehensible to all minds. Twelve months ago, our business was conducted on an expanded scale, our credits both at home and abroad. Under that system we had contracted a heavy debt to European nations. This debt was in the first place due from our importers and large merchants and to them from the farmers and mechanics every where. The country had grown rapidly in wealth, and although there was no danger that our substantial improvements would be lost, there had accumulated an enormous indebtedness which could no longer be kept in motion by a system of credits and kiting. So the whole fabric broke down. The consequence was, great embarrassment, depreciation in the value of property, and a general feeling of poverty in ourselves, and distrust towards others. Every man therefore retrenched his expenses, and instead of meeting old obligations by contracting new ones, set himself in the best and real sense of the word, to pay his debts. Well, what have we accomplished? The rate of exchange shows that our foreign debt is paid, and the balance thrown on the other side. At home an amount has been liquidated and paid almost beyond calculation. The bank debt in the state of New-York has been reduced 19 millions of dollars, and our bank circulation one half or 12 millions. Other debts have been reduced in proportion. Whereas, the same cause of calculus created a debt in every hand it passed through, from Manchester in England to the far West, so the sale of cotton which has come back upon the same track, has cancelled a debt at every ownership.—The products of this year, except the supply of absolute necessities, have been employed in paying debts. What will be done with the products of the next year? Every body can answer that. They will be exhausted in a more liberal personal and family expenditure; in the improvement of private estates, and in public works.—This, of course, will demand the co-operation of merchants, and set all the departments of business into activity. But this is not all. People will begin to get in debt again. As every body will be prosperous, every body will have credit. The advance in price, of merchandize and all sorts of property, will stimulate buying and selling. This will make business notes among the merchants, and bring out again the contracted loans of the Banks. The new Banks which have been and will be created this winter, will put forth their help. Our Steamboats, packets, rail-roads, and powers of all sorts, are ready and girded for the race. Many of our most honorable merchants, it is true, have sunk under the revulsion of 1837: some of them not to engage again in extensive mercantile pursuits. But the country is left and their places are filling up by a more numerous company of young and enterprising men, eager for the competition. The next five years will bring our country to a commercial elevation she never before attained.—Now is the time for those who are entering upon business, to fix the principles which are to guide their operations. For unless they have such principles unalterably fixed, they will be carried away with the excitements of prosperity, and perish in the revulsions which are sure to follow.

In the burning of the Bowery Theatre last week, Mr. Dinneford, the manager, lost 60 or $70,000, only 35,000 of which was insured.

Mr. Hartshin, the former manager, also lost his private stable, and a colored man, sleeping in it was burned to death.

The Farmer's Cabinet, of Philadelphia, is now doubled in size, and is issued monthly, instead of semi-monthly, as heretofore. It is a very cheap and useful periodical, and should be extensively circulated, containing a great amount of information important to the farmer, and being only $1, per annum.

Anti-Slavery doctrines are prevailing every where through the free states, and are even encroaching upon some of the slave-holding states. Connecticut is about forming a State Anti-Slavery society, and when that is done all the free states, except New Jersey, will have State Societies. The Emancipator says that probably in 1845 there will not be a slave in the Union. If such be the result, and such we have reason to hope, happy are we!

☞ The New York Evening Star is out against the article "Land Ho!" from the Journal of Commerce, above given. The Whig papers do not copy it—the Van Buren papers do. When we marked it for publication, we saw no party aspect in it.

We extract the following from the New York American, of Tuesday Evening last:

We have been informed, and we believe correctly, that preparations are made for carrying into effect the Sub-Treasury system, bill or no bill. Safes have been constructed in three of the Government offices in the city Hall, of such perfect security, that it is impossible they can be opened by any—except by those who keep the keys. This confidence of anticipation finds its parallel in the engraving of the plates for the Treasury notes before the bill was passed legalizing their issue.

And why not? The Sub-Treasury system is now in operation, and has been since last May, and must continue in operation till Congress shall decide upon some plan to dispose of the public moneys, which we opine will not happen for some time yet. In the mean time the revenue must be received in specie, and government should provide safe places for keeping it.

Murder at Washington.

We have just learned by the Newark Daily Advertiser of Monday evening, that Mr. Cilley member of Congress from Maine was killed in a duel at Washington, by Mr. Graves of Kentucky, on Saturday last, for words spoken against Webb editor of the Courier & Enquirer, in the recent debate about Ruggles. Wise Menifee, and Calhoun, of Ky. were the seconds of Mr. Graves.

Mr. Cilley's seconds made repeated overtures to Graves, Wise, &c. after the first shot, without avail, as they insisted upon it, that nothing short of death, or a confession on the part of Mr. C. that Webb is a gentleman, should terminate the contest. This confession he resolutely declined to make.

Mr. Cilley was 32 years of age, and has left a wife and three children. His seconds were Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin, Bynum, of N. C. Col. Humphrey, of the army, and Dr Duncan (Surgeon) of Ohio. It is a most melancholy affair, and it is supposed that all concerned will be expelled from Congress. Graves and his friends are considered as most blameable.

When the Legislature shall have terminated their session it will appear, from the list of bills passed, that they have devoted themselves almost entirely to public business. The shortness of the session and the reduction of their daily pay, will greatly reduce the expense of legislation from that of former years. Our readers can bear witness that we have not lavished indiscriminate praise upon this body. It will not therefore be set down as the unmeaning applause of a trammelled partizan when we say, that a comparison of this legislature with those of the party which have preceded it, will show the great advantage of electing men who make the state and not a party the object of their measures.—*Preston State Gazette.*

Specie.—The losses endured by the government in lugging specie all over the country, is very great. By the late blowing up of the Black Hawk, says the St. Louis Bulletin, she has lost more money than she ever lost by the United States Bank in the whole course of twenty years, and is not more than the tenth part of what she has lost since 1832.

The Survey of the Morris and Easton Railroad, from Morristown to Easton, is completed. We learn by the Belvidere Apollo that the route was found to be not only entirely practicable, but much easier than had been anticipated: there being no necessity of adopting upon any part of the line, a grade of more than 40 feet per mile. The principal points at or near which the route passes, are Chester, German Valley, New Hampton, Asbury, Bloomsbury, Springtown and Philipsburgh.

This link only remains to make a complete railroad connection between Harrisburgh, and Easton, Pa. with Morristown, Newark and New York.

Fire in Elizabethtown.—The unoccupied building at the corner of Union and Jersey streets, formerly used by the Malleable Iron company as a foundry, was burnt on Wednesday morning last about 1 o'clock. The Journal says it was insured for $1000 in the New Haven company. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Mr. Elihu Mitchell's dwelling on Union st. was injured about $500.

St. John's Church, at Salem, in this state, has purchased one of the celebrated Spanish bells. It weighs 704 lbs. Another weighing 744 lbs. has been purchased for Trinity church, Swedesborough.

A statistical table of the New-York state Temperance Society shows in that state 1,178 societies, and 132,161 members. During the last year 84,402 members were added.

"*Living on Small Means.*" is the title of a small work by Dr. Alcott, of Boston, which we advise every man to read at the present time. Our means of living will be greatly increased when we learn the secret of living on less.—*New-ark Daily.*

"The Homeward Bound is the title of a new novel, by Cooper, now in press.

Geo. Combe, of Edinburg, the distinguished phrenologist, will visit this country in the course of the present year.

Within the last few days a very large quantity of ice, cut from the Merrimack river, has been transported on the railroad to Boston. From thence it is to be shipped to New Orleans and other southern ports.

The New Orleans Bee has a long article detailing the arrangements connected with the establishment of a line of packets between that city and Havre, which the merchants of the latter have determined to put into operation.

When reasons fail to convince, ther's nothing left but ridicule. If they have no ambition, apply to their feelings; clap a blister on their pride and it will do the business. It is like puttin ginger under a horse's tail: it makes him carry up rest handsum I tell you. When I was a boy I was always late at school—well, fathers preaching I din't mind much, but I never could bear to hear mother say, "Why, Sam! are you actually up for all day? Well wonders will never cease." *It raised my dander*; at last says I, "Mother, now don't say that any more, for gracious sake, for it makes me feel ugly, and I'll give up as nirly as any of you; and so I did, and I soon found what's worth knowin in this life—*An early start makes easy stages.*—*Sam Slick.*

Some look only for faults in their neighbors, others for merits; the former shake the tree only for insects; the latter for fruit. We should do both, kill the insects and save the fruit.

N. G. Ogden, Esq. the late assistant cashier of the Phœnix bank has been appointed cashier of that institution, in place of John Delafield, appointed president.

The world is so full of fools, that he who would avoid seeing any, must shut himself up and break his looking glass.

ENIGMA No. XXXVIII.

What are the solid contents of a round log 7 inches in diameter, and 5 feet long? An answer is requested.

M.

Answer to Enigma, No 37.

Divide the product of the side of the triangle and perpendicular height by their sum, and the quotient will be the side of the greatest inscribed square.

ZENO.

Multiply the sum of the sides by 1,547—the product will be a side of the inscribed square.

Or, to be exact, subtract the sum of the sides from the product of two-thirds of their sum multiplied by the square root of three.

The question by this rule gives 66,8304 feet.

X.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Hill & Boice, $10,00; Cornelius Boice, Esq. 5,25; Ayres & Bullman, 5,00; Augustus Rogers, Green Brook 2,00; Garret Skinner, 2,00; Peter Boice, 1,12; James I. Compton, 75, David Thickston, 75; Frazee Marsh, 1,50.

NOTICE.

Mr. Charles Johnson is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes.

M. F. CRANING.

MARRIED.

In Elizabethtown, 15th inst. Thomas Nutt to Ann Maria Phœnix, both of Mendham.

In Rahway, 15th inst. Alfred S. Brown to Catharine Holden, both of Madison, Morris co.

DIED.

At Long Hill, 10th inst. Mrs. Eliza, consort of Luke Parsons, aged 40.

To Rent,

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. The house and garden will be let separately, if desired.

ALSO, It is offered at PRIVATE SALE. Terms of payment liberal.

Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Extx.
JOHN VERMULE, Executor.
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 56 6m

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by
BERRY & DUNHAM.
Feb. 28. 56 tf

House to Let.

A Good-sized, two-story House, situated about one mile from Plainfield, near George Wells, to Let, from the 1st of April next. Apply to
GEORGE B. VERMULE.
February 28. 56 tf.

DWELLING TO LET.

A NEW, good-sized, two-story Dwelling House and Lot, to Let, from the 1st of April, situated on Fourth Street, in this village. Apply to
LAING WEBSTER.
February 28. 56 3t*

PLAINFIELD MUTUAL ASSURANCE Fire Company.

THE Members of said company are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of fifteen directors, and to transact such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at J. Thorn's hotel, on Monday, the 12th day of March next. The poll will be open to receive votes at 11 o'clock, and close at 3 o'clock. The Director's report will be read at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A proposition will be submitted to the company in relation to application to the next Legislature to so alter the charter as to admit members by paying interest in arrear for 5 or 6 years, instead of going back to the commencement of the commencement of the company.

CORNELIUS BOICE,
Feb. 28. Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE
PLAINFIELD
MUTUAL ASSURANCE FIRE COMPANY

WILL hold a meeting, according to adjournment, at Jacob Thorn's, on Monday, 19th of February, 1838, at 1 P. M.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

The members of said Company are hereby notified that the interests on their notes become due on the 4th, of March next, and they are requested to be punctual in the payment as the money is wanting, and it is the interest of the members to pay on or before that day otherwise their insurance is from that time void and of none effect. This should be a sufficient inducement for all to be punctual in the payment.

C. BOICE, Secretary.

Feb. 12th, 1838. 56 3t

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English Merinos, and for sale cheap, by
Dec. 18. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,	15	a	16
Coffee, Cuba,	9	a	11
" Java,	10	a	14
Molasses,	30	a	33
Oil, Linseed,	75	a	85
" Whale,	28	a	32
" Fish, brl.	12 00	a	14 75
Beef, prime city,	8 50	a	9 50
Hams, lb.	10	a	12
Smok'd Beef,	10	a	11
Butter,	16	a	20
Cheese, Am.	7	a	10
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3 75	a	4 00
Turks Island Salt,	33	a	37
Liverpool ground,	44	a	
Do. do. sack,	2 12	a	2 31
Sugar, N. O. prime,	8	a	9
" Hava. white,	10	a	11
" Lump,	14	a	15
" Loaf,	16	a	19
Tallow, Am.	10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,	50	a	1 00
Gunpowder,	50	a	1 00
Hyson,	50	a	1 00
Young Hyson,	32	a	80
Hyson Skin,	22	a	45
Souchong,	25	a	50
Bohea,	15	a	20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	8 00	a	
Western,	8 00	a	8 02
Philadelphia,	8 50	a	0 00
Georgetown,	8 00	a	
Rye Flour,	6 00	a	00
Indian Meal,	4 50	a	
Wheat, Baltic,	1 45	a	0 00
Do. Genesee,	—	a	—
Do. N. Carolina,	—	a	—
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 03	a	—
Corn, N. bushel,	78	a	80
Do. South,	78	a	80
Barley,	95	a	—
Oats, North.	47	a	

TWO FARMS, For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two farms. One contains 150 acres of Wood, Meadow and Plough Land, and Buildings, situated three miles from the village of Plainfield, in Somerset county.

The other contains about 50 acres of good Plough and meadow land, with buildings, and is well watered. It is pleasantly situated, one mile from Scotch Plains, in Essex county. A further description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Indisputable titles will be given and terms made accommodating. Enquire of

NOAH DRAKE, near Plainfield.
Warren, Feb. 20th. 57 tf

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public
A New and General Assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries.
low for CASH, or country produce,
Corner of Exchange and Front streets
Promises not taken.
BERRY & DUNHAM
PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will——ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

Half-a-dozen houses *To Rent or For Sale*

Apply to
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Jan. 17th. 52 tf

Fair Play!!

I AM very anxious to have the settling of my own business myself, but as I am about to leave the place, I shall be under the necessity of leaving all my unsettled accounts in the hands of some person for collection.—A word to the wise is sufficient.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, Jan. 9th, 1838. 51 3m*

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, or good materials, and by experienced workmen.

EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.
Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on book account, or notes due may have a chance to settle them, between now and the 1st of March next, with the subscriber at his old stand, or with Ayres & Bullman.

J. R. DUNN.
Plainfield, Jan. 15th, 1838.

Notice

IS hereby given that Application will be made to the next sitting of the Legislature in February next, for an act incorporating a Mining Company, to be located near Plainfield, in the township of Warren, in the County of Somerset, with a capital of $100,000.

Dated, Dec. 20th, 1837. 48 6w.

Notice,

IS hereby given that application will be made to the adjourned sitting of the Legislature of the State for an alteration of 7th section of the Charter of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company so as to admit persons as Members of Said Company.

C. BOICE, Secretary.

By order of the directors.
December 11th 1837. 47 6t

For Sale or To Let.

A HOUSE AND LOT,

CONTAINING half an acre of ground, in the upper part of Plainfield, adjoining the Edgar Hotel. The dwelling house, now occupied by Edgar Mundy. The house is large and convenient for a large family, 2 stories high, and nearly new. For further particulars, apply to the owner.

ABRAHAM LAING.
Plainfield, Feb. 13th. 56 4t*

To Let, A House and Lot,

IN the upper part of this village, on the south side of Front st. suitable for a large family, or two small families. It has a cellar kitchen and milk room in the basement, on the first floor a front room, 2rd room, and entry, and on the 2nd story 3 rooms and entry. It is now occupied by Jesse Dedbeer, and Mrs. Bramwell.

Apply to Elias Kirkpatrick, in Plainfield, or to the owner.

JOSEPH UMSTON, Rahway.
Plainfield, Feb. 13th. 56 4t*

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased

elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

200 lbs. Flax, for sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Jan. 31st, 1838. 54 tf

May be Had AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, an int nd keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sad Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk wrenle, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.
☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.
Feb. 13th. 56 tf

A Good Chance for a Hatter.

HAT SHOP, & TOOLS FOR RENT, in the Village of Somerville.

The Shop is large and well calculated for the business. *Also*, a House, suitable for a large family. For further particulars, enquire of

E. M. RANDOLPH.
Somerville, Feb 5th. On the premises.

To Let.

FOUR Rooms from the 1st of April next, for one year, in the house now occupied by J. R. Dunn.

Also, one room in the basement of the same building, suitable for an office or shop.

Likewise, a small barn attached to the Premises,—all which will be rented on reasonable terms, on applying to the subscribers, on the Premises.

AYRES & BULLMAN.
Jan. 24th. 53 tf

WHEREAS John Vermule of Plainfield in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey did on the 23d of January 1838, execute a deed of assignment by which he conveyed all his estate to the Subscriber, of the same place, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. Now therefore said Creditors are hereby notified that unless they present their claims to the subscriber under oath or affirmation, in six months from this date according to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, they will be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate, except as provided in and by the act aforesaid.

CORNELIUS BOICE,
Assignee.
January 23d, 1838.

NOTICE *Of Domestic Attachment.*

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suit of Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of ELIAKIM GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, both legally served and returned to the said Court on the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County: and unless the said Eliakim Griffin shall appear give Special Bail, and receive a Declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, Jr. Clerk.
CORNELIUS BOICE, Atty.
Nov. 22. 44 3m.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and for Sale, by
B. M. PRICE.
Dec. 24. Rahway.

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of
B. M. PRICE.
Rahway, Nov. 14. 49tf

Saddle Found.

FOUND by the Subscriber about 2 weeks since, a Saddle and Bridle. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

CHARLES BROWN.
Plainfield, Feb. 21, 1838. 56 3t*

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Lasting, Serpentes, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sizes, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for *Rags*. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 21, 1837. 2m 42*

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

S. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

COOKING STOVES
For Sale by
JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Trustum Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves,*
For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very Lowest Prices.*

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Beeswax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy. J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 41

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

NOTICE
Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Alexander Burnham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, hath been duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, Jr. Clerk.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Atty.*

Nov. 22. 44 3m.

Plainfield
Classical Institution

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonsel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, *whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.*

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

Stoves
In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves*, at the

Residence of Platt Drake, Main st,

Plainfield, next door to I. Titsworth's currying shop, which will be sold by him for us, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 2m*

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap Nov. 14. by B. M. PRICE.

10 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday, 17th inst, William Little, aged 15 years, an indented apprentice to the Farming business, from the New York House of Refuge. Had on when he went away, a black hat, a satinet roundabout and pantaloons All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing said runaway under the penalty of the law. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his return. JAMES S. GARRISON.

Brooklyn, N. J. Jan. 22d. 53 3t*

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets.

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his valuable

'TAN-YARD,

Situated in the village of Plainfield, on the Main street, in about the centre of the village, being in Westfield township, Essex county.

There is in the Tan-Yard, a good currying shop 2 stories high, 32 by 16 feet, 2 mahogany finishing ables, 1 stone scouring table, and one good stuff do in the drying loft, and a good set of tools, a good barn, 22 feet square, a good bark house, 59 by 21 feet, Gale's patent bark mill attached, beam house, stone lime house, &c. &c. Mill race running through it with water plenty and handy. Said Tan Yard is in good repair, buildings good and some of them new, and is one of *the best stands in the state* for bark, hides and skins, and in a good neighborhood for retailing leather. Any person wishing to settle himself in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon.

Also,

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite said Tan yard, 2 stories high, 18 by 36, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop, or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house, Wood house, a never failing well of water with pump in it, a variety of fruit, every thing snug and in good repair. *Also*, A Four Acre LOT, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, *and very handy* for pasture or tillage. Any person wishing to buy or rent will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Dec. 12th, 1837. 1tf

Small Fire Engine
For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53 tf.

STEAM POWER
Lathe.
For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory. Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted of a equal variety work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 19, 1837. 1tf

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

LIST of ARTICLES,
FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES.
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let & sell.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,

Books.—Porter's Travels,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo,
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Brandeth's Pills, 2 vols. in one.
'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet.
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Baxter's Dying thoughts.
Beauties of Locke,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Dodd on Death.
Life of Franklin,
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar.
A large lot of Toy books.
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.

Stationary, &c.—Paper, several varieties.
Steel Pens, 6 kinds.
Engravings.
India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.
Wafers, at Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

SEAR'S PILLS.

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 6 shillings per bushel; and 900 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 12 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment

P. S. Ground plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, *Jr.*

New Market, May 11, 1837.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Cheap Dry Goods,
At Kensett's New-Store,
131 MARKET-ST.
NEWARK.

PERSONS about making their Fall and Winter Purchases, are respectfully invited to call and examine his extensive assortment. The liberal patronage the subscriber has received from all parts of the country, assures him they will be paid for their time and trouble. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cords and Fustians of every variety, at prices as low as ever before offered the public. French, English and Gro de Nap Merinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors; Merino, Rob Roy, and common Shawls; Double width English Meripos, 3s a yard, single width, 1 shilling; Canton Flannel all colors, 1s per yd, Calicos and muslins at 6d; Paper hangings at 2 pence a yard.

☞ A penny saved is two earned, save Poor Richard. THS. KENSETT.

Nov. 8. 42 4w*

Boot & Shoe
STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

THADEUS DAVID'S
WRITING FLUID,
A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment: and lastly, *its great. er Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Leg books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

A CHANCE FOR CASH.

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Felloe Plank, and
Rave Stuff, for Wagon Work,
30 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
Lath for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 32 2m*

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar: Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. *Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general* assortment of Lumber, such as Boards: Plank; Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1¼ do. 1¾ do 1½ do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards—White Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath: ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Railing; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837.

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

S. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Cooking Stoves.
J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being slack through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the stove business, we are willing to recommend the following as in our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,
Church & Stanley's Philad. patent for wood,
C. Postley's for wood; and the
Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Keisterbock cooking stoves, from Philidelphia, for coal only. These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hess's and Pleiss's make from Philidelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Olmsted's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron rooms of all size. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices. We will also procure any patterns we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low, and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.

Rahway, Nov. 1st. 41

To Rent.

THREE ROOMS in the House on the corner of Front and Peace streets, with other privileges. Apply to MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 31st. 54 tf

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

To Hatters.
Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty year's standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 24, 1838. 3m*

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by

E. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Cloaks! Cloaks! !

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE.

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

To Rent,

THE New, large and elegant 2 Story House, next to the new Seventh Day Baptist meeting house. It contains 11 rooms, and is finished in the attic.

Possesion given immediately.

Application to be made to John Wilson, Esq. or to J. A. Wood.

W. W. TODD.

Plainfield, Nov. 7, 1837. 42*

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of March next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 17th. 52 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Paneling and Garden Posts, *Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.*

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 26, 1836. 1t

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

6m NEW-YORK.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

GREEN BROOK
Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt that ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the *intellectual and moral culture of every pupil,* during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expenses of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a *year for the use of them.* Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the buildings are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

A FARM
For Sale.
Containing about 90 *acres,*

SITUATE in the township of Warren, county of Somerset N. J. bordering on the Passaic River four and a half miles north of Plainfield. On said farm is a good convenient Dwelling House, and a large new barn inclosed with pine and cedar. There is a good proportion of wood and timber on said farm with excelent meadow and plough land with a variety of fruit and a never failing stream of water running near the door. This farm may be bought a bargin and the terms accommodating, any persons wishing to view or purchase the farm will call on the subscriber in Plainfield DAVID COOK.

Dec. 27th, 1837. 49 tf

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large *Assortment, For Sale by*

B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for many years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, if taken in season, they have never failed to effect a cure.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for many years. They may be perfectly safe and salutary be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and can not produce any other than a salutary effect in the system. Their effects when taken according to directions, is to excite and maintain a natural perspiration in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or putrid matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalize natural action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their respective functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at the Office where the Pills are for sale.

1 tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1838. Number 58.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Wednesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances, or relate to the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Tuesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without order, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State wishes to sell his valuable

TAN-YARD,

Situated in the village of Plainfield, on the Main street, in about the centre of the village, being in Westfield township, Essex county.

There is in the Tan-Yard, a good currying shop 2 stories high, 32 by 16 feet, 2 mahogany finishing tables, 1 stone scouring table, and one good stuff do in the drying loft, and a good set of tools, a good barn, 22 feet square, a good bark house, 59 by 21 feet, Gale's patent bark mill attached, beam house, stone lime house, &c. &c. Mill race running through it with water plenty and hardly. Said Tan Yard is in good repair, buildings good and some of them new, and is one of the best stands in the state for bark, hides and skins, and in a good neighborhood for retailing leather. Any person wishing to settle himself in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon.

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite and Tan yard, 2 stories high, 18 by 36, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop, or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house, Wood house, a never failing well of water with pump in it, a variety of fruit,—every thing snug and in good repair. *Also*, A Four Acre LOT, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, and very handy for pasture or tillage. Any person wishing to buy or rent will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Dec. 12th, 1837.

Small Fire Engine
For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers For Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump. Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53tf.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 18, 1837. 13

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

4 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Clock Maker.

Or the Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick of Slickville.

These sketches, which have been much quoted by all the country, have been collected and published in one volume, 12mo.

They are well worth reading, possessing a great deal of quaint humor, graphic and striking description and great insight into character. The author of the book may be justly called the American Boz.

The following are some of his peculiarities:

The Clock-Maker.—I had heard of Yankee clock pedlars, tin pedlars and Bible pedlars, especially of him who sold Polyglot Bibles, (all in English) to the amount of sixteen thousand pounds The house of every substantial farmer had three substantial ornaments, a wooden clock, a tin reflector, and a Polyglot Bible. How is it that an American sells his wares, at whatever price he pleases, where a blue nose would fail to make a sale at all? I will inquire of the clock-maker the secret of his success.

"What a pity it is, Mr. Slick," (for such was his name) "what a pity it is said I, that you who are so successful in teaching these people the value of *clocks* could not teach them the value of *time*."

"I guess," said he, they have got that ring to grow on their horns yet, which every four year-old has in our country. We reckon hours and minutes to be dollars and cents. They do nothing in these parts, but eat, drink, smoke, sleep, ride about, lounge at taverns, make speeches at temperance meetings, and talk about house of assembly.' If a man don't hoe his corn, and he don't get a crop, he says it is all owing to the bank: and if he runs in debt and is sued, why he says the lawyers are a curse to the country. They are a most idle set of folks, I tell you."

"But how is it is it," said I, that you manage to sell such an immense number of clocks, (which certainly cannot be called neccessary articles) among a people with whom there seems to be so great a scarcity of money?"

Mr. Slick paused, as if considering the propriety of answering the question, and looking me in the face said, in a confidential tone of voice,

"Why, I don't care if I do tell you, for the market is glutted, and I shall quit this circuit. It is done by a knowledge of *soft sawder* and *human nature*. But here is deacon Flint's," said he; I have but one clock left, and I guess I will sell it to him."

At the gate of a most comfortable looking farm house stood deacon Flint, a respectable old man, who had understood the value of time better than most of his neighbors, if one might judge from the appearance of every thing about him. After the usual salutation, an invitation to "alight" was accepted by Mr. Slick, who said he wished to take leave of Mrs. Flint before he left Cholchester.

We hardly entered the house, before the clock maker pointed to the view from the window, and addressing himself to me, said,

"If I was to tell them in Connecticut, that there was such a farm as this away down east here in Nova Scotia, they wouldn't believe me—why there aint such a location in all new England. The deacon has a hundred acres of dyke"—

"Seventy," said the deacon; only seventy."

"Well seventy; but here is your fine deep bottom, why I could run a ramrod into it."

"Interval we call it," said the deacon, who though evidently pleased at this eulogium, seemed to wish the experiment of the ramrod to be tried at the right place:

"Well, interval, if you please, (though professor Eleazer Comstock, in his work on Ohio, calls them bottoms,) is just as good as dyke. Then there is that water privilege, worth 3,000 or 4,000 dollars, twice as good as what Governor Cass paid 15,000 dollars for. "I wonder, deacon, you don't put up a carding mill on it; the same works would carry a turning lathe, a shingle machine, a circular saw, *grind* bark, and"—

"Too old," said the deacon, "too old for all those speculations."

"Old!" repeated the clock-maker—"not you; why you are worth half a dozen of the young men we see now a-days; you are young enough to have"—

Here he said something in a low tone of voice, which I did not distinctly hear, but whatever it was the deacon was pleased; he smiled and said he did not think of such; things now.

"But your beasts, deacon dear me, your beasts must be out, and have some feed;" saying which he went out to order them to be taken to the stable.

As the old gentleman closed the door after him Mr. Slick drew near to me, and said in an under tone—

"That is what I call *soft sawder*." An Englishman would pass that man as a sheep passes a hog in a pasture, without looking at him: or said he, looking rather archly, "if he was mounted on a pretty smart horse, I guess he'd trot away, *if he could*. Now I find"—

"Just come to say good bye, Mrs. Flint."

"What, have you sold all your clocks?"

"Yes and very low, for money is scarce, and I wish to close the consarn—no, I am wrong in saying all, for I have just one left. Neighbor Steel's wife asked to have the refusal of it, but I guess I won't sell it. I had but two of them, this one, and the fellow of it, that I sold Governor Lincoln. General Green, the secretary of state for Maine, said he'd give me 50 dollars for this one, but he has composition wheels and patent axels—it is a beautiful article a real first chop; no mistake: genuine superfine; but *I* guess I'll take it back. And besides, squire Hawk might think kinder hard, that I did not give him the offer."

"Dear me," said Mrs. Flint, "I should like to see it—where is it?"

"It is in a chest of mine, over the way at Tom Tape's store: I guess he can ship it on to Eastport."

"That's a good man," said Mrs. Flint, "just let's look at it."

Mr Slick, willing to oblige, yielded to these entreaties; and soon produced the clock—a gaudy, highly varnished trumpery looking affair. He placed it on the chimney piece, where its beauties were pointed out, and duly appreciated by Mrs. Flint, whose admiration was about ending in a proposal when Mr. Flint returned from giving directions about the care of horses. The deacon praised the clock—he thought it a handsome one, but the deacon was a prudent man. He had a watch—but he was sorry, but he had no occasion for a clock.

"I guess you're in the wrong furrow, this time deacon; it ain't for sale," said Mr. Slick: "and it it was, I reckon neighbor Steel's wife would have it for she gives me no peace about it."

Mrs. Flint said that Mr. Steel had enough to do, poor man to pay his interest, without buying clocks for his wife.

"It's no consarn of mine," said Mr. Slick; as long as he pays me what he has to do: but I guess I don't want to sell it—and besides, it comes too high; that clock can't be made in Rhode Island under forty dollars. Why, it ain't possible," said the clock maker, in apparent surprise, looking at his watch, "why, as I'am alive it is four o'clock, and if I hain't been two hours here—how on airth shall we reach river Philip to-night? I'll tell you what Mr. Flint; I'll leave the clock in your care till I return on my way to the States. I'll put it agoing and put it to the right time."

As soon as this operation was performed, he delivered the key to the deacon, with a serio-comico injunction to wind the clock up every Saturday night, which Mrs. Flint said she would be sure should be done, and promised to remind her husband of it, in case he should chance to forget it.

"That," said the clock-maker, as soon as we were mounted—"that I call *human nature*. Now that is sold for 40 dollars; it cost me just 6 dollars and 50 cents. Mrs. Flint will never let Mrs. Steel have the refusal; nor will the deacon learn until I call for the clock, that having once indulged in the use of superfluity, how difficult it is to give it up. And I can do without any article of luxury that I have once had, but when once obtained, it is not in *human nature* to surrender it voluntarily. Of fifteen thousand sold by myself and partners in this province, twelve thousand were left in this manner, and only ten clocks were ever returned—when we called for them they invariably bought them. We trust to *soft sawder* to get them into the house, and to *human nature* that they never come out of it."

A good story is told of Colonel M'Lane's yielding a generous "liberty of action" to the troops under his command before going into winter quarters at Valley Forge. They were suffering for provisions and clothing, and Congress had been repeatedly petitioned for that relief which it was not in their power to bestow. Under these circumstances, Col M'Lane paraded his band of *suffering* soldiers, and harangued them as follows:

"Fellow Soldiers! You're served your country faithfully and truly. We've fought hard fights together, ag'inst the enemy. You're in a bad way for comfortable clothes, that's a fact; and it makes me cry, a'most to see your feet bleeding on the frozen ground. But Congress can't help it, nor I n'ither. Now if any of you, want to return home, you may go. Let them that would like to go, step out two paces in front; *But the first man that steps out, darn my skin! if I don't shoot him as quick as I would a red coat!*" It is needless to add, that not a solitary volunteer was to be found!"—*Knickerbocker.*

The Eternal River.—We have never viewed a grander spectacle than that which the mighty stream, rolling its vast floods to the deep now presents. The Mississippi even in its mildest moods is terrible. When it pours along its dark waters beneath the gentle gleamings of a midsummer's sunset; or when its gliding ripples are burnished by the silvery effulgence of the midnight moon, it's course is still mighty—fearful—resistless; and we think of its placid surface shadowed by the forests of its banks, and it seems to us in all its majestic magnificence, only as the giant slumbering from his labors.

But when the beautiful spring time is over, and the balmy moonlit evening of summer is past, and Autmn's shadowy glory is no more—when winter broods over desolated nature, then it is that the "terrible Mississippi" assumes all its fearfulness of aspect, and we realize that we are gazing upon the mightiest stream, with but a single exception, that flows upon our globe. All then is unmingled grandeur—sublimity, magnificence. Turn your eye even now, reader, over its troubled surface, and what a spectacle of grandeur does that mighty mass of volumed waters present! The opposite shore is desolate and bleak, and cheerless—the naked banks rise steep from the rushing stream mantled with ice—the trees are leafless and drear—at intervals thro' their bare, weather beaten trunks you catch a glimpse of an ancient mound upon the smooth prairie, while far away in the blue distance, standing out against the dim eastern horizon are perceived the long line of white cliffs, or the rounded summits of the bluffs, sweeping away from the view Bloody Island, in the midst of the rushing stream, stretches out its barren, sandy shores, sad and gloomy as a grave yard! ay! a grave yard! and when the associations connected with its dark history are permitted to throng the mind, the appellation is no misnomer. A grave yard! let it bear the title—whatever our view respecting the scenes it has witnessed the name is appropriate.—*St Louis Bulletin.*

Advertisements similar to the following, from the Sun, are commonly found among the "reading matter" of the London papers:

History of a Shilling.—It will scarcely be credited that a shilling has been the means of putting thirty thousand pounds into the pockets of a gentleman, and all within a few days. The reader, no doubt, asks how? It arose as follows: A party in question was fond of dancing but possessed only an indifferent acquaintance with the figures of quadrills, etc., and with the regulations of a ballroom. In this dilemma, he purchased an excellent little volume, entitled the Ball-room Guide, published by C. Mitchell, 140 Lion court, Fleet-street, London, at the inconceivable low price of one shilling! and, at the assembly which followed, he proved so accomplished as to win the heart of a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments, and worth thirty thousand pounds. Who would be without such a treasure as this beautiful little book?

Daisy.—The word daisy is a thousand times pronounced without our adverting to the beauty of its etymology, 'the eye of day.'

Battle of the Monongahela.—The battle of the Monongahela, was fought on the 9th July, 1776 between the French and Indians on the one side and the British and Americans on the other. The British army was commanded by Gen. Braddock a brave but imprudent and obstinate man. Geo. Washington was the aid of Gen. Braddock, and at that time was twenty three years of age. It was a beautiful summer's day. The British troops were all in uniform, and moved to the sound of martial music, with all the regularity of a review. But in a short time they were surprised by the savages, and after a severe battle, were defeated and put to flight. General Braddock himself was killed; and out of eighty four officers in his army, sixty one were killed or wounded. George Washington, though engaged in the thickest of the battle, escaped unhurt. He had two horses killed under him, and four bullets passed through his garments. But he was preserved by Divine providence to be the saviour of his country. Fifteen years after the battle, and when the war was over, George Washington travelled into the Indian country to survey some unsettled lands. While exploring the wilderness a band of Indians approached, headed by a venerable chief. The aged Indian drew nigh and spoke in the following manner; "I come, said he, "to behold my great father, Washington. I am chief of the tribes which attacked in the battle of the Monongahela. My great father was then a very young man, and rode before all the war chiefs. I fired my rifle at him many times, for I was in the army of the French, and bade the young man fire their rifles at him; but the Great Spirit turned away the bullets; and I saw that my great father could not be killed in battle." This anecdote rests on the authority of Dr. Craik, who was the friend and physician of Washington, was with him in the battle of the Monongahela, and was in his company when the Indian Chief came to see him.

The Price of Fame.—It is a fatal gift: for, when possessed in its highest quality and strength what has it ever done for its votaries? What were all those great poets of whom we talk so much! what were they in their lifetime? The most miserable of their species; depressed, doubtful, obscure; or involved in petty quarrels, and petty persecutions; often unappreciated, utterly uninfluential, beggers, flatterers of men unworthy of their recognition. What a train of disgusting incidents, what a record of degrading circumstances, is the life of a great poet?" This is too true a picture: still, what does it prove, but that this earth is no home for the more spiritual part of our nature—that those destined to awaken our highest aspirations, and our tenderest sympathies are victims rather than votaries of the divine light within them? They gather from sorrow their sweetest emotions; they repeat of hope but its noblest visions; they look on nature with an ear, new love, which wins the power of making her hidden beauty visible; and they reproduce the passionate, the true and the beautiful. Alas! they themselves are not what they paint: the low want subdues the lofty will; the small and present vanity interferes with the far and glorious aim: but still it is something to have looked beyond the common sphere where they were fated to struggle. They paid in themselves the bitter penalty of not realizing their own idea; but mankind have to be thank ul for the generous legacy of thought and harmony bequeathed by those who were among earth's proscribed and miserable. Fame is bought by happiness.

Keep your temper in dispute or quarrel; as your opponent warms do you cool down. The cold hammer fashions the red-hot iron into any shape needed.

Never tell folks you can go ahead of them, but do it. It spares a great deal of talk, and helps them to save their breath to cool their broth.

Moral and Religious.

A Paradox.

"There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." This is one of those sayings which the heart is slow to believe, though appearances for a season, may be against it, yet the attentive observer of the same characters through a series of years will find it most worthy of being admitted as an established law of God's moral kingdom. The experience of thousands has confirmed the uniformity of its operations. It seems important to bring it into view at the present time, when many are liable to commit practicable mistakes and to consider themselves exonerated from the duty of giving, by the pressure of worldly circumstances. We quote the experience of Baxter, as an appropriate subject of meditation at the present time; and hope it may be so pondered, and "inwardly digested," that fruit may abound to the glory of God.

"Another help to my success was the relief which my estate enabled me to afford to the poor. The situation which I held was reckoned at near 200*l.* per annum; but there came only from eighty to ninety pounds to hand. Besides which, some years I had sixty or eighty pounds a year of the booksellers for my books, which I wrote. This little dispersed among them, much reconciled to them to the doctrine that I taught. I took the aptest of their children from the school, and sent divers of them to the universities, where for eight pounds a year, or ten at most, by the help of my friends I maintained them. In giving the little I had, I did not inquire whether they were good or bad if they asked relief; for the bad had souls and bodies that needed charity most. And this truth I will speak to the encouragement of charitable, that what little money I have had by me, I got it almost all, *I scarce know how, at* that time when I gave most, and since I have had less opportunity of giving *I have had less increase.*

Daily Family Worship.—In bringing the gospel to bear upon the moral condition of society, one of the most efficient measures would be, the promotion of family instruction and worship. This forms even of itself a mighty channel of salutary influence. A family, as constituted by God himself, is a little sanctuary, a church, over which the father is the authorized, officiating priest. Every day, a father should devote a portion of time to the spiritual and intellectual instruction of his children, and should pray for them, in their hearing, at the throne of grace. In the commencement of the marriage relation, the united couple should begin with mutual reading and prayer. The daily mutual reading of the scriptures would have a delightful effect on their own minds. The custom of presenting their infant children before the throne of God, with mutual prayers, is calculated to awaken the tenderest affections for each other. When children are able to understand, the father should devote a portion of the time allotted for worship to the particular, correct and familiar explanation of the word of God, and of their relative duties as members of his household and of society at large. The seasons of worship should not be hurried, neither should they ever be neglected.—*N. Y. Evang.*

A Comprehensive Dialogue.—The other day a fracas took place in Worcester, Mass. between two colored lads, in which one, from the "shivalrous South," stabbed the other dangerously. In consequence the following short but pithy dialogue took place, between a pro slavery man and an abolitionist, in the presence of a gathering on the occasion;

Pro.—Ah, these are the fellows you wish to set free.

Anti.—Are they all such?

Pro.—Yes all. They are brought up so.

Anti.—Is it not time they were brought up better?

The spectators felt the force of this Socratic way of reasoning, and the Pro had much the appearance of a dog running round after his tail.—*Emancipator.*

From the American Temperance Union.

Conversation in our office.—Stranger. Sir, I wish to sign the pledge.

Secretary. We are happy to hear it, sir. It is an excellent thing to abstain from all evil, and to bind ourselves to it. What is the pledge you wish to sign?

Str. Total abstinence.

Sec. From all that intoxicates?

Str. O, yes, sir. That is the only one that is good for any thing.

Sec. Have you found, sir, that *that* liquid fire which so many seek after, has been your enemy?

Str. Cannot say that exactly; but I have a foolish habit upon me; only, though, when I get among friends, and then cannot very well refuse.

Sec. Well, if you sign the pledge, you will always have a good reason for refusal; you can always say I have signed the pledge, and belong to the Temperance Society.

Str. That is it. That is what I want. I suppose you will let me have a copy of what I sign, that I may carry it with me, to know what I agree to; and, perhaps, I can get others to sign also.

Sec. Certainly. Here, you may enter your name in our book; and sign this pledge, and carry it with you; and may God help you to keep your promise until death.

This little accident occurring Monday morning as we commenced our weekly labor, showed us more than a subscription for fifty papers. A Temperance office is a city of refuge, to which

In this individual we saw an immortal mind struggling to break from the snare of the fowler. Who can tell but that mind may yet be an heir of glory!

HUSBANDRY.

From the New-York Farmer.

Comparative Value of Apples.—During the last two summers and falls, my duties called me into the apple regions of the North. The following facts were obtained in reference to the subject:—

Good eating apples are worth on an average, 25 cents a bushel. Eight bushels of apples make a barrel of cider, and twelve barrels of cider make one barrel of brandy. Brandy, at fifty cents per gallon, would give but fifteen cents per bushel. This, on an orchard of one hundred trees, in ten years, would be over one thousand dollars! No allowance is made for capital and labor connected with distilling. Take these into consideration, and the loss is much greater.

It costs no more to raise good apples, suitable for market, than to raise apples only suitable for distilling. Very often apples are worth one dollar per bushel, and the loss is immense, by turning them into brandy. I am told that at Mobile, apples are now worth $10 a barrel.

Engrafting and budding will change the character of an orchard, and more than compensate for the time and amount lost, in producing the change in ten years.

Apples make most excellent food for horses.—Several physicians, of extensive practice, in Connecticut and Massachusetts, feed their horses on apples and hay. I have never seen fatter horses or more sleek and spirited. Their hair is much more lively, and requires less grooming than that of horses fed on grain. Mr. Norton of Farmington Conn., has about the finest pair of horses I have ever seen. They are fed mainly on apples and hay. They travel very fast, and seem to have both wind and bottom. It is proper, however, to remark, that not so much grain is given to horses in the North, as is customary at the South. One thing is worth noticing; horses fed on apples do not eat as much hay as when they are fed on grain. Very sour raw apples injure the teeth of horses; but when boiled they do not. The rule of feeding is to commence with a small quantity, and gradually increase to a bushel a day for one year.

Apples are most excellent food for beeves. The fattest beef I have seen, was made so with sweet apples.

Neat's cattle will fatten mutton quicker than apples. It is necessary, or best, to cut up the apples when fed to sheep.

Hogs care nothing for corn, if they can get apples; if sweet, the apples may be given without boiling—if sour, they must be boiled. Mixed with corn meal the flesh is firmer.

Apples increase the quantity and quality of milk. At first there was a prejudice against giving apples to milch cows, because it was thought they diminished or dried up the milk. It is true, that a gorge of apples, or any other green food, will cause a fever, and dry up the milk; but given in proper quantities, the effect is quite different.

Cattle and hogs are purchased and fattened on apples, and sold to a fine profit—when to fatten them on corn would insure a loss.

Sweet apples and good eating apples are to be preferred as food for horses, sheep and cows; also for hogs; though some recommend a mixture of sour and sweet apples for hogs.

If these remarks should induce any to test their correctness by making a fair experiment, the object of my writing will be fully answered.

THOMAS P. HUNT.

Durham Cattle.—It is a matter of surprise to some of our agricultural friends, how this improved breed of cattle can be worth the high prices they are bringing throughout the country.

There are many reasons for this. First, they grow larger than our common cattle. Secondly, their flesh grows more abundantly in those parts were it is considered most superior. Thirdly, they fatten more easily than ordinary kinds. Fourthly, cows of this blood give more milk, and some think of a better quality. Fifthly, this stock arrives at maturity much earlier than the common cattle of our country.

I have been often remarked that if all the grain and hay on six or one of the common breeds eat, before they arrive at maturity, were weighed and measured, and sold, that it would be found to more than the animal would sell for, to say nothing about the time spent in feeding, or the amount of pasturage. We have no doubt that the way cattle have been managed, generally, in this state, this remark would hold good. This, then, renders it important, that every effort should be made by our stock raisers, to economize by the preparations of food, especially in this country, where such beautiful crops of roots may be produced, and where so much that may with a little attention and preparation be converted into fodder, is suffered to stand in our fields and go to waste. But more especially would it be to their advantage as soon as possible to get into a breed of cattle that will come to maturity *earlier* than those they now have.

On the account, perhaps, arises the first from the Durham cattle, more than from any other cause. They are said to come to maturity from two to three years earlier than our scrub cattle. This, we have no doubt is the fact, when they are well attended to, and the common breed receive only ordinary attention. But there is no doubt with the same care, the expense of feeding one or two winters may be saved by our farmers, if they will procure the Durham cattle, which, together with the profits arising from the other superior qualities they possess, will make the stock raising business in this state, so peculiarly adapted to that branch of husbandry, a most lucrative business.—*Indiana Farmer.*

Another Murder by an Amateur.—A Mr. Brouse was deliberately shot down, in Camp-at N. Orleans, on the night of the 12th ult. by a gambler, named Field. Brouse had given no provocation, the murderer acting only *en amateur*. So it would seem Graves is not the only amateur murderer in the country.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Feb'y 25th.

The Cilley murder excites here a degree of feeling which was never before witnessed on any occasion. Those who knew all the parties and all the circumstances can alone realize its brutal and atrocious character.

There are circumstances connected with the affair which, if truly related, go to show that Cilley was the victim of a conspiracy—that, to use the words of one of the parties, he was "doomed man!"

But, putting out of view all the circumstances preceding the meeting, there was enough that occurred on the ground to stamp the transaction as one of a most diabolical character. The official statement which, rumor says, is to be prepared by Messrs. Wise and Jones of Wisconsin, may, or may not present the facts to which I allude.

If it does not, the public ought to demand a strict and immediate investigation. If the facts stated and said to have been derived from Mr. Cilley's seconds are true, the civil authority ought to be interfered without delay; and, if they are not true, the public mind, now deeply agitated, ought to be quieted.

The current story, as given on the authority of Mr. Cilley's seconds, is that Mr Cilley declined Col. Webb's challenge on the ground that he was no gentleman, but that he accepted the challenge of Mr. Graves, as Col. Webb's representative. On the way to the field, Mr. Cilley said to his second, Mr. Jones of Wisconsin,—"I go under every disadvantage; I have no enmity to Mr. Graves; and I cannot shoot him. Mr. Jones communicated this on the ground, but it had not the effect to produce a withdrawal of the challenge. After the first and second fires, Mr Jones advanced and meeting Mr. Wise as the second of the other party, said "are you satisfied?" To which Mr. Wise replied, by demanding that Mr. Cilley should acknowledge that Colonel Webb was a gentleman. After the third fire, Mr. Jones said, "on the ground God what do you want more?" Mr. Cilley has acknowledged Mr. Graves to be a gentleman; he has disclaimed all enmity to him, and you have no right to make any further demand of him whatever." But Mr. Wise who managed the conference on the part of Mr. Graves, persisted in demanding that Mr Cilley should make an acknowledgement, under duress, that Col. Webb was a gentleman! On the *fourth* fire—(not the *third* as the Globe of last night says) Mr. Cilley fell, and Mr. Wise, was I suppose satisfied.

But the chance was Mr. Cilley's to die was, perhaps, a matter of accident, though I am led to believe that Mr Cilley did not intend to shoot Mr. Graves. But suppose it had fallen to the lot of the other party, or of both parties to fall, the principle would have been the same; and the seconds would have been equally responsible for the result.

Granting everything to have been properly conducted: according to the laws of duelling up to the first fire; after that, for the seconds to press another fire was *murder*, according to the code of honor. This is the opinion of every honorable man, including technical duellists, that has expressed an opinion on the subject. It was strictly an *etiquette duel*, and therefore, all the demands of etiquette and honor were satisfied by the first fire. There was no right, on the part of the seconds, to demand any acknowledgment from either party. To *press* the affair to a fatal result, on either side, was, therefore, premeditated murder. The circumstances demand an investigation by Congress, and by the civil authorities.

Mr. Cilley has a wife and three young children in Maine. In her quiet New England village, perhaps preparing herself and her children for Church or the Sabbath school, she little dreams that he lies here, the lifeless victim of foul conspiracy and assassination. Mr. Cilley was about thirty-two years of age, of superior talents and great moral worth.

He was descended of the best blood of the revolution. His grandfather, General Cilley, commanded a very distinguished New Hampshire Regiment, during the revolution. To morrow (*Monday*) his decease will probably be announced in the House.

The Duel.—Of the melancholly event at Washington, it is impossible to speak but in terms of bitter indignation and disgust. It is deeply dishonorable to the national legislature, and so far as we have information at the moment, to all parties engaged in the contest that has resulted so fatally. In the language of our correspondent yesterday morning, the meeting between Messrs. Graves and Cilley was an utter absurdity—even according to the strictest etiquette of the code by which chivalrous gentlemen profess to be governed in these affairs, and the conduct of the seconds on the ground was murderous. On them rests the enormity of a foul cold blooded murder! We care not under what technicalities they may attempt to entrench themselves—it is base, calculating and premeditated murder. No matter on which side the stigma may be fixed—no matter whether the seconds of the one or the other party insisted upon *firing the fourth shot*—they are homicides with malice prepense.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25th, 1839.

The murder yesterday continues to fill all hearts here. I have never seen Washington more sombre in its social aspects. The accessories are severely censured by all parties with whom I have conversed. Messrs. Wise, in behalf of Mr. Graves, and Mr. Jones of Wisconsin, in behalf of poor Cilley, are to unite it is said in a publication. The current rumor is that the latter told the former, who was chairman of the Committee of murder, on that side, that Mr. Cilley declared on the way to the field that he had no cause of enmity with Graves—that he would not shoot him, and proposed a withdrawal of the challenge.

After the first fire the overture was renewed, and after the third Jones said, "in Heaven's name what more do you want: Mr. G. acknowledges Mr. Graves a gentleman, and has no cause of war with him." But it was all in vain, because he would not recognize Webb!

The parties commenced firing at 100 paces, and continued to shorten the distance until the last shot, which was at 70 paces. Both are said to have acted with perfect coolness!

The Washington papers barely mention the murder without any particulars, or remarks. We shall know in the morning whether there is virtue enough in Congress to call the murderers to account.

Monday Evening.

Popular feeling ascribes double guilt to Wise, who would be satisfied with nothing short of a recognition of Col. Webb as a gentleman. Even duellists agree that Mr. Cilley had not every requirement of their abominable code by the first fire, and that the conduct of Mr. Wise is inexcusable.

Mr. Cilley's friends are censured for not preventing the meeting. He was near-sighted, and was besides unfortunate in the choice of the ground being a little elevated from the plain, and had to shoot against the wind with a light rifle for the distance.

The seconds, Wise and Jones, have published a full statement of the affair in the Globe, which takes up two or three columns. The Newark Daily thus speaks of it:

It abundantly establishes all that has been said of the murderous character of the transaction—the cool, merciless, and butcherlike conduct of the parties concerned.

Take the following passage from a letter in the Journal of Commerce as a specimen of the manner in which the affair was conducted.

After Mr. Jones returned the last time, from the conference with Mr. Wise, and reported his reply, Mr. Cilley said in a calm and collected tone "*they thirst for my blood!*" Mark the result:—"*Graves,*" said Wise, "*You have fired too high, aim lower.*" Graves took the advice, and Cilley fell a corpse.

Correspondence of the New-York Gazette.

In Assembly, Mr. Pierson, from the committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to raise $40,000 by tax, for the ensuing year.

The bill to incorporate the New Jersey Association for insurance, (at Crosswicks, Burlington co.) was passed.

The bill to incorporate the Trenton Gas and Insurance co. was passed.

The bill for the more equitable representation of Hunterdon county in the General Assembly, (allowing it to send four members,) was passed, 35 to 7.

The following resolution was read and laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Speaker, or any 4 members of the Legislature, or a majority of them, be authorized to convene this Legislature, when, in their opinion, the public good may require the same.

A bill for the better regulation of the banks of this state was passed, 35 to 17.

The further sup. concerning Inns and taverns, was passed, 36 to 10.

The bill from Council, to enable the owners in the Great Swamp in Morris county to drain the same, passed, 41 to 3.

The bill to incorporate the New Jersey Agricultural co. passed.

The bill to abolish the punishment of death in certain cases, making three degrees of murder—the first to be punished with death—the second with solitary imprisonment for life at hard labor—the third with imprisonment at hard labor for 20 years—passed, 42 to 4.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.

In Council, the bill making an appropriation for New Penitentiary passed.

The bill to add a member to the representatives of Hunterdon was postponed to next sitting.

The sup. to the Newark charter passed.

The bill increasing juror's pay, was disagreed to.

The bill to abolish the punishment of death in certain cases passed.

The sup. to the new county of Mercer, from assembly, passed.

The joint resolution to procure 2000 copies of Roger's Geological report, passed.

The house went into committee of the whole, on the bill to raise $40,000 by tax.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.

In Council, The bill to raise $40,000 was postponed.

In Assembly, the bill to suppress change tickets was postponed to next sitting.

The bill to raise $40,000 by tax, was passed.

A bill allowing the late trustees of the Surplus revenue $225 was passed, 40 to 5.

Both houses then went into joint meeting, and made the following among other appointments, after a number of resignations had been offered and accepted.

Richard S. Field, Attorney General.

John Moore Wurts, and Wm. L. Dayton, Justices of the Supreme Court.

Henry Wm. Green, Chancery reporter.

Mercer.

Surrogate.—Wm. P. Sherman.

Clerk—Randolph H. Sharve.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—James Wilson.

Middlesex.

Judges—Simeon Mundy, David W. Vail, Jacob Van Wickle, Peter F. Messerole.

Justices—David W. Vail, George G. Nevius, James S. Conte, John D. Service, Edgar Freeman, Thomas Potts, John Burlew, Albert Cornell, Peter Duncan.

Commissioners—David Bowne, for South Amboy; David B. Appelgate, Monroe; Elias Runyon, Samuel Smith, Piscataway.

Somerset.

Judge—John H. Voorhees.

Justices—Jacob Van Nostrand, Aaron I. Anten.

Commissioners—Noah Drake, Warren; Bergen J. Brakaw, Hillsborough; Anthon V. P. Outphin, Bedminster; Samuel K. Martin, Bridgewater.

Owing to the press of business, the day of adjournment was postponed to Friday, the 2d of March.

Thursday, March 1.

In Council, the bill to raise $40,000 was passed.

The bill establishing public schools was read a third time and passed.

Council appointed a committee of conference with a committee from the assembly in relation to the public school bill.

New Jersey Legislature

Friday, Feb. 23.

In Council.—The bill erecting two new townships out of Amwell, in Hunterdon county, to be called Delaware and Raritan was passed.

The resolution from the house authorizing the treasurer to borrow money was taken up, read a 2d and 3d time, and passed unanimously.

The sup to Mercer county, annexing a part of Montgomery, in Somerset Co. was read a third time and passed.

It was ordered that Council will be ready to go into Joint meeting, on Wednesday next.

In Assembly, The joint resolution to authorize the treasurer to borrow money to meet present demands, passed nem. con.

Mr. Pierson, from the select committee on the State Prison, reported the bill with amendments which were agreed to, and ordered engrossed.

One of the amendments provides that the cost of conviction shall be paid by the State treasurer; which was adopted, 30 to 19.

The bill to establish Delaware and Raritan townships, was passed.

The bill to create the new county of Hudson was referred to the next Legislature.

Saturday, Feb. 24.

In Assembly, the Sup. from Council, to the new county of Mercer, was taken up and passed, 27 to 14.

The joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to order 2000 copies of Prof. Rogers' Geological Survey, was passed, 39 to 9.

A sup. to the charter of the city of Newark, was passed.

Monday, Feb. 26.

In Council, several bills were reported.

The supplement to the Plainfield Mutual Assurance company was passed.

In Assembly, Mr. Pierson, from the committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to raise $40,000 by tax, for the ensuing year.

The bill to incorporate the New Jersey Association for insurance, (at Crosswicks, Burlington co.) was passed.

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The bill for the more equitable representation of Hunterdon county in the General Assembly, (allowing it to send four members,) was passed, 35 to 7.

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Thursday, March 1.

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The bill establishing public schools was read a third time and passed.

Council appointed a committee of conference with a committee from the assembly in relation to the public school bill.

In Assembly, a joint resolution was offered, in relation to the late murder of J. Cilley, requesting the principal and accessories be expelled from the house, and hereafter rendered ineligible to a seat in that body.

A resolution was adopted, requiring the laws passed at this session be published in one paper in each county.

A resolution was adopted, to pay the late governor, and treasurer, $50 each, and to the late speaker, $100, for services in apportioning the surplus revenue.

Thursday evening, Council passed the bill in relation to public schools, with important amendments.

And, Assembly agreed to the amendments of council.

Friday, March 2d.

After resolutions of thanks had been passed in both houses to the Vice President and Speaker, both houses adjourned *sine die*.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Thursday, Feb. 22d.

In Senate.—Mr. Crittenden opposed the Subtreasury scheme, in a very eloquent speech of 3 hours.

The House was occupied all day with the neutrality bill, which Mr. Wise opposed in a vehement speech, contending that our citizens had a right, and an indubitable right,—guaranteed to them by the constitution,—to go to Canada even with arms in their hands!!

Friday, Feb. 23.

In Senate, Mr. Brown spoke in favor of the sub-treasury bill, till half past four o'clock, and after an Executive session the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House, Mr. Cambreling said the committee would report a bill for the keeping and disbursing the public revenue, in the course of the ensuing week.

The neutrality bill was taken up and debated until adjournment.

Saturday, Feb. 24th.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted some time since, inquiring into the propriety of granting to each state a certain quantity of public lands, for the purpose of education.

The neutrality bill was again recommitted to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Monday, Feb. 26.

In Senate.—Mr. Williams, senator from Maine announced the death of Mr. Cilley in a very appropriate speech, highly commending his late colleague, and concluded as follows:

Of the cause and manner of his death, I forbear to speak; but allow me to say, that it is my solemn conviction that he entertained no ill will, and intended no disrespect to Mr. Graves, in any thing that occurred; and that in accepting the call, he did nothing more than he believed *independently* to avoid disgrace to himself, to his family, and to his constituents.

It was then resolved unanimously that the senate attend the funeral of the hon. Jonathan Cilley and wear crape round the left arm thirty days.

And as an additional mark of respect the senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Fairfield announced the death of his colleague. After the close of appropriate remarks, he offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this house will attend the funeral of Jonathan Cilley, deceased, late a member of this house from the State of Maine, at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of Jonathan Cilley, deceased.

Resolved, That the officers and members of this house will testify their respect for the memory of Jonathan Cilley, by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The Funeral.—The speaker called the house to order at 12 o'clock, when prayer was made by Mr. Slicer. The corpse was brought in by the committee of arrangements, with the pall-bearers, &c. The Senate, President and heads of departments then entered, the members rising to receive them, and took their seats in silence.

Mr. Slicer, chaplain of the Senate, read a chapter of the Bible, and the solemn service of the church, after which Mr. Reese, chaplain of the house, addressed the assembly in a most impressive manner. He came not to make personal reflections, for both the living and the dead had his sympathies, but he exhorted public men in the name of honor, religion and humanity to exert themselves to put a stop to the awful crime of duelling.

The procession moved to the Congressional burying ground, consisting of about 30 carriages and 700 individuals.

All felt a damning murder had been committed in cold blood of lawful reason—but the murderers themselves were not seen.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.

In Senate.—Mr. Prentiss, of Vermont, gave notice that he would to morrow introduce a bill to prohibit the giving or receiving a challenge in the district.

The bill constituting Jersey city a port of entry passed.

Mr. Davis commenced a powerful speech against the Sub-Treasury bill.

In the House, Mr. Fairfield, asked a suspension of the rules, to permit him to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the causes which led to the death of the Hon. Jonathan Cilley, late a member of this house, and the circumstances connected therewith, and to report thereon to this house.

Resolved, That said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and have leave to sit during the session of this house.

Leave was granted by a vote of 114 to 31.

After some debate, the resolutions were modified so as to add an enquiry whether there had not been a breach of privilege in the case. They were then adopted, 152 to 50.

Thursday, March 1st.

In Senate, Davis concluded his speech against

the Sub-treasury bill. His speech is highly spoken of.

In the house, the speaker announced the committee in relation to the duel.

A resolution was adopted that reporters be not admitted into the hall, without the speaker's written permission.

The bill in relation to the late U. S. Bank, from the Senate, passed.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, March 7.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The killing of Mr. Cilley at Washington seems now to be the main subject which occupies the public mind, not only where it occurred, but through the length and breadth of the land. Every tongue speaks of it in tones of abhorrence—every tongue speaks of it in tones of abhorrence—and the press, every where is doing itself honor, in uttering its deep and repeated denunciations against all concerned in the bloody transaction.—This duel is but another proof of iniquity in high places, with which the history of our country of late so rife. If even our rulers are such wicked men, what can be expected of the ruled but mobbing, lynching and murdering? And how much lower must we fall in crime, ere the civilized world can say of us, the experiment of man's governing himself has failed?

But we hope better things.—The House of Representatives have appointed a committee, by an overwhelming majority, to investigate the whole matter, and it may be, the ruffians who have disgraced this whole nation, will be expelled from the House. We are glad to see this one redeeming circumstance, and most happy are we, to notice another—The United States Supreme Court unanimously refused to attend the funeral, on the ground that the deceased fell in a duel. By that act, honored as they were before, they gained to themselves lasting honor.

In the debate preceding the adoption of the resolution appointing a committee of investigation, Mr. Cost Johnson said "it would be a delicate matter to serve on a committee of this sort!—that it would require more than ordinary nerve well braved!—that it would be necessary to be well armed!!" Indeed, and cannot American Senators deliberate and speak their minds against lawless crimes, unarmed, and without fear of their lives?—Mr. Parker, of New York, replied to him with truth and power.

The notorious Webb, editor of the Courier and Enquirer was the moving cause of all this atrocity—the fame he has obtained by his conduct, in this affair, and his own braggart and most criminal publications must sink him so very low he cannot we think in future have much influence for good or evil—the station he has so long disgraced, cannot much longer give him power—we hope he will not be able to do much more injury to his race.

We see by our exchange papers that mad dogs are at large in several parts of this state, and that cattle and sheep in abundance are destroyed by them. For the life of us we cannot see why our good Legislature did not lay a little heavier tax on dogs than they saw fit to. Year after year they destroy ten times their own value in domestic animals, and occasionally for a relish destroy a human being—and yet dogs are still permitted to continue their ravages. Not a year passes but more human lives are lost by means of dogs in this state, than all the dogs are worth, that were ever in it, to say nothing of the innumerable domestic animals yearly destroyed by them, mad or dumb. Why then should not dogs be more highly taxed.—Let those who keep them to the injury of their neighbors, be made to lessen his neighbors tax, or we should be happy if the tax were even so high as to amount to a prohibition: much better would it be for the community.

We have also too many taverns in the state, let them be taxed a little higher too. If so much money must be raised by tax, let it be laid on those things which can be spared, or on those, which, to say the least, are but of little benefit, and two good things will be done at once.

The house of Assembly in New York have at length agreed to the amendments of the Senate, in regard to small bank notes, and the bill is now a law. It suspends the operation of the restraining law for two years, and requires the banks to redeem their small notes in specie, on demand, under all circumstances.

Remarkable Temperance Society.—In the state of New Jersey, and not far from Morristown, about ten years since, a temperance society was formed having the following remarkable pledge, viz. *that no member should be allowed to drink more than half a pint of liquor a day!* The meeting at which this pledge was adopted, was large and respectable. *It* was finally, after much discussion, fixed at half a pint per day, and was considered as a great triumph—a great advance in temperance. Quere. If this was the reduction, what was the common practice? But now in that place the *tee-total* pledge is popular, and completes the victory commenced with half a pint a day ten years since.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Entire Abstinence Meeting

All persons favourable to sustaining the principle of entire Abstinence from all Intoxicating liquors, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Presbyterian Meeting House on Monday evening, 12th inst. at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested as it is proposed to organize a general society embracing that principle.

March 7th, 1838.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

MR. JAMES WATSON WEBB caps the climax of his most ruffian-like conduct by announcing, under his own signature, in his paper of this morning, that he is determined to inflict chastisement of some sort upon every respectable person who shall dare to speak of his having been bribed to support the late U. States Bank. It is probable that this threat may silence some; but I trust there are yet more who will despise it as utterly as the wretch who proclaims it ought to be despised by every honorable man. For my own part, while the proof that this atrocious braggart's services were bought and paid for by the United States Bank exists on the enduring records of the National Legislature, I, for one, shall never hesitate to speak freely my sentiments of the contemptible apostate. I am willing to acknowledge that he is (technically, etymologically,) a gentleman—that is, that his father and grandfather were respectable men, and that some few gentlemen lend him their countenance in society—but as for himself, I hold him to be one of the basest and most craven braggarts that ever disgraced the human form. If every man and woman in this community should speak their true opinion of him, it would be found that but few voices would dissent from that which I have here expressed. I say this, not because I have any desire to obtrude myself personally before the community; but because, in the face of such a defiance as that thrown out in the Courier of this morning, I deem it the duty of those who have heretofore spoken plainly of this creature's character, to show that they are not to be intimidated by his bluster from continuing freely to express their sentiments.

WM. LEGGETT.

New York March 3d 1838

The Curse of a Committee.—A story is told in private circles, as if it were true, which is something as follows. Some years ago, the ground on which the Bowery theatre stood was purchased for a methodist church. Before the bargain was legally adjusted, a committee waited upon the owner, who demanded for what purpose the ground was to be used; on being informed, he declared that they should not have it for such a purpose. They threatened to take measures which would compel him to adhere to his agreement. He declared that he should regard no expense but that it could not be used as a place of worship. The soul of the zealous methodists kindled with righteous indignation, and one of them exclaimed, *"The curse of God rest upon any building short of a church which shall ever be erected on that spot!"* Three times already has desolation marked it.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

The Anniversary of the *Congressional Temperance Society* was celebrated in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday evening. Mr. *Grundy* in the Chair. Mr. Reed, and Mr. Grundy, and Mr. Briggs, of Mass., and Mr. Buckingham, addressed the meeting. The assemblage was large, and the meeting interesting and animated.

At Mobile, on the 21st ult. it snowed, for the first time since March, 1835.

At St. Augustine, on the 10th ult. the mercury stood at 28, and the ice was half an inch thick. The orange shoots which had put out were all blighted, but young buds were bursting forth to occupy their places.

It is stated in the Houston Telegraph, that 6000 emigrants have crossed into Texas at the middle ferry on the Sabine, during the last summer and fall.

Men and manners in Texas.—The same paper has the following item, by which it would seem that the new Republic is an asylum for the unprincipled"—

A man named, W. M. Brigham was mortally wounded with a dirk by a fellow named John G. C. Quick, on the evening of Wednesday last, in a brawl which took place at a gaming table, in the Houston House, in this city. Brigham has since died. Quick is in irons. Several persons who have recognized him, state that he has committed five murders!. A fit companion for Jones with whom he is now imprisoned, and who has been charged with three murders!

A Washington letter states that the Attorney General Mr. Butler, has expressed his intention to resign. "The alleged cause, he adds, will afford a striking commentary on the purity of the times. Mr. B. is a man of a religious turn, but finding that he cannot remain without a violation of those principles, he has concluded to throw up his commission. Mr. H. D. Gilpin, the present solicitor, is spoken of as his successor."

Mammoth Tree.—Mr. John O. Miller, sailed a maple tree on his farm between this town and Westfield, a few weeks since, which after being cut and corded in 4 feet lengths, measured 992 feet—or 7 3-4 cords, independent of the brush, which consisted of four ordinary two-horse sled loads besides filling 4 waggon bodies with chips and broken limbs. This tree was planted by Mr. M.'s grandfather, about 90 years ago. It was struck by lightning about 5 years since, and again last summer, which induced Mr. M. to cut it down. It measured 4 feet through, and 10 feet body. Beat this who can.—*Elizabethtown Journal.*

Mr. Rice Garland of Louisianna, is reported to have used, in the debate on Wednesday, most unbecoming and denunciatory language towards the Chaplain, Mr. Sibley, for his reference to the murder of Cilley, in his prayer at the funeral. The Speaker in a very animated tone, called him to order, and declared that no gentleman could reply to anything said during that ceremony

ENIGMA No. XXXVIII.

Admitting the diameter of the earth to be 7920 miles; how far asunder measured on the surface, are each two of four places on the earth that are equally distant from each other; and if one be the south pole and another on the meridian of London what will be the latitude and longitude of the last three?

X.

Answer to *Enigma*, No. 38.

One and one-third solid feet.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Miron G. Olmsted, $4,00; William P. Shotwell, Esq. 3,75; Mrs. Jane A. Martin, 3,38; John Wilson, Esq. 3,00; Berry & Dunham, 4,00; Daniel Shotwell, 2,00; Benjamin Jennings, 1,00; Abijah Titus, ,75; Phineas M. French, ,75.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CUMMINS.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is now at the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr. $2 to $4.00
" Higher branches, 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course, 7.00
Collegiate Studies, 10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendance.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass. Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and integrity to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and education.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 1y

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

Is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the dec sion of the Post Master general, is an object only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
At 143 Nassau street, New York.

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservation of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, will forbid the hope for evil deed turned back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

March, 1838. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,	15	a	16	
Coffee, Cuba,	9	a	11	
" Java,	10	a	14	
Molasses,	30	a	33	
Oil, Linseed,	75	a	85	
Whale,	28	a	32	
Fish, brl.	13 00	a	14 75	
Beef, prime city,	9 50	a	9 50	
Hams, lb.	10	a	12	
Smok'd Beef,	10	a	11	
Butter,	16	a	20	
Cheese, Am.	7	a	10	
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3 75	a	4 00	
Turks Island Salt,	33	a	37	
Liverpool ground,	44	a	—	
Do. do. sack,	2 12	a	2 31	
Sugar, N. O. prime,	8	a	9	
" Hava. white,	10	a	11	
" Lump,	14	a	15	
" Loaf,	16	a	19	
Tallow, Am.	10	a	11	
TEA.—Imperial,	50	a	1 00	
Gunpowder,	50	a	1 00	
Hyson,	50	a	1 00	
Young Hyson,	32	a	80	
Hyson Skin,	22	a	45	
Souchong,	25	a	50	
Bohea,	15	a	20	
CORN EXCHANGE.				
Flour, N. Y. brl.	8 00	a	—	
Western,	8 00	a	8 62	
Philadelphia,	8 00	a	0 00	
Georgetown,	9 00	a	—	
Rye Flour,	5 25	a	00	
Indian Meal,	3 75	a	—	
Wheat, Baltic,	1 45	a	0 00	
Do. Genesee,	— —	a	— —	
Do. N. Carolina,	— —	a	— —	
Rye, N. & Md lb.	1 03	a	— —	
Corn, N. bushel,	78	a	80	
Do. South,	78	a	80	
Barley,	95	a	— —	
Oats, North.	47	a	—	

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is two acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of
Esquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'tx.
JOHN VERMULE, Executor
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 58 3m

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.
Feb. 28. 58 tf

House to Let.

A Good-sized, two-story House, situated about one mile from Plainfield, near George Wells, to Let, from the 1st of April next. Apply to
GEORGE B. VERMULE.
February 28. 58 tf.

DWELLING TO LET.

A NEW, good-sized, two-story Dwelling House and Lot, to Let, from the 1st of April, situated on Fourth Street, in this village. Apply to
LAING WEBSTER.
February 28. 58 3t*

For Sale or To Let.

A HOUSE AND LOT,

CONTAINING half an acre of ground, in the upper part of Plainfield, opposite Elijah Shotwell's boarding house, now occupied by Edgar Mount. The house is large and convenient for a large family, 2 stories high, and nearly new. For further particulars, apply to the owner, ABRAHAM LAING.
Plainfield, Feb. 13th. 56 4t*

To Let.

A House and Lot,

IN the upper part of this village, on the south side of Front st. suitable for a large family, or two small families. It has a cellar kitchen and milk room; the basement, in the first floor a front room, bed room, and entry, and on the 2nd story 3 rooms and entry. It is now occupied by Jesse Dolbear, and Mrs. Shotwell.

Apply to Elias Kirkpatrick, in Plainfield, or to the owner, JOSEPH URMSTON. Railway.
Plainfield, Feb. 13th. 56 4t*

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on book account, or notes due may have a chance to settle them, between now and the 1st of March next, with the subscriber at his old stand, or with Ayres & Bullman.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15th, 1838.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fine Beaver, Brush and Nutria Hats, Silk and hair Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce,

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
64 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.
January 31st.

TWO FARMS, For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two farms. One contains 150 acres of Wood, Meadow and Plough Land, and Buildings, situated three miles from the village of Plainfield, in Somerset county.

The other contains about 50 acres of good Plough and meadow land, with buildings, and is well watered. It is pleasantly situated, one mile from Scotch Plains, in Essex county. A further description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Indisputable titles will be given and terms made accommodating. Enquire of

NOAH DRAKE, near Plainfield.
Warren, Feb. 20th. 57 tf

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public
A New and General Assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries.
low for CASH, or country produce,
Corner of Exchange and Front streets.
Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
Plainfield, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would try to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will——ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

Half-a-dozen houses *To Rent or For Sale*

Apply to
2 ACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Jan. 17th. 53 tf

To Let.

FOUR Rooms from the 1st of April next, for one year, in the house now occupied by J. R. Dunn.

Also, one room in the basement of the same building, suitable for an office or shop.

Likewise, a small barn attached to the Premises, all which will be rented on reasonable terms, on applying to the subscribers, on the Premises. AYRES & BULLMAN.
Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE.
☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Plush, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweets, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Waggon for sale as above.
Feb. 13th. 56 tf

A Good Chance for a Hatter.

HAT SHOP, & TOOLS FOR RENT, in the Village of Somerville.

The Shop is large and well calculated for the business. *Also*, a House, suitable for a large family. For further particulars, enquire of

E. M. RANDOLPH.
Somerville, Feb 5th. On the Premises.

Fair Play!

I AM very anxious to have the settling of my own business myself, but as I am about to leave the place, I shall be under the necessity of leaving all my unsettled accounts in the hands of some person for collection,—A word to the wise is sufficient.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, Jan. 9th, 1838. 51 3m*

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.
Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

200 lbs. Flax, for sale by

BERRY & DUNHAM.
Jan. 31st, 1838. 54 tf

Notice

IS hereby given that Application will be made to the next sitting of the Legislature in February next, for an act incorporating a Mining Company, to be located near Plainfield, in the township of Warren, in the County of Somerset, with a capital of $100,000.

Dated, Dec. 20th, 1837. 48 6w

PLAINFIELD MUTUAL ASSURANCE Fire Company.

THE Members of said company are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of fifteen directors, and to transact such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at J. Thorn's hotel, on Monday, the 12th day of March next. The poll will be open to receive votes at 11 o'clock, and close at 3 o'clock. The Director's report will be read at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A proposition will be submitted to the company in relation to application to the next Legislature to so alter the charter as to admit members by paying interest in arrear for 5 or 8 years, instead of going back to the commencement of the commencement of the company.

CORNELIUS BOICE,
Feb. 28. Secretary.

Cheap Dry Goods,

At Kensett's New-Store,

131 MARKET-ST.

NEWARK.

PERSONS about making their Fall and Winter Purchases are respectfully invited to call and examine his extensive assortment. The liberal patronage the subscriber has received from all parts of the country, assures him they will be paid for their time and trouble. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cords and Fustians of every variety, at prices as low as ever before offered the public. French, English and Gro de Nap Merinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors; Merino, Rob Roy, and common Shawls; Double width English Merinos, 3s a yard, single width, 1 shilling; Canton Flannel all colors, 12½ per yd. Calicos and muslins at 6d; Paper hangings at 2 pence a yard.

☞ A penny saved is two earned, says Poor Richard. THS. KENSETT.

Nov. 8. 42 4w*

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE, Rahway

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting *with neatness and dispatch.*

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the A Saw Mill formerly owned by, Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1t

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

6tf NEW-YORK.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of B. M. PRICE

Rahway, Nov. 14. 43*

Saddle Found.

FOUND by the Subscriber about 2 weeks since, a Saddle considerably worn. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

CHARLES BROWN.

Plainfield, Feb. 21, 1838. 8? 3t

To Rent.

THREE ROOMS in the House on *the corner of* Front and Peace streets, with other privileges. Apply to MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 31st. 5 4t *f*

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel, Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Notice,

IS hereby, given that application will be made to the adjourned sitting of the Legislature of this State for an alteration of 7th section of the Charter of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company so as to admit persons as Members of Said Company.

C. BOICE, Secretary.

By order of the directors.

December 17th 1837. 47 6t

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the *instruction* of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education, In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. *Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest.* The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is giv en without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his *own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay* $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and *cheerful obedience to every rule of* the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access to all persons of the public, by either public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and *not an instance has occurred* in this section in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases yet the cause of disease (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, *and diseases occasioned by a disordered state* of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any. Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and produce a due charge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretion—to purify the blood—to equalize arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

A FARM

For Sale.

Containing about 90 *acres,*

SITUATE in the township of Warren, county of Somerset N. J. bordering on the Passaic River four and a half miles north of Plainfield. The said farm is a good convenient Dwelling House, and a large new barn inclosed *with pine and cedar.* There is a good proportion of wood and timber on said farm with excellent meadow and plough land with a variety of fruit and a never failing stream of water running near the door. This farm may be bought a bargin and the terms accommodating, any persons wishing to view or purchase the farm will call on the subscriber in Plainfield DAVID COPP.

Dec. 27th, 1837. 49 tf

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large

Assortment, For Sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts—illustrated with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, art- engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecess ors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. *The best writers in the land will* contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $6000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translation from the French, German, Italian and Spanish and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve give it variety, and render it one of the most piquan fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors. Fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictoreal embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, insidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for *a less term than one year.*

NOTICE

Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Cornelius Dunham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, hath been duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County: and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, Jr. Clerk.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Atty.*

Nov. 22. 44 3m.

WHEREAS John Vermule of Plainfield in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey did on the 23d of January 1838, executes a deed of assignment by which he conveyed all his estate to the Subscriber, of the same place, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. Now therefore said Creditors are hereby notified that unless they present their claims to the subscriber under oath or affirmation, in six months from this date according to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, they will be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate, except as provided in and by the act aforesaid.

CORNELIUS BOICE. Assignee.

January 23d, 1838.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE

PLAINFIELD

MUTUAL ASSURANCE FIRE COMPANY

WILL hold a meeting, according to adjournment, at Jacob Thorn's, on Monday, 19th of February, 1838, at 1 P. M.

CORNELIUS BOICE. Secretary.

The members of said Company are hereby notified that the interests on their notes become due *on the 4th, of March next, and they are requested* to be punctual in the payment as the money is wanting, and it is the interest of the members to pay on or before that day otherwise their Insurance is from that time void and of none effect. This should be a sufficient inducement for all to be punctual in the payment

C. BOICE, Secretary.

Feb. 12th, 1838. 5? 3t

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 12. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms at J. THOMPSON & CO.'s

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap by B. M. PRICE.

Nov. 14.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Carpenter's Tools.

A *General Assortment, for sale by*

64 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Trustum Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves,*

For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very Lowest Prices.*

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Beeswax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy. J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 41

Cooking Stoves.

J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being slack through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the stove business, we are willing to recommend the following as in our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,

Church & Stanley's Philad. patent for wood,

C. Postley's for wood; and the

Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Keisterboch cooking stoves, from Philidelphia, for coal only. These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hess's and Pleiss's make from Philidelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neetness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully *ornamented with castings. For burning coal and* heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Olmsted's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all size. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices. We will also procure any patteons we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low, and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.

Rahway, Nov. 1st. 41

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES.

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPCENAS.

Bills to let houses.

BAIL BONDS, for Constables,

EXECUTIONS,

Books.—Porter's Travels,

Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo,

Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.

Porter's Travels, 8vo.

Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.

Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.

Brambleye House, 2 vols. in one.

'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet.

Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.

Baxter's Dying thoughts.

Beauties of Locke.

Hamilton's Fables, in French, with plates.

Goldsmith's Greece.

Dodd on Death.

Life of Franklin,

Large Bibles and Testaments,—Pocket do.

Murray's small grammar.

A large lot of Toy books

Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.

Steel Pens, 6 kinds.

Engravings.

India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.

Wafers, at Wholesale.

Patterns for working Lace, a variety.

Album and Scrap Leaves.

Family Records.

Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

SEAR'S PILLS.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Ink, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great or Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be imparted by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of March next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 17th. 33 tf

Plainfield Classical Institution

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonell.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive control of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the *qualifications of the Instructors.*

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

Stoves In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves,* at the *Residence of Platt Drake, Main st,* Plainfield, next door to I. Tittsworth's currying shop, which will be sold by him for us, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 2m*

NEW CHEAP STORE,

IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beaver, ns, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Shee, tings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 5th. Rahway.

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, *Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are* Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 tf?

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangeme ts with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase *in New-York in large quantities.* He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushe; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sobriety and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty years standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 24, 1838. 8? tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1838. Number 60.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Wednesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25, and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Tuesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

Plainfield Classical Institution

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Houghton.

The French and Spanish, of Ontave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnell.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

Apriл. 6, 1837.

Cheap Dry Goods,

At Kensett's New-Store, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

PERSONS about making their Fall and Winter Purchases, are respectfully invited to call and examine his extensive assortment. The liberal patronage the subscriber has received from all parts of the country, assures him they will be paid for their time and trouble. Brown Cloth s, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cords and Fustians of every variety, at prices as low as ever before offered the public. French, English and Gro de Nap Merinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors; Merino, Rob Roy, and common Shawls; Double width *English Merinos*, 3s a yard, *single width*, 1 shilling; Canton Flannel all colors, 14 per yd. Calicos and muslins at 6d; Paper hangings at 2 pence a yard.

☞ A penny saved is two earned, says Poor Richard. THS. KENSETT.

Nov. 8. 42 4w*

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE, Rahway

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Trustum Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves,* For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very Lowest Prices.*

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Bees-wax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy. J. N. Dennison.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 41

MISCELLANEOUS.

Industry and Application.—Franklin has given you a lesson rich with salutary instruction. Toil, unremitted and zealous toil; severe, searching, and untiring thought, occupied both his mind and his body. You who have read his memoirs —and who has not?—have only to contrast your own situations with that of this persevering mechanic. Imagine yourselves the rudely dressed and ungainly boy wending his way, homeless and penny less, through the streets of Philadelphia. Look again, and how is he changed! The fineries of his greatness, arranged, and strengthened by years of painful exertion, have burst forth in all their splendor. He has called about him the elements of the storm, and made, as it were a plaything of the lightning. Kings, at the head of nations, are doing homage to his genius. The proudest and the lovliest of earth, the terrible in war, and the mighty in council, are bending like *worshippers at the shrine of his intellect.*

Romantic as this may seem, there was nothing of romance or poetry in the temperament of Franklin. He indeed sought out new paths, and looked deep into the phenomenon of nature, and the character of man—but it was no flight of his imagination that overlooked the false and limited boundary of science. It was the fixed glance of an inquisitive but disciplined mind.

Take Perkins for another example. He has acquired a high reputation in his native country, and in Europe. Yet had this man contented himself with listless activity—had he relaxed in the least from his habits of severe study and patient investigation, he would have been at this moment the very reverse of all he is,—an unregarded and indolent sojourner on the great theatre of human action. Talk of genius as you may—speak of it as unsought for, an immediate revelation of transcendant power—whatever it has been called, or whatever it may be, it is useful and glorious only in those who have struggled with passion and circumstance, and built up by slow and almost imperceptible degrees, the temple of their greatness. There may be, and is a phenomenon of mind which bursts forth at once in the full possession of power like Pallas from the brow of the infidel deity. It may flash out like a comet in the starry heaven of intellect—dazzling and flaming for a moment, but it will leave no traces of its path, no gem of light and knowledge in the horizon, over which it has hurried.

The subjoined story is doubtless the mere coinage of the brain of some crusty old bachelor. It is well told, nevertheless.

Can you keep a Secret.

"Dorothy," said Ichabod, pale and trembling, to his wife, "Dorothy, I have a secret, and if I thought you would keep it inviolable, I would not hesitate to reveal it to you; but, O, Dorothy, woman."

"Why, Ichabod, it must certainly be a secret of great importance, for you are in a woful state of agitation. You know, husband, you can place implicit confidence in your wife. Have I ever given you occasion to doubt my fidelity."

"Never, never, Dorothy, but the secret I have to communicate is one that requires more than ordinary faithfulness and prudence, to prevent you from divulging it. O, dear, I shudder when I think of it."

"Why, husband, do you know how your lips tremble and your eyes roll? What's the matter? Ichabod! you surely cannot mistrust the confidence of your wife. Come, unbosom yourself."

"May I rely on your fidelity?"

"Ichabod, you know you may."

"Well, then, we are both ruined! undone! I have committed murder!"

"Murder!"

"Yes, murder! and I have buried him at the foot of a tree in the orchard."

"Oh, awful! Ichabod. Committed murder! then, indeed, we are both ruined, and our children with us."

Ichabod left the room, and Dorothy hurried off to a neighbor's. Mrs. Prattle observed a great change in Dorothy's countenance, so great as to cause her to inquire into the occasion of it.

"Oh, Mrs. Prattle," said Dorothy, "I am the most miserable of women! I am ruined forever."

"Mercy, Dorothy, how gloomy you look.—What has turned up to make you look so dejected!" Why how you sigh, woman. Tell me the cause."

"I wish I might, Mrs. Prattle, but the occasion of my unhappiness is a secret which I am not permitted to divulge."

"O! you may tell me Dorothy. I shall never speak of it again."

"Will you promise never to reveal it to any person living?"

"You know, Dorothy, I never tell secrets."

"Well, Mrs. Prattle—I scarcely dare say it —my husband has committed murder, and buried him at the foot of a tree in the orchard! he told me of it himself. For heaven's sake don't name it to any one."

"Murder! your husband committed murder! indeed, indeed, Dorothy, you have reason to think yourself ruined! Poor thing! I pity you from the bottom of my heart!"

Dorothy went home weeping, and leaving her dough half kneaded, and her infant crying in the cradle, hastened to hold a tete-e-tate with a Mrs. Tuffail. Soon after the confab ended, the report of Ichabod's having committed murder became general, and the disclosure of the fact was traced to his wife Dorothy. Process was immediately *issued against him by a magistrate, before whom* and in the presence of a multitude of anxious spectators, he gave the following explanation.

"My object," said Ichabod, "in the course I have pursued, was to test the capability of my wife to keep a secret. I have commited murder inasmuch as I have killed a toad and buried it at the foot of a tree in my own orchard. How far my wife is capable of keeping a secret has been sufficiently proved: and, with respect to the murder those who feel any interest in it, are at liberty to inspect the body.

A Mr. John Gordon died a short time since, near Turiff, Banffshire, having attained the remarkable age of one hundred and thirty two years. All the travellers who chanced to call at the neighboring inn of Turiff were uniformly directed by the landlady, Mrs. Wallace, to the cottage of patriarch, where they would see (she used to say) the oldest man in Banffshire, "ay, or in the world." Among the visitors one day, about the close of harvest, was a young English man, who, coming up to the door of the cottage, *accosted a venerable looking man, employed in* knitting hose, with "so my old friend can you see to knit at your advanced period of life? one hundred and thirty two is truly a fine age." Deil's the note; it will be my grandfather ye're seeking—I'm only seventy three—ye'll find him round the corner of the house." On turning around the corner the stranger encountered a debilitated old man, whose whitened locks bore testimony to his having long passed the meridian of life, and whom the stranger at once concluded to be John Gordon himself. "You seem wonderfully fresh, my good sir, for so old a man; I doubt but you have experienced many vicissitudes in the course of your very long life." "What's your will sir?" inquired the person addressed, whose sense of hearing was somewhat impaired. The observation was repeated. "Oh, ye'll be wanting my father, I reckon—he's in the yard there." The stranger now entered the garden, where he at last found the venerable old man busily employed in digging potatoes, and humming the ballad of the bat's of Harlaw: "I have had some difficulty in finding you, friend, as I successively encountered your grandson and son, both of whom I mistook for you; indeed they seem as old as yourself. Your labor is rather hard for one of your age." It is (replied John,) but I am thankful that I able for's, as the laddies, puir things, are no verra stout now." The united ages of the worthy trio amounted to upwards of 300 years.—*London Examiner.*

American Sales at Auction.—The common mode of selling imported goods, by auction, in the large American cities, the most wealthy and respectable in New York. The auctioneer is frequently a partner, and takes a very short time to each lot, proceeding rapidly, never pausing, save for breath, and interspersing the biddings with observations. I have often been astonished at the melange; "Now gentlemen, lot No. 14, 2055 yards black Lowell satinet. What is bid?—will nobody give me a bid?—a bid, if you please gentlemen—20, 20, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and a half, 27, 28, 29, 30, 30, and a half—thank you sir, 30 and a half, gentlemen, 30 and a half, and a half, and a half, 31—thank you, 31 and a half—don't make a noise—and a half, I can't hear myself speak, 31 and a half, send out that woman—and a half, what does she do there?—and drive out all these boys—31 and a half—what do they want?—and a half, 31 and a half, 32, 32 and a half—one of these boys has got a dog—and a half—32 and a half—will nobody give that dog a few kicks? 32 and a half, and a half, and a half—gentlemen this is a real bargain—and a half—I know some merchants—32 and a half, gentlemen who would give any thing—and a half—for these goo s—32 gentlemen it is a shame—and a half—last time, and a half, gentlemen,—once, twice, gone. Now, gentlemen, lot No. 15. &c. All this occupies only one minute, the whole being one incessant rattle, without pause or cessation.—*English paper.*

Mineral Wealth in Virginia.—A rich vein of Iron Ore has been opened on the south side of James River, near Richmond, on the new railroad which will soon be opened from the coal pits to the river. There has also been discovered a large bed of natural coke, just below the iron ore, and which is near 17 feet in thickness. This was first discovered by those who are engaged in laying down the railroad.

Pedestrian Feat.—The L. I. Star mentions that Abraham Nostrand, of Hempstead, walked from the Brooklyn ferry, to Elders's, at Hempstead, 21 miles, on Saturday, in three hours and twenty six minutes! on a wager that he could not accomplish it in three hours and a half. When the state of the roads is considered, they being slippery with ice and snow, this travelling is certainly extraordinary.

At recent meeting of school trustees in Jersey, a candidate for the "*pedagogicy*," of the district appeared with his father, a farmer, who had spared no pains to provide his son, not only with an *adequate Architecture*, but all other requisites for the desired situation. The importance attached to the possession of a watch was not overlooked by the old gentleman; and wishing to convey a hint to the board that his hopeful offspring was furnished also with this rare recommendation, demanded of him in a loud voice, "what time it was by his new patent lever, double case, silver watch, with a steel chain and gold seal to it."

"Sixty-five minutes past eleving, daddy," replied the aspirant for academical distinction.

Moral and Religious.

Infidelity and Novels.—At a public meeting at Cincinnati, Dr. Dyng, of Philadelphia advorted to the activity and peculiar character of the infidelity of the present time. It was not the open, bloody, gross, unmasked, daring infidelity of Voltaire and his day. It was now subtle and refined —clothed in all the attractions of eloquence and taste: it came to us even in the garb of virtue and religion. The sentiment had been uttered, and found favor with many, that when vice loses its grossness, it loses half its guilt." But, said Dr. T. "never was there a sentiment more completely dug up from hell than this." He mentioned that he had long since proscribed novels from his reading, but recently when stepping on board a steamboat on the Ohio, a friend placed in his hand two volumes of Bulwer. He had leisure and perused them, and found there sanctioned adultery, duelling, and things of that kind, not openly and directly, but under peculiar circumstances; yet in such a way as to break down all the barriers of virtue. He uttered a heavy and deserved denunciation upon those professed Christians who, as book publishers, and booksellers, were deluging the community with such works—who were in effect bartering the souls of their fellow-men for money.

Prof. Stowe expressed his gratification at the turn the discussion had taken—the sentiments which had been uttered respecting infidel and licentious publications, and said of the author who had been alluded to (Bulwer,) that he deserved only to be pitied, despised and execrated, and in this light is he looked upon by good men in his own country.

From the American Temperance Union.

An Appeal to Families of Influence and Respectability, on the ordinary Use of Wine.—There is nothing, perhaps, attended with greater difficulties, than an intereference with the internal arrangements of influential and respectable families.

As a man's house is his castle, which no one *may enter, without his permission, so his table is* preeminently, his own; and no one, ordinarily, may inquire why he spreads it as he does. The rule, in general, is good, "What ever I see before you, eat, asking no question;" and, if we have ever thought it wrong to partake of meats or drinks, we have simply declined, in silence, without remark, reproof, or admonition.

Yet there are, occasionally, great interests at stake, when we may enter our neighbor's dwelling, and ask his influence. Every family was subjected to domestic discomfiture, when our fathers refused to pay the paltry tax on tea, to England; and it was a noble triumph of principle for appetite and custom, when the pleasant beverage was banished from us throughout the country.

We are in conflict with an enemy to man in all his relations. Intemperance casts a blight upon our world. No age, no rank, no sex, no condition but feels its withering touch.

Its great support, "the worm of the still," is trodden under foot; but the wine cup is nurtured among us. It is so, we are persuaded, not from any charming love of its intoxicating quality, but because father or mother, son or daughter, have an uncontrollable affection for it; but through habit and fashion. The families, to whom we now would speak, have always used wine at their chief meal, and in their evening en *tertainments; and to dispense with it would be* a strange work. It would be breaking caste. They could not brook the appearance of inhospitality. They would be charged, too, with yielding to men who have made themselves a rule for others, without either interest or reason. But will not such for a moment listen to our appeal? We know they will. Their character ensures it.

What, then, is wine, that it should daily be on your table, and constitute a part of every entertainment?

Said the voice of inspiration thousands of years ago, "*Wine is a mocker.*" "Who hath wo? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contention? Who hath wounds? They that tarry long at the *wine!* What disgraced the second father of the human family, and made him curse his children? *Wine.* What, for 5000 years, was the great cause of drunkenness in the world? *Wine.* And has its character changed since the discovery of the art of distillation? Has it not, by admixtures of brandy, become more intoxicating? more deadly in its results? Has it not, at least, 25 per cent. of alcohol; an article which you would never drink in other forms? Why then should you daily use it?

Is it healthful? Is it beautiful? Is it even pleasant? Are you not always better without it, than with it? Does it not excite and inflame? disturb healthy mental action, and purity of feeling? Is it not dangerous? Has it not ruined thousands on thousands, and may it not ruin you and your children?

We make these inquiries, not in disrespect, but to excite reflection, and lead to investigations for, I may be, you have never thought of giving a reason why you use it, or why you should abandon it.

Perhaps you say, habit has made it essential. But is it so? Are you willing to acknowledge, that habit, not principle, governs you? Or, fashion requires it? But who creates fashion? You say, your neighbor. And who creates it for your neighbor? He says you. He sets up a standard. You call it fashion, and follow it. Now set your standard be right and it will create the *correct fashion for all influenced* by you.

But what is the fashion on this subject? Very different from what it once was, in thousands of influential and reputable families. We can point to such all over the land, where wine is not tolerated. We can name hundreds of both sexes, with whom you would be proud to associate, whose presence would banish it from your table. Fashion, then, unless you look to the theatre-going, voluptuous, pleasure seeking population, does not demand it. Why, then, do you continue to use it?

Has it not had influences? Does it not fearfully retard the Temperance reformation? Does it not offend Christian brethren. Does it not lay a snare and a trap, in the way of unfortunate, miserable men, who have been reformed, and snatched as brands from the burning? Are you sure that no child of your own, or no child of a friend, will hereafter remember you as the cause of his ruin?

Perhaps your residence is near one of our distinguished schools of learning. A youth of promise brings you letters from a distant friend, asking your kind attentions to his only son. You invite him to dine. You place him with your sons and daughters, in their evening parties. The wine flows freely. He drinks. He cannot do otherwise. He may shrink from it, as that to which he is unaccustomed; which he does not need; which unfits him for study; which makes him feverish and restless; but you urge it upon him. His Temperance friends would enlist him in their ranks. But he is committed to drink wine at your table; to drink it with your son, who visited at his room; to drink it with your daughters when he mingles in their pleasure. Wonder not if that young man is ruined. We have the testimony of the professors of our colleges, that wine is the chief source of intemperance in those institutions, and the ruin of some of the finest youth of our country. Ought not this consideration to weigh with you? Have you no sons, the pride of your families? no hearts that would be broken by their adoption of destructive habits; especially when recommended to friends, in the unrighteous of whose ways you had entire confidence?

Perhaps you say, your clergymen approves of your practice, and the Bible pronounces wine a blessing. And are you certain that he does not do it, because in his private practice he declines to number himself to oppose the ways of those on whom he is so much dependent for support and happiness?—certain, that he does not wish in his heart that you would abandon it, that he might also; and that he might rise against it his own testimony? Or on the other supposition, fearful and terrible as it is, that he loves the wine when it sparkles in its cup, will you consent, as there many hospitable parishioners in whom pen, (O that hospitality were more equal than the general!) and your minister down as ignominy and death?

And when you appeal to the Bible, can you, anywhere, find it written, as with a sunbeam, *Wine is a blessing*, as it is, *Wine is a mocker!!* And if the Bible allows you to drink it, does not the Bible also allow you to let it alone? and does not God often express his high approbation of those who drink neither wine nor strong drink? Does not Paul say, "it is good, neither to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth;" and would he not, beholding the stumbling falling around us into the drunkard's grave, say, if there ever was a call for this Christian charity it is at the present moment.

We beseech you, ponder these things. You create fashion. You have influence. You will hand down a generation either to bless or curse the earth.

If as we cast an eye back some twenty years into some of the most respectable families of England, where the wine flowed freely, and the father and mother gone—gone, under the mandate, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," and now nothing remaining but profligate, drunken sons, fast wasting their fair estates, we have an argument, which must, we think, come home to your bosoms, and which you will not, cannot resist.

Remarks on the General Principles of Husbandry.—1. Whatever may be the nature of your soil, and situation of your farm, remember that there is no soil so good, but it may be exhausted, and ruined by bad tillage, and that there is none so bad, that cannot be rendered fertile by good tillage, even barren heath if it can be plentiful and swarded.

2. The true art of husbandry consists in suffering no crop upon your land, that will so far exhaust your soil, as to lessen the value of your succeeding crop, whatever profit such a crop may afford you.

3. To avoid this, suffer no one crop to grow two years successively, upon the same piece of ground, excepting grass, and buck-wheat, without the fertilizing aid of rich manures to support the strength of the soil; and even then, a change of crops will generally do best, excepting roots, carrots, and hemp.

4. Every plant derives from the earth for its growth, such properties as are peculiar to itself; by this plant, when followed successively for two or more years upon the same ground, will exhaust the soil of those properties peculiar to itself, without lessening its powers to produce some other plants; this fact is most striking in the article of flax, which will not bear to be repeated oftener than once in seven years, and is common to all crops, with the exception of those noticed in article 3.

5. To avoid this evil, arrange your farm into such divisions as will enable you to improve alike the variety of crops your lands may require, in such regular succession, as to form a routine of

9, 8, or 7 years, according to the nature, quality and condition of the ground.

6. This method will make poor land good, and good better. Try and see.

The following article from the Editor of the New York American, now at Washington, was published in that paper Febuary 29.

THE LATE DUEL AT WASHINGTON.

From the Editor.

WASHINGTON, 26th Feb. 1838.

I send the following statement for publication, to prevent Col. J. W. Webb. It is accurate, as I know in its essential particulars, in the which related to the impression and s which Col. Webb rested on the evening of Friday, 23d, and up to 10 o'clock A. M of Saturday that no meeting could take place on that day between Mr. Graves and Mr. Cilley.

"Col. Webb evinced the most resolute purpose to prevent, at any rate, and at any hazard, the destruction of Mr. Graves for himself, in the combat, and nothing but the unusual haste with which the matter seems to have been pressed to an issue, could, it is believed, have defeated the success of the interposition and that of other friends as well as of the law, to prevent the duel.

"It is not deemed necessary to give the signatures to this paper, as it might not be agreeable to the parties to see their names in print, on such an occasion. Any gentlemen, however, desiring it may see the original statement at his office.

Gadsby's Hotel.

Washington, Feb. 25, 1838.

Early in the morning of yesterd y Col Webb, of New York, called at my lodgings while I was yet in bed, and stated that on the evening preceding, Mr. Cilley, of Maine, had accepted a challenge from Mr. Graves of Kentucky, and that they were to fight at eighty paces with rifles. Col. Webb said that the proposal meeting grew out of a correspondence between Mr. Graves and Mr. Cilley, founded upon a letter from Col. Webb to Mr. Cilley asking for an explanation of certain language used on the floor of the House of Representatives, and of which letter Mr. Graves was the bearer He said that it was utterly impossible that any meeting could be permitted to take place between Messrs. Graves and Cilley until Mr. Cilley had first met him, and that he was determined to prevent a meeting upon Mr. Cilley, he then soon questions what they might; and that in pursuance of that determination, he had secured the services of ——— on the evening previous, shortly after the acceptance of Mr. Graves challenge by Mr. Cilley, and now called to ask my co-operation in the following proceeding, viz:

"That Col. Webb, accompanied by Mr. ——— and myself, properly armed, should repair to Mr. Cilley's room, with Mr. Webb, should offer Mr. Cilley the choice of two dueling pistols, with the following agreements; viz: that a word of honor that he would give Col Webb a meeting before Mr. Graves, at such place and time, and with such weapons as Mr. Cilley might prefer; and in the event of doing neither, then to expect the most summary consequences on the spot." Webb then added, "Should he refuse either to fight me at once, or give the pledge required, I shall have the alternative left me to shatter his right arm and then by force of circumstances say fresh, and considered Col. Webb bound in honor to take the course he suggested, and promptly declared my willingness to accompany him. At 10 o'clock I was informed by Col. Webb, that although he had been required on the evening previous, that Messrs. Graves and Cilley would not meet for some days, he had reason to believe that he had been unnecessarily deceived, and that the meeting would take place that day at 12 o'clock. At his request, he decisively took measures to obtain whether Mr. Cilley was at his lodgings, and finding that he was not, Col. Webb, Mr. ——— and myself, all armed, took a carriage and repaired to Bladensburg, where it was said the meeting was to take place. Before arriving at the ground, Col. Webb designated the following as the order of proceeding, to which we assented. "Arriving at the ground he would call him, and demanded by every consideration of duty towards his chivalric friend Mr. Graves; "On meeting the parties," said Col. W. "I'll approach Mr. Cilley, and tell him that this is my quarrel, and he must fight me, and if he name his rifle as my friend, I'll shoot him on the spot." We know that upon this, Messrs. Graves and Wise will interfere, and that we will be ordered off the ground but I shall tell them that we have come prepared to fight all three or perform the meeting, and that it cannot proceed without first settling with us." From our knowledge of the parties it is probable that some one of them will then raise his weapon at me, when I shall instantly shoot Cilley, and we must proceed to defend ourselves in the best way we can.

On arriving at the usual dueling ground, we discovered that the parties were not there; and after waiting half an hour, returned to the Capitol, when Col. Webb had a conversation with, and we understood, requested General Mercer to go to the civil authorities, make a formal complaint in his (Col. W's) name, and cause officers to be dispatched in every direction to discover and apprehend the parties.

We learnt at the Capitol, that the parties had only been absent about twenty minutes, and that the meeting was to take place at the old Magazine. We instantly followed in pursuit; but on arriving at the place designated, understood that the parties had not been there. We were then induced to believe that the shore of the Potomac, near the Arsenal at Greenleaf's Point, was the place of meeting, and we followed in pursuit. But here again we were foiled; and I have since understood that the place of meeting was changed to avoid interruption by Col. W. It now being after two o'clock, P. M., we returned to Gadsby's House and there awaited the result.

It is unnecessary to add what would have been the course of Col. Webb, if Mr. Graves instead of Mr. Cilley, had been injured. Suffice me to say, that the determination was sanctioned by us; and however, in fact, we explored it, we could not doubt but the same ordinary position in which he stood would have warranted the course determined upon.

(Signed)

The foregoing statement of major ——— is correct as to that which relates to myself, and to our join proceedings—or in other words, in all its parts of which I could have any knowledge, not having been present at the time major ———'s services were sought for and secured.

(Signed)

The seconds to the parties have made a statement of the affair, and pledge the word of honor that the matter will rest with their signatures. Which can never be the case as long as there is suffic- ient personal responsibility left in the community to frown upon lawless violence. Hear them;

"We considered to discharge our duties according to that code under which the parties met, regulated by magnanimous principles and the laws of humanity. Neither of us has taken the least exception to the course of the other; and we sincerely hope that here all controversy will end or may cease. We especially desire our respective friends to make no publication on the subject. None can regret the termination of the affair more than ourselves, and we hope again that the last of it will be the signatures of our names to this paper which we now affix.

"GEO. W. JONES.
HENRY A. WISE."

For the Plainfield Union.

Cedar Brook, March 7th, 1838.

Mr. Cushing;

Sir—I have copied a letter from Guy Richards, Esq. of Canada, inserted in the Cultivator, of September last, for the Union—I have done it, that the remedy recommended for the hydrophobia might be known in this vicinity, but especially, because I have been acquainted with Mr. Richards from his youth, and consider him entitled to *full* confidence.

I am yours respectfully,

D. L. Dodge.

"St. Andrews, L. C. Feb. 1836.

"Messrs. Editors—In your paper of the 20th inst I find a notice copied from the Journal of Commerce, that one of your most respectable merchants had been bitten by a mad dog; and being in possession of a certain remedy for that dreadful disease, hydrophobia, I beg leave to communicate it to you, in the hope that it can be received and applied in the case referred to, before it may be too late. The remedy can in no case do him any harm, and I have known it tried in many cases with success. I have readed here more than twenty-five years, and although canine madness is more common here than in any other country, I have never known a fat case of hydrophobia, where this has been applied. It is universally known and used among the Canadians—I am acquainted with six persons who were bitten from eight to fifteen years ago, by dogs that were afterwards proved to be mad, from the fact, that animals bitten immediately thereafter, died with every symptom of hydrophobia; but by the use of this remedy are in perfect health. I am aware that a remedy coming from such a distance, and from a stranger will not likely meet with a cordial reception; but I am induced to give it, in hope that its evident harmlessness will insure a trial. It is as follows:

"Take three spoonsful of oyster shell lime, powder it, and sift it through a piece of book muslin; to this add a sufficiency of egg to give it a consistency something like soft dough—fry it in a little fresh butter or olive oil. Let the patient eat this twice in the morning, and abstain from food or drink at least six hours. This dose repeated for three mornings in succession, is in all cases sufficient.

"As it may be satisfactory to know something of the character of the writer, I beg leave to refer you to Charles H. Castle, cashier of the City Bank, Montreal.

Yours, with respect, GUY RICHARDS."

From the Newark Daily Advertiser

To all your people, and lovers of good living.—One pound of well cooked white beans will go as far to support strength of body as three pounds of beef steak. The one will cost six cents, the other three or four shillings.

One loaf of good home baked bread will feed you as long as a leg of mutton, and an Irish potatoe is better for you than a pound of pork. The Editor is requested to republish the following list of allimentary, that you may see the relative value and expense of different articles of home subsistence. It is as follows:

100 lbs. Wheat contain	85	lbs. nutritious matter.
" Rice	80	
" Barley	83	
" Beans	91	
" Peas	93	
" Meat, average,	35	
" Potatoes	26	
" Beets	14	
" Carrots,	10	
" Cabbage	7	
" Greens	6	
" Turnips	4	

A Delicate Hint!—The Philosopher is inimitable in his mode of giving instruction. Yesterday he was trying to sell a cake of perfumed shaving soap, and a third person stepped up and interfered in the bargain, by depreciating it. The Philosopher bore with his usual meekness for several minutes, and then calmly remarked—"Stranger, I don't know how it is up what you got your boughten up, but in the town what I come from, there was two nation smart men who make consider bit of a forin just by *minding their own business.*"—The crimson suffusion that o'erspread the stranger's countenance indicated that the Philosopher's seasonable advice had sunk deep into his heart. He opened the door, and went out, and the Philosopher stroked his chin gently.

There are some folks, who think a good deal, and say but little, and they are wise folks; and there are others ages who blate right out what- ever comes uppermost, and I guess they're pretty considerable darned fools.

Fearful Dying Loss from Europe.—After a very unusual interval we have at length further intelligence from Europe. Paris papers to the 13th, and London dates to the 12th, have been received, being nine days later from the Havre than the packet. There appears to have been no positive news of a pacific complexion.

A treaty has been concluded between the French government and Greece, providing for the transportation of the mail by a line of steamboats between the two countries.

Three large buildings have been destroyed by fire viz: the Royal Exchange, in London, was burnt down on the 10th January. The Italian Opera House in Paris, and the Winter Imperial Palace in St. Petersburg are also destroyed.

The Royal Exchange was a quadrangular stone building, in the center of which was an open area where the merchants met, and around it a piazza with offices. The Bank was only separated by one street. The merchants knew most of Gaddhall. No! very few lost, but many firemen were injured, and the loss of papers and property is incalculable.

The Opera House in Paris was burnt on Sunday night the 16th Jan., about an hour after the performances had closed, and the audience retired. It was a frightful scene, and many fivers were lost.—The building was insured, and the furniture for 30,000 fr.

Important from the Canadian Frontier.

Gen. Scott arrived at Monroe, Michigan, on the 25th ult. On the 24th a party of patriots took possession of a small island on the Detroit river, on the Canada side, and the next day were dislodged by the British Batteries, and escaped to the American shore.

They were about 150 in number, and were immediately disarmed by Brig. Gen. Brady, and suffered to disperse.

A deputy marshall was in pursuit of the leader the patriot adjutant Gen. McLeod.

At the North, they had been collecting, for some time at a place near the lines in Vermont, and on the 28th ult. they passed over into Canada, under Drs. Nelson and Coe, British refugees, and encamped for the night about two miles from the lines. On the next morning upon organizing their forces, they became convinced that they could not stand against the Royal force that were marching against them. That morning, previous to disbanding they received intelligence of the defeat of McKenzie and Van Rensselaer. They therefore came to the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valor and delivered up their arms to Gen. Wool, who met them at the lines and received them, including two field pieces. The number who laid down their arms was about two hundred and fifty. The whole amount of their forces was probably about 400.

The valliant Doctors, were taken into custody by Gen. Wool.

The most of the arms and ammunition recently stolen from the N. Y. Arsenals, have been recovered by Col. Worth.

Van Rensselaer has been arrested, at the suit of the U. States, near Auburn, and put into the County Jail.

MRS. GRAVES.—The Washington Correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, states that this lady, the wife of Mr. Graves, was not aware until late in the morning that her husband was about to be engaged in a duel. It came to her knowledge by accident, when she immediately proceeded to a Magistrate and procured a bench warrant for the arrest of all the parties concerned.—She then proceeded to the Marshall, procured a carriage, and accompanied the officer in search of the combatants. The duellists, however, had gone to a secluded place across the Potomac, and Mrs. Graves, after a long search, returned in despair. Before she reached her lodgings, "the deed was done."

From the Baltimore Patriot:

We cannot so far disregard the public good, and the ends of truth, as to look upon the present tragedy, or speak of it in a party point of view or character. Neither can we be insensible to the efforts that are making in certain quarters, to give it precisely that aspect calculated for from the lamentable affair to draw some miserable temporary advantage to their party. The effort is well understood to be a moral sense of all thinking men. It cannot but tend to compromise all the advantage which might be derived from the public good by a just and candid discussion of the subject, and must even end in securing its own selfish and sinful object.

REGULAR BORES.—*Let Loungers attend to this,*—How unutterably provoking it is when one sits down at his desk or to his business to be interrupted by a regular waster a man who has a regular business of his own, but desires to interrupt others who have any, or at least from attending to it if they have. Such men know nothing of the value of time, and while away whole hours of your precious days as unceremoniously as if they supposed you were paid by the hour for listening to them.—Coughing, yawning, or even reading aloud, can have no effect on them. They journey in all with infinite complaisance and good humor, and when in despair you have ceased from all these, and submitted silently to your fate, throwing yourself back in your chair and folding your arms with a sigh, while a look of doleful resignation fixes itself upon your brow, they exclaim with a tone to signify the fit of thoughtfulness and absence of mind, which they imagine has temporarily seized you, by having you with long stories about their families, their dogs and their travels. Then after they have totally exhausted your patience, and excited you into fever, they but you adieu with an expression of regret that they have not time to remain longer. Some scheme of reform should be devised for the relief of those whose time is too precious to be thus idly wasted.—Com. *Bulletin.*

Turned about.—An English paper states that an Irish gentleman living on the line of the projected railroad proposed to let the track go through his premises, but would like to see the cars

Nothing like eating apples.

The Sixty-second Legislature of New Jersey, which adjourned on the 2d inst. 133passed acts, 10 at the First Session, and 114 at the Second. The following is a list of the most important.

For the support of the government.

To provide for an investigation of the condition of the banks of this State, &c.

Supplement to the act incorporating the N. J. Railroad and transportation co.

Making an appropriation for State Penitentiary

Joint Resolution making an appropriation for fitting up Library room.

Joint resolution respecting treasurer.

Incidental bill.

Joint resolution respecting the printing of the reports of the Supreme court.

Do. respecting the policy of the general government.

Supplement to act making lands liable to be sold for payment of debts.

Supplement to act setting off the township of Clinton, in Essex co. passed Feb. 1824.

To incorporate the Burlington Lyceum.

Further sup. to the act incorporating the N. J. Turnpike co.

Further supplement to the act incorporating the Mechanic's Insurance co.

Further supplement to the act to incorporate the Elizabethtown and Somerville railroad co.

To reduce the capital stock of the state bank at Camden.

Supp. to the act to incorporate the Hackensack and Fort Lee Turnpike co.

A sup. to the act establishing pilots for the ports of Jersey City, Newark &c.

To provide for the more equal and just representation of the several counties.

To alter and amend the charter of New Brunswick.

To facilitate the administration of justice.

Joint Resolution authorising the Secretary to subscribe for Elmer's digest.

To incorporate the Jefferson Machine Works.

To regulate the inspection of grain.

To incorporate the Belleville Academy.

Relative to alien passengers arriving in this state.

Further supplement to the act for the instruction of the indigent deaf and dumb.

To extend the charter of the charter of the Trenton bank.

Sup. to act directing the descent of real estate

Sup' to the Bridgwater Copper Mining co

To encourage the growth of silk.

Joint resolution for fitting up of a room for the reception of minerals.

To incorporate the Hoboken Land and Improvement co.

To erect a new county to be called Mercer.

To incorporate Jersey City.

Granting certain privileges to Rahway, Patterson and Orange firemen.

Joint resolution authorizing treasurer to borrow money.

To divide the township of Galloway in Atlantic.

To establish two new townships in Hunterdon, to be called Delaware and Raritan.

To authorize the Sheriffs of the Morris and Essex railroad co. to borrow money.

To authorize the sale of real estate of persons who may become paupers.

Incorporating the Bound brook mutual Fire Assurance co.

Providing for granting letters of administration of the estate of debtors residing out of this state at the time of their decease.

Sup. to the act to facilitate the administration of justice.

To incorporate the Trenton Gas and Insurance co.

Sup. to be act to incorporate the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire co.

To abolish the punishment of death in certain cases.

Making appropriations for defraying expences of completing the new prison.

For the government of the state prisons.

A supplement to the charter of Newark.

Supplementary to the act for the preservation of game, and to prevent trespassing with guns.

Sup. to the act concerning stray cattle.

To incorporate the N. J. Agricultural co.

A further supp. to the act concerning lists and taxes.

To authorize alterations and repairs in the state arsenal.

To raise the sum of $40,000 by tax.

Respecting the Clerk and Surrogate of Mercer co. city.

Joint resolutions relative to repairs of Government house.

To defray incidental charges.

To act fix on Public Schools.

Supplement to the act to ascertain the power of the Ordinary and Surrogate to regulate the jurisdiction of the Prerogative Courts and to establish an Orphans' Court, &c.

Most of the remaining acts were of a private nature.

Pocket Edition of the Big Newark Ox.—On Monday, the 5th inst. Mr Charles Matthews Son of Columbia, Chatham township, killed a fine month and six days old, which weighed as follows; Sides, 80 lbs.; the four quarters of veal, 38 lbs.; total, 431bs. The tallow was saved the fire before weighing, but competent judges admitted it would fully make up the balance of 500 lbs.—*Jerseyman.*

Custom rail clear enough indeedness.—Well, deacon, what do you think the captain says about our new burial ground?"

"Oh, I don't know, the carting's a violent character. What did he say?"

"Why, he says he will never be buried there as long as he lives."

"Oh, what an obstinate critter. Well, if God spares my life, I will, that's all."

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Friday, March 2d.

In Senate, A bill was introduced to prohibit the giving or receiving a challenge within the district to fight a duel, and for the punishment thereof, &c.

The bill was read twice, by general consent, and referred to com. on the judiciary.

Mr. Strange addressed the senate in favor of the Sub-treasury bill.

In the house, the neutrality bill passed, 130 to 45, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Cambreling reported a bill for the collecting, safe-keeping, and transfer of the public money.

Saturday, March 3d.

In Senate, Mr. Strange concluded his speech in favor of the sub-treasury bill.

In the house, the pension appropriation bill passed.

Monday, March 5th.

In Senate, Mr. Clay presented a memorial, praying Congress to establish a Great National Internal Improvement Loan company, with a capital of $100,000,000,—referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Merrick spoke against the sub-treasury bill.

In the House, the following joint resolution was offered and twice read:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution;

Congress shall have power to prohibit by law that no person shall be capable of holding or being elected to any post of profit, trust, or emolument, civil or military, legislative, executive, or judicial, under the Government of these United States, who shall here-to-fore fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issue of which may be the death of the challenger or challenged, or who shall be a second to either party, or shall in any manner aid or assist in such duel, or shall be knowingly the bearer of such challenge or acceptance; but no person shall be disqualified first by reason of his having prior to the passage of such law, fought such duel, or sent or accepted such challenge, or been accessary in such duel, or bearer of such challenge or acceptance.

Mr. Adams created some amusement by presenting the following resolution with the most perfect coolness—

Resolved That the letter and petition of John V. Brown and twelve others from Rocky Mount Friendly Association, Virginia, praying for reasons therein assigned, for the arraignment at the bar of the House, and expulsion of John Quincy Adams, a member of its House, be printed, with the names of the signers thereto, and referred to a committee of nine members and consider and report thereon, with liberty to send for persons and papers.

The letter and memorial were read at his request. The names were read, when Mr. Sergeant, of Va. remarked that he paper purported to come from his constituents, and that he believed them to be fictitious, and on his motion the whole of that was laid on the table. Among the petitions, was one from Alabama, in favor of the annexation of Texas. Mr. Adams made an effort to refer it to a committee, but it was laid on the table by a large majority.

Tuesday, March 6th

In Senate, Mr. Norvell spoke two hours in favor of the Sub treasury bill.

A bill was reported from the Judiciary committee against Dueling, and was made the order of the day for Monday next.

In the House, Cambreling presented a report on his sub-treasury bill.

Mr. Adams asked leave to present a memorial from 270 citizens, in relation to the late duel, designating by them as a most atrocious murder.

Objection being made to the reception, it was decided to receive it, 103 to 43.

It was read and referred to the committee appointed to investigate that subject.

Mr. Fairfield presented a similar memorial, referred in the same way,—ayes 107, nos not counted.

Both memorials were from Newark, and are the first that have been presented.

The rule was on the committee of the Judiciary, occasioned by the death of J. Cilley, was directed to be filled.

Wednesday, March 7.

Sub-Treasury Bill.—Three strong remonstrances were presented against it from N. York and Philadelphia. After considerable debate, the papers took to their course.

Mr. Robinson, in obedience to the instructions of the Pennsylvania legislature, moved to postpone the bill to the next session. The motion failed, yeas, 23—nays 29.

In the house, Mr. Adams made an effort to present two memorials from Mass. in relation to the late duel. The vote to suspend the rules stood 99 to 55—not two-thirds.

The appropriation bill was under discussion nearly all day.

In a trip to Washington, there is nothing so forcibly strikes the mind as the immense line of Rail Road, which connects the commercial emporium (N. York) with the capital of our republic. With the exception of the Passage between South Amboy and New York, it runs on one continuous line of Rail Road, over which, by the application of steam, you are impelled with a velocity truly astonishing. The cars on these roads are immensely large each of them being capable of seating comfortably sixty persons. They are fitted up with cushioned seats, and warmed by sheet iron stoves. You suffer no inconvenience from the severest cold, and so smooth and regular is the action, that you can read with perfect ease.—*Correspondent Journal Com.*

The present debt of Boston is $1,497,200.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, March 14.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.
Thomas Jefferson.

We have given some further accounts of the Late Washington tragedy, this week. The excitement appears to have lost none of its intensity, from the lapse of time. Meetings in relation to it have been held in several parts of the country. The transactions of Col. Webb and friends, which will be found in another column, places the affair in even a more atrocious light than before. The matter is now fairly before Congress, and it is probable that laws will be en cted to prevent the like occurrence,—and may be, to punish the offenders in this case.

How strikingly does this whole matter illustrate the importance of our having good men for our rulers and legislators. Surely they should be our examples in well doing, but how seldom are they so! Christians in general, and good men, are not careful enough, in this respect, for whom they vote. Bound in the strong chains of party, they vote without hesitation, for the man nominated by their party, even when they know him to be one of the wickedest in the land. This ought not so to be. Let our love of good order be in all cases, stronger than our love of party, and our halls of legislation will not so often be disgraced by scenes of violence and crime.

The last accounts from Florida are very favourable, as the 8th February, 110 Indians and Negroes had come in and surrendered, tired of the war, as they said, but more probably starved out, as they ethad been obliged to subsist on the palmetto root and cabbage tree, which are about the last resort. Col. Taylor had captured 600 of their cattle recently.

So it appears that this expensive and dishonourable war is about terminating at last.

We are happy to be able to state that the banks of New York have announced their determination to resume specie payments on or before the 10th of May next.

A meeting of the merchants, &c. of the city, called by J. J. Astor, Ward & King, and many others, was held in the exchange, on Thursday last, in reference to this subject, at which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That this meeting hails with great satisfaction the declaration on the part of the New York city banks of their purpose to resume specie payments on or before the 10th of May next.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the integrity of our banks, and in their ability to resume and maintain specie payments, and that to this measure it will give them our cordial and active co-operation.

Resolved, That independently of moral obligation and legislative enactment, the favorable state of foreign exchanges and the diminished liabilities both of banks and individuals, call for a prompt resumption of specie payments, and we consider such a course the surest means of equalizing ultimately our internal exchanges and of restoring general prosperity.

Resolved, That in contemplating the resumption of specie payments, we can perceive no reason to apprehend that it occasion any further contraction on the part of the banks; but, on the contrary, that the restoration of confidence, which must necessarily grow out of that measure, will lead to a gradual increase of their issues, and enable them to extend greater facilities to community.

Resolved, That regarding the general resumption of specie payments by the banks throughout *the United States* as essential to our national credit abroad, and as calculated to regulate our internal exchanges we respectfully invite the institutions of other states to a simultaneous effort to accomplish this most desirable object.

If a man don't hoe his corn, and he don't get a crop, he says 'tis all owing to the banks, and I be runs in debt, and is sued, why he says the lawyers are a curse to the country.—*Sam Slick.*

The Whig members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, have nominated *Daniel. Webster*, as their first choice, and *Henry Clay*, as their second choice, as candidates for President: but pledged themselves to abide by the decision of a National Convention.

Wheat and Flour.—Wheat is abundant at $1 per bushel, which is a shade too high, when it is considered that *flour will not command $5* per barrel in large quantities. The great quantities of flour in stores at various points, and the unusually large crop of wheat last year, added to money being very scarce, and daily growing more so;—all these causes justify the fall of that grain of every kind, flour and other produce, must yet experience a still further decline.—Indeed we are assured by intelligent farmers, that the country is full of every thing, and if our currency was better, *our market would be overflowing* with all kinds of produce.—*Pittsburg Int.*

A large meeting was held in Charleston S. C. on Tues lay last to receive the report of the delegates to the late Southern convention at Augusta. Gen Hayne and Mr. McDuffie addressed the meeting, and resolutions were adopted that it is expedient to open a direct trade with Europe. Delegates were appointed to the April Convention.

For the Plainfield Union.

In the social circle, where the cause of Temperance is made the subject of *free conversation*, nothing is more common than bitter remarks against the keepers of *tippling houses*. We speak of them in terms of unmingled censure; and having each in his turn expressed his abhorrence of the vice of dram-selling, we congratulate ourselves as the conservators of the peace and order and virtue of society.

It is by no means my purpose in this article to turn advocate of the dram-seller. His traffic is a wicked one, and his gains are the constant mementos of the sighs and the tears, the rage and the wretchedness of which he is himself the conscious but unblushing cause. Tippling-houses, (by which I mean all houses at which distilled drinks are sold to those who are better off without them) are in all cases a public nuisance. It is impossible to look otherwise than with proud contempt on the man, who, for the paltry gain made on a glass of liquor, will consent to be the means either or exciting or of cultivating in his neighbor a thirst for intoxicating drink.

But with all my abhorrence of the dram-shop, I must say that it is not the *only* thing which merits censure. The dram-shop is an Effect as well as a cause. It is the effect of the carelessness, or cupidity or misrule of parents and guardians. If the heads of families, who are in fact opposed to intemperance, would attend to their own business and perform faithfully their own duties to their respective families, such houses could not exist. They would cease for want of support. Show me a man whose sons or apprentices or journeymen frequent such houses and I will show you a man, whose domestic arrangements are either radically defective or unhappily wrong. In too many instances heads of families secure the *labor* of our youths and make provision in their own houses *only* for their *eating* and *sleeping*. Consequently the Bar-room or the Oyster-cellar is sometimes the only resort of young men, who during the intervals of work would enjoy social pleasure.

The laws that govern the human mind are as immutable as those that govern matter. They are not indeed the *same laws*;—but they are as regular and as fixed. And that man whose family governme it is at variance with the Laws of mind would not probably train boys to habits of *virtue, even if our contemptible grog-shops and* grog bars or *Orphan-factories* were annihilated. I shall close this article by remarking that as a general thing our haunts of early dissipation are frequented *only* by those youth who are either badly governed or badly provided for at their respective residences,—and that every man who sincerely desires his family to avoid these *haunts can easily prevent it. If they cannot they* are surely unfit to assume the charge of youth.

Plain Common Sense.

Minch Hang, emperor of Cochin China, has prohibited the preaching of the Christian religion in his dominions, and has ordered the arrest of the missionaries and all Europeans.

Prolific Corn.—A stalk grew the last season on the farm of Messrs. Foster Day & Son, near this town, which bore seven ears of corn, on six of which were seventeen hundred large plump grains, and on the seventh, there were about one hundred, making in all about 1,800 grains from a single seed. It is worthy of record, that this stalk from *eight rooted seed* and produced two ears of ten, two of twelve, and three of eight rooted each. Our informant says he never heard of an instance of such prolific production. Essex county goes ahead in raising good corn.—*Elizabethtown Journal.*

A Committee of the Legislature of Maine have reported a bill which repeals all existing license laws—prohibits the sale of ardent spirits in a less quantity than twenty eight gallons—provides a fine of twenty dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days and a penalty for a violation—and makes it an indictable offence to sell ardent spirit so as to produce intoxication.

The last Tennessee Legislature—moved thereto by the wasting pestilence of intemperance in the State—repealed all acts authorizing license, and made the retailing of ardent spirits a misdemeanor.

Answer to Enigma, No 39.

Distant one place from another, 109 degrees, 28 minutes, which is 7,634.4 miles on the surface.

One place being the south pole, the others will be in 19 degrees 28 minutes, north longitude,—the latitude will be, one on the meridian, *one in 120 degrees east, and one in 120 west longitude.*

X.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Ephraim W. Bryan, $5,00; Randolph Runyon, 4,00; Elias Kirkpatrick, 3,00; Dexter & Bryant, 2,50; Dennis Coles, Esq. 1,50; Daniel W. Ayres, 1,00; Samuel Stelle, 1,50.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union; and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. P. Cushing.

Mr. Editor:

Having just read "A Short Sermon from a little text," in the Newark Daily, I hasten to request of you its publication in your next. It is too good to be lost. It contains in decent language, the simple unadulterated truth. It should be committed to memory by every man, woman, and child in the wide world.

Respectfully, A Subscriber.

MARRIED.

At Woodbridge, 21st ult. Manning Pyatt, of New Durham, to Margaret Coyle, of N. York.

In Union, 28th ult. Michael M. Williams to Sarah, daughter of Job Clark.

At Westfield, 27th ult. Henry Carpenter, of Union, to Charlotte, daughter of John Miller.

DIED.

At Brooklyn, on Saturday evening last, Mr. Abel F. Randolph, son of the late Barzillai F. Randolph, aged about 35.

In Rahway, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Catharine, wife of Amos Dolbeer,

28th ult. same place, Jacob Brookfield, aged 73. Also, Daniel Shotwell, aged 71

Ducks and Geese.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few live Ducks and Geese, immediately. EZRA FAIRCHILD.
Green Brook School, Plainfield, March 14.

For Sale,

A ONE HORSE WAGGON, HORSE, AND HARNESS.

THE Horse is sound and kind, a good traveller, eight years old. The waggon is nearly new, with steel springs, and top. Apply to CHARLES JOHNSON.
March 14th. 60 tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.
William D. Cole, } Fi fa. de Bonis et Terris.
vs
James S. Vail }

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose to sale at the House of the defendant in Plainfield on Tuesday the 20th day of March inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. 1 Ingrain Carpet, 1 Mahogany Stand and Table, Side board, Window blinds, Looking glasses, Cradle, Beds and Bedding, and Furniture, bearing; Rag Carpet, 1 Rug, Clock, Glass, warmen, Tin, Stone and Iron ware &c. &c.

J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff,
Newark, March 1838.

HAY WANTED.

THE proprietor of the Hay Press at Boundbrook will pay cash for fifty tons of hay if delivered immediately, at 44 cents for 100 lbs. None but Timothy or Blue Grass will be received.
March 14, 1838. 60 tf

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office, March 14.

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of
Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'ts,
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.
Plainfield Feb. 28, 1838. 58 6m

House to Let.

A Good-sized, two-story House, situated about one mile from Plainfield, near George Wells, to Let, from the 1st of April next. Apply to GEORGE B. VERMULE.
February 28. 58 tf.

DWELLING TO LET.

A NEW, good-sized, two-story Dwelling House and Lot, to Let, from the 1st of April, situated on Fourth Street, in this village. Apply to LAING WEBSTER.
February 28. 58 3t*

For Sale or To Let.

A HOUSE AND LOT,

CONTAINING half an acre of ground, in the upper part of Plainfield, opposite Elijah Blatchley's boarding house, now occupied by Edgar Mundy. The house is large and convenient for a large family, 2 stories high, and nearly new. For further particulars, apply to the owner, ABRAHAM LAING.
Plainfield, Feb. 13th. 56 4t*

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.
January 31st.

Half-a-dozen houses
To Rent or For Sale

Apply to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Jan. 17th. 56 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street.
6m NEW-YORK.

To Let.

A House and Lot,

IN the upper part of this village, on the south side of E. Front st. suitable for a large family, or two small families. It has a cellar kitchen and milk room in the basement, on the first floor a front room, back room, and entry, and on the 2nd story 3 rooms and entry. It is now occupied by Jesse Dolbeer, and Mrs. Shotwell.

Apply to Elias Kirkpatrick, in Plainfield, or to the owner, JOSEPH URMSTON, Rahway.
Plainfield Feb. 7th, 1838. 55 tf

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located, and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the *Principal of their department*, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies. Common branches, per qr. $2 to $4.00
" " Higher branches, 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course, 7.00
Calling into Studies, 10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, but find their washing, ordinary fuel and lights. Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass. Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y., and Mrs Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an *institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New* York city,—in which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.
Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 tf

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,	15 a	16
Coffee, Cuba,	9 a	11
" Java,	10 a	14
Molasses,	30 a	33
Oil, Linseed,	75 a	85
Whale,	28 a	32
Fish, brl.	13 00 a	14 75
Beef, prime city,	9 50 a	9 50
Hams, lb.	10 a	12
Smok'd Beef,	10 a	11
Butter,	16 a	20
Cheese, Am.	7 a	10
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3 75 a	4 00
Turks Island Salt,	33 a	37
Liverpool ground,	44 a	—
Do. do. sack,	2 12 a	2 31
Sugar, N. O. prime,	6 a	9
" Havn. white,	10 a	11
" Lump,	14 a	15
" Loaf,	16 a	19
Tallow, Am.	10 a	11
TEA.—Imperial,	50 a	1 00
Gunpowder,	50 a	1 00
Hyson,	50 a	1 00
Young Hyson,	32 a	80
Hyson Skin,	22 a	45
Souchong,	25 a	50
Bohea,	15 a	20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	8 00 a	
Western,	8 00 a	8 62
Philadelphia,	8 00 a	0 00
Georgetown,	8 00 a	—
Fine Flour,	7 25 a	00
Indian Meal,	3 62 a	—
Wheat, B ltic,	1 45 a	0 00
Do. Genesee,	— a	—
Do. N. Carolina,	— a	—
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 03 a	1 07
Corn, N. bushel,	78 a	80
Do. South,	73 a	80
Barley,	95 a	—
Oats, North.	47 a	—

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, an ist od keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and bandings, Silk sewets, &c.

ACYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Waggon for sale as above.
Feb. 13th. 56 tf

Brandreth's
Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.
Feb. 28. 58 tf

STEAM POWER
Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, *Street Posts, &c.*

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columbia, of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Heavy Turning in general, warranted to be equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Plainfield, April 13 1837. 13

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in that line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Jan. 24th. 52 tf

TWO FARMS, For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two farms. One contains 150 acres of Wood, Meadow and Plough Land, and Buildings, situated three miles from the village of Plainfield, in Somerset county.

The other contains about 80 acres of good Plough and meadow land, with buildings, and is well watered. It is pleasantly situated one mile from Scotch Plains, in Essex county. A further description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Indisputable titles will be given and terms made accommodating. Enquire of

NOAH DRAKE, near Plainfield.
Warren, Feb. 20th. 57 tf

Fair Play!!

I AM very anxious to have the settling of my own business myself, but as I am about to leave the place, I shall be under the necessity of leaving all my unsettled accounts in the hands of some person for collection.—A word to the wise is sufficient. ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, Jan. 9th, 1838. 51 3m*

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Bockley's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and *For Sale, as good materials, and by experienced workmen.* EPHRAIM W. BRYANT.
Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 52 tf

200 lbs. Flax, for sale by
Jan. 31st, 1838. BERRY & DUNHAM. 54 tf

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries
low for CASH, or country produce,
Corner of Exchange and Front streets
Promises not taken
BERRY & DUNHAM.
Plainfield, January 17, 1838. 53

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on book account, or notes due may have a chance to settle them, between now and the 1st of March next, with the subscriber at Scotch Plains, or with Ayres & Bullman.

J. R. DUNN.
Plainfield, Jan. 15th, 1838.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of
DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, 5,000 of various kinds and qualities. Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys' silk Hats, Ladies' Fur and Satin Caps, of the latest style. Also, Ladies' Boots and Shoes, of various kinds and qualities. A good stock of Groceries of good quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

To Let.

FOUR Rooms from the 1st of April next, for one year, in the house now occupied by J. R. Dunn.

Also, one room in the basement of the same building, suitable for an office or shop.

Likewise, a small barn attached to the Premises,—all which will be rented on reasonable terms, on applying to the subscribers, on the Premises. AYRES & BULLMAN.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Cooking Stoves.

J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the Inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being slack through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the stove business, we are willing to recommend the following as in our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,

Church & Stanley's Philad. patent for wood,

C. Pontley's for wood; and the

Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Keisterboch cooking stoves, from Philidelphia, for coal only. These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hess's and Pleiss's make from Philidelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Olmsted's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all size, Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices. We will also procure any patterns we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low, and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.

Rahway, Nov. 1st. 41

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES.
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS.

Books.—Porter's Travels.
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo,
Bonet's Napoleon, 3 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Bromhieye House, 2 vols. in one.
'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Baxter's Dying thoughts.
Beauties of Locke.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Dodd on Death.
Life of Franklin.
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar.
A large lot of Toy books
Three Test Children, an interesting tale.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.
Steel Pens, 6 kinds.
Engravings.
India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.
Wafers, at Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.
SEAR'S PILLS.

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangement to with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushe; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 12 shillings per bushel, Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment

P. S. Ground plaster from 24 to 5 cents per bushel, less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THUMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 16. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his valuable

TAN-YARD,

Situated in the village of Plainfield, on the Main street, in about the centre of the village, being in Westfield township, Essex county.

There is in the Tan-Yard, a good carrying shop 2 stories high, 32 by 16 feet, 2 mahogany finishing tables, 1 stone scouring table, and one good stuff do in the drying loft, and a good set of tools, a good barn, 22 feet square, a good bark house, 50 by 21 feet, Gale's patent bark mill attached, beam house, stone lime house, &c. &c. Mill race running through it with water plenty for handy. Said Tan Yard is in good repair, building and and some of them new, and is one of the best stands in the state for bark, hides and skins, and in a good neighborhood for retailing leather. Any person wishing to settle himself in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon.

Also,

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite said Tanyard, 2 stories high, 18 by 36, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop, or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house, Wood house, a never failing well of water with pump in it, a variety of fruit,—every thing snug and in good repair. Also, Four Acre LOT, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, and very handy for pasture or tillage. Any person wishing to buy or rent will please call or the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Dec. 12th, 1837.

Small Fire Engine For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump. Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53tf.

NOTICE

Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, bearing and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, hath been duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, Jr. Clerk.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Atty.*

Nov. 22. 44 3m.

WHEREAS John Vermule of Plainfield in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey did on the 23d of January 1838, execute a deed of assignment by which he conveyed all his estate to the Subscriber, of the same place, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. Now therefore said Creditors are hereby notified that unless they present their claims to the subscriber under oath or affirmation, in six months from this date according to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, they will be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate, except as provided in and by the act aforesaid.

CORNELIUS BOICE,

January 23d, 1838. Assignee.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which the letters are bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its greater Durability; and its quality to resist the power used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of March next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 17th. 52tf

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (none of solid and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2. 1837. 1 tf

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty years standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 24, 1838. 53tf

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap by

Nov. 14. B. M. PRICE.

PROSPECTUS OF THE New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood —and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for pianoforte, &c. &c. &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, original and selected—comprising in the several number, including original poetry—tales and essays—humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign events, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translation from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass its illustrious predecessors, fully maintaining its eminently popular among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 Nassau street, New York.

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the principles, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its Auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known to every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for good or evil. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservation of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired

All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1833.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

Is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is entitled to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each pum. per hundred miles out of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume. No. 6.

March, 1836.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

6 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received, and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Cloaks! Cloaks! !

Cloaks manufactured and for

B. M. PRICE.

Nov. 14, Rahway.

GREEN BROOK *Family School.*

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished, without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access to all scholars of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred in his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, as there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any case. Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalize arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at the Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

A FARM For Sale.

Containing about 90 acres.

SITUATE in the township of Warren, county of Somerset N. J. bordering on the Passaic River four and a half miles north of Plainfield. On said farm is a good convenient Dwelling House, and a large new barn inclosed with pine and cedar. There is a good proportion of wood and timber on said farm with excelent medow and plough land with a variety of fruit and a never failing stream of water running near the door. This farm may be bought a bargin and the terms accommodating, any persons wishing to view or purchase the farm will call on the subscriber in Plainfield. DAVID COOK.

Dec. 27th, 1837. 49 tf

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large *Assortment, For Sale by*

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

NEW CHEAP STORE, *IN RAHWAY.*

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beaverets, Fustians, Calinces, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 5th. Rahway.

Stoves In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves,* at the *Residence of Platt Drake, Main st,* Plainfield, next door to I. Titsworth's currying shop; which will be sold by him for us, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 2m*

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 tf*

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line as above notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

Warren Township, December 28, 1836. 1t

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

6tf NEW-YORK.

Old Newspapers,

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of B. M. PRICE

Rahway, Nov. 14. 43*

To Rent.

THREE ROOMS in the House on the corner of Front and Peace streets, with baker privileges. Apply to MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 31st. 54 tf

Long lawns & Irish LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel, Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE. Rahway.

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by

B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1838. Number 61.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the road: MILTON F. COMBS Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months of said year; $2.25 if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $2.00 if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Tuesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood —and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays humorous and pathetic—critical notices—fairly and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the line arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—notices of and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

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Also, one room in the basement of the same building, suitable for an office or shop.

Likewise, a small barn attached to the Premises,—all which will be rented on reasonable terms, on applying to the subscribers, on the Premises. AYRES & BULLMAN.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

NOTICE
Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suit of Alfred Berry and Alexander Bonham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of FRANCIS GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, both debt duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Francis Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, *Jr.* Clerk.

CORNELIUS BOGERT, *Atty.*

Nov. 22. 44 3m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Portland Transcript.

The Cottage on the Cape.

BY CHARLES P. ILSLEY.

"Put the large lamp in the window, wife—it is a dismal night, and hard will it be for the poor sailor, if he has no beacon to guide him through the darkness."

"Hard, indeed, James, unless the Almighty should watch over him and guide his vessel. Terrible—terrible storm! May God have the poor sea men in his keeping!" solemnly ejaculated the woman, as she hung a large and brilliant lamp in the window of the cottage facing the sea.

"Amen, Amen!" was the hearty response of her husband.

James Richards lived on cape***. His house, a neat one story building, was situated on the furthermost part of the Cape toward the sea. He was an old sailor, and had followed the sea until he was three score years of age, when he bought this spot and built him a house. It was a dangerous part of the coast; and this was one great reason, he said, why he settled there. "For he meant to keep a bright light burning in the dark night, to light his brother tars on their way."

Richard's family consisted of nine sif, wife and two sons, the eldest thirty, and the youngest, thirty five years of age. "And smart active boys they are too," the old man would say, "as any about these parts."

The afternoon of the day on which our story opens, had been lowrey and the appearance betokened a tempest. The young men had been absent about a week on a fishing cruise. They were therefore anxiously looked for all the afternoon by their parents; more especially, as they had been out several days longer than usual.

As the day wore away and the appearance of a storm increased, the mother's fears arose proportionally; although the Father was too much of a sailor to be frightened, as he expressed himself at a black cloud. However, as the day drew near its close, and the wind began to increase, the old man became uneasy, and his eye was directed oftener than usual, seaward. The sun went down luridly in the west, and the large waves began to heave in their feathery tops. The old man left the house and proceeded to the shore. There was a smooth sandy cove which made a snug little harbor; but save this, the cape was lined with high, rugged, and shelving rocks. Mr. Richards seated himself on the highest eminence —*Broadstone*, it is called, directly on the pitch of the cape, from whence he could overlook the sea at all points.

Here, as he sat gazing off, he would mutter to himself—"I don't like that white streak in the east; it is a weather biter, and bodes no good;—and the sea there in the South looks badly skimming over the water at such a rate. It will be an ugly night this. The plague is in the boys that they don't come home—they ought to know better than to be abroad in such a night as this. Time and again, as the dusk crept on, he would rise from his seat, and throw anxious glances in bout, in hopes of detecting an approaching sail; one then he would give vent to his spleen for their absence, unveiled, in which, however, fear, as could easily be seen, rather than anger, was predominant. Darkness settled down on earth and ocean, still nothing met the eyes of the anxious watcher but the dark green waves rolling turbidly to the shore, with a sullen, fearful murmur. The wind blew furiously, and the rain came with a heavy splash to the earth. As the hour grew late and no hoary prow could be espied by, and Mr. Richards had been once or twice to the shore without any signs of their approach, their anxiety became too great for silence, and impassioned prayers were put up by the mother *for her sons's safety*: while the father in a voice slightly tattling, tried to comfort her, by saying "Fear not wife—the boys are strong, and a better boat never swam: they are well acquainted with the coast. Besides, God will have them in his keeping, and we'll not, therefore, be childless in this night. Cheer up, and put your trust in Him, at whose bidding—"peace be still"—the waves cannot harm."

Ten o'clock came and went by. The boys came not. The storm was at its height. After walking the room awhile, Mr. Richards asked his wife to prepare a lantern. "I am going, said he, in answer to his wife's inquiries, "to kindle a fire on Broadstone, if possible. Keep a good heart—trust in God, and all will be well." So saying, he left the house. It was a short time before he had a bright fire kindled on Broadstone, which threw its light far on the troubled waters. "Pray God the youngsters may see it!" the old man muttered to himself, as he heaped on the brush "He will not leave me desolate in my old age! Take me Father Almighty," dropping on his knees, and raising his arms on high, in a prayer for all—"take me but spare my children! take me, who am nothing worth—a worn out hulk, but spare my children to support their aged mother!" A naud this moment was laid on his shoulder, and a trembling voice said lastily—his will not ours be done!

"Wife, how came you here! You should not be abroad in this tempest——"

"Hark! there it is again—I was sure I heard it!"

"Heard what?" said the husband in astonishment.

"Hark—listen," said the woman, pointing her arm seaward.

Just at this moment when a bright flash was seen, and a faint report was borne on the breeze from the seaward.

"They are coming—the boys are coming," burst simultaneously from the lips of the aged pair.

"They see the light," said his wife, hurriedly —"let us heap on more wood, James,—praise God!"

"We have reason to praise Him, wife, and may He who has protected them thus far, restore them to us in safety!"

"He will—he will," said his wife, as she heaped a large quantity of brush on the fire.

As the flames shot up in the air, and were curling about in the wind, the old man and his wife seated themselves to await the approaching vessel that contained all that was dear to them. Their eyes were strained towards the cove, in the hope of seeing her in that direction; but happening to turn their eyes, they saw the little schooner dashing over the waves, right towards the rocky part of the cape. They both uttered a cry of terror. Death—inevitable death seemed the doom of those on board. Onward she came, now rising high on a towering wave, flattering on it like a frightened bird—and now plunging down into the gulf of foaming waters, as if to destruction—then slowly rising again, still struggling towards the rocks. The caged pair stood for a moment like statues gazing on the scene before them, until the little bark shot into the shade made by the cliff, and was lost to sight. The old man then put on the 'old sailor.' Bidding his wife advance to the edge of the cliff with the lantern, Mr. Richards, with the speed of one some two scores of years younger, went to the house, procured a coil of rope and a fishing line, and was back to the cliff nearly as soon as his wife.

At this place, the cliff rose perhaps forty feet. About two thirds of the way down was a shelf, projecting out three or four feet. It was here the boat came ashore.

"Husband!" said Mrs. R. wringing her hands in agony, "what can be done! Father in Heaven, counsel thou not have spared them to us!"

"Peace, wife, peace!—wouldst thou chide thy Maker! say not a word, but attend to me; it is no place to be womanish here. Now, wife, pitch your voice to its shrillest tone, above that of the wind, and see if the poor boys are alive to give an answer."

The woman did as she was bid; and bending over the cliff, screamed in a high sharp tone,—"John, Samuel! my children!"

Her voice rang shrilly above the dash of the waves and the blast of the gale.

"Quick—the light—there is hope!" said Mr. R. Immediately the lantern was lowered down by the line, and by its feeble light, the oldest son could be seen on the shelf, leaning back against the jagged rocks, looking downward.

"There is but one—it is John!" said the old man wildly, as he bent in eagerness fearfully over the edge of the cliff. "The rope, wife, the rope!" shouted he. In a second, it was lowered down, swayed to and fro by the wind. John caught it, and began preparing himself for it. But what was the old man's horror when he saw his son cast off his jacket, and grasping the end of the rope, walked to the edge of the shelf, as if to jump into the waters that foamed at his feet.

"What is he doing! he is leaping into the sea! merciful Parent! boy, boy, will you leave me childless in my old age?" shouted he, in a voice fearful with emotion, as he saw his son dive into the sea. He stood transfixed with horror. In a few minutes, John appeared on the shelf, and made signs for those above to pull the rope. The old man commenced giving directions to his wife to watch the motions of John. He soon made signs to stop hauling, and then was seen to lift the apparently lifeless body of his brother on the shelf. After examining the rope, he made signs for them to haul again. It was a sight to witness that old man by the uncertain light of the fire, the rain beating upon his grey head—straining himself to raise from the jaws of a watery grave the dark depths below—and when the body was raised to the cliff, to see the aged mother clasp it in her arms, and hear her voice thick with agony—"Samuel, my son—would to God I could have died for you!"—the wind and rain the while beating down on her uncovered head, and flinging her gray and tangled tresses to the air!

The old man's attention was now directed towards rescuing his other son who was in imminent danger, as the tide was setting in, and ere long would probably wash him off, the wind having raised it more than its usual height. He made fast the rope to a neighboring limb, and binding it over the cliff, gave directions to his son to avoid the sharp rocks that jutted out, as he attempted the perilous ascent, steadying the rope, and encouraging him the while.

"Father, your hand!" said John, breathing thickly, lifting his arm to the edge of the cliff, well nigh exhausted. At the moment he uttered these words the rope, which had worn against the sharp rocks, parted, leaving him dangling over the horrid depth below, holding by one hand to the edge of the cliff, and by the other to the tired arm of his father.

"Wife! wife!" shouted the old man, in a voice hoarse with agony; "leave the dead and attend to the living." His wife was too absorbed in grief to heed or pay no attention. "Woman!" shouted he, in a voice of despair, "will ye sacrifice the living to the dead? Will ye see your first born perish!—Quickly for my strength fails."

"What would ye my husband?" said she starting up, and seeing the situation of her husband stretched on the ground at full length, holding one arm of her son, she sprung forward, and bending down grasped the other hand, and with supernatural strength by one effort, lifted her son safe on the cliff and the tl sunk beside him with no more strength than a child. She soon recovered and the next earnest of the moment being over, their attention was turned to the younger son who laid stretched out upon the wet ground, without cause or motion, exhibiting a pale, ghastly face, as the light of the fire expiring fits occasionally flashed over it.

"He is dead, father!" said John, as he gazed wildly in his face. "It was an ugly blow the main boom gave him as we struck."

"Heaven be praised," said the father, "that we have left—and thankful am I that the waters did not devour him. Wife let us be comforted that his grave will be on the land, and that he was not fated to float on the cold caverns of the deep."

"Father—mother!" said John, who had been beside his brother, "he lives! I feel his heart beat!" And truly enough it did beat with returning life, and by midnight they were all gathered in a happy group in the front room of the cottage, congratulating each other and thanking God for their safety.

Where stood the humble cottage of James Richards, a brilliant light house now stands—and it is the "best light" on the eastern coast. Old John Richards is the keeper of it. Visit him, and he will tell you the story I have related, far better than I have done; and will show you the graves of his father and mother and will tell you he and them watched for them and made them comfortable in their old age—how, after they were dead Sam went to sea, and found after all, a grave "in the cold caverns of the deep:" and that he never lights the lamps of the light house, without thinking how anxiously he watched the fire, kindled by his father on "Broadstone," in the night of the tempest, when he was off in the boat tumbled about by the waves; and now, upon the dark and angry waves, he vowed if God spared his life he would consecrate it to him forever and ever, and try all no more—how Sam broke his vow that he made on his knees beside him; at that terrible hour—every one which the world went hard with him, until he was punished by a drowning death; of his own vow he speaks not but from appearances he has not forgotten it.

Marriage struck.—Up in one of the upper counties of this State (North Carolina) a young fellow named Ben Sykes, had courted a fair one for some years but either himself or wife could not put the question; one was full willing, but he never came to the scratch. At last she got mad, and swore she would marry Bill Patterson if he courted her again. Bill hearing of this, went, and once more put in his claim but he was a scurvy fellow in some things, and neither Mammy Dad was willing to it. So he secretly goes to R——, gets a license, and that night they made off for Gretna Squire. Their speed was happy in a degree, for in scarce two hours they met but Ben Sykes. He had got an inkling of what was going on, and when he met them, he understood how the case lay. "Sally," says he, "I have fooled with you—that's a fact and I am sorry for it. But if you still prefer me to Bill Patterson, just say so, and I will give him a thrashing, take his license, and make old Moody marry us to night." The old love was too strong for the new. Be gave Bill a thrashing, took his License and the old Squire did not so well understand how the matter stood, but made no scruples when cost him nothing, to marry the plunder to Moody's The old Squire did not so well understand how the matter stood, but made no scruples when cost him nothing, to marry the plunder to Moody's The old Squire did not so well understand how the matter stood, but made no scruples when cost him nothing, to marry the plunder to Moody's granted to another. Ben and he did not like to understand; by squibbles, but this he knew, that unless he did it, he (the squire) would "catch it" too. This hint was enough for Moody, who, without more to do, pronounced them man and wife. So says our Mountain Correspondent.—*Carolina Watchman.*

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Poetry for Farmers.

To put off till to-morrow what ought to be done to day, is bad economy.

To consider any thing done well enough, that can be better done, a bad economy.

To plough four inches deep instead of eight is bad economy.

To sow grain whole, without bolting or grinding is bad economy.

To feed hay or corn fodder, without cutting it short is not good economy.

To keep more horses than cows is not good economy.

To suffer the essence of your dung-hill to be washed away by rain is not good economy.

To omit to mix good earth and soda with your hog pen is not good economy.

To neglect to haul good soil into your hog pen is bad economy.

To permit docks, mullens and thistles to grow in your grounds, is not good economy.

To give your stock less than will keep them in a thriving condition is not good economy.

To permit your stock to pasture when the grass is very young, is bad economy.

To be in the rear of the season with your work, is bad economy.

To neglect your kitchen garden, is bad economy.

To permit your small dues to remain unpaid is bad economy.

To undertake to farm without an industrious, frugal wife, is bad economy.

To omit to read the Bible and good books on agriculture, is bad economy.

To neglect to subscribe for the "Farmer's Cabinet," and to pay for it in advance is the very worst of economy.

Moral and Religious.

Home.

O! land of rest, for thee I sigh,
When will the moment come,
When I shall lay my armor by,
And dwell with Christ at home.

No tranquil joys on earth I know—
No peaceful sheltering tomb,
This world's a wilderness of woe,
This world is no my home.

To Jesus Christ I sought for rest,
He bade me cease to mourn,
And By for succor to his breast,
And he'd conduct me home.

I would at once have quit this place
Where foes and fury come,
But ah! my passport was not seal'd,
I could not yet go home.

When by affliction sharply tried,
I vowed the gaping tomb,
Although I dread death's chilling flood,
Yet still I sigh for home.

I'm weary of wandering round and round
This vale of sin and gloom,
I long to leave the unhallowed ground,
And dwell with Christ at home.

The Three Prayer Books.—I had three prayer books," said a patriarchal minister of the gospel; "and they lasted by my side two fortnights. They were three praying mothers in Israel; one of them sat on my right hand and the other on my left, the other further along the broad aisle. I always expected to see them in the house of God, as if they were praying for a blessing on the word e they drank in the truths of the gospel with eagerness. And I felt myself strengthened by them."

Did you ever think how much good you could do by praying silently in the house of God for a blessing on the word preached? It does you good for you are not then so fastidious, and difficult to be pleased; for a spirit of prayer does you to receive the word with meekness and self-application; you make it a transaction between God and yourself.

You do others good; when the minister feels encouraged by your great attention, he is inspired to speak more energetically and feelingly. He gives you confidence and enlargement; and thus you help him to reach the hearts of others.

And more; God hears the prayer you raise, and gives the Holy spirit to apply the truth with Almighty force. Then be you a prayer book! And you will be really a preacher! for your silent voice shall be a still, small voice, calming and subduing the hearts of men. Be a prayer book—a true open prayer book—that all may read and be profited by reading.—*N. H. Observer.*

A Bad Husband Cured.—"An elderly man in my district," says the Tract Visitor, "had for many years been very intemperate, the consequences of which were strikingly apparent in the remnants and rags which occupied the place of furniture and wardrobe in the miserable garret where I often visited his heart broken wife. A loud and neglected were the only voices she received from him, who would have loved and cherished her, but for our ruinous and wicked license system—that bride of anguish, tears and blood. On a visit about five months since I found the husband at home and sober. *Now thought I is my time.* I knelt, I prayed, entreated, and at last obtained her a promise to the temperance pledge, and she felt that he had gained a victory. I then called to the verse and pray with him. He seemed expressed a desire to go to church, from which he was prevented by the want of decent apparel. He was supplied, and was seen going to the house of God with his companion. He is hopefully converted, has erected the family alter is propounded for church membership, and expects soon to sit down at the table of the Lord with his happy wife."

One hundred years ago.—Nearly a century ago, Bishop Berkly, of England, made the following protest against drunkeries of ardent spirits.

"Why should such a canker be tolerated in the midst of a state under any pretence whatever? Better by far that the whole present race of distillers were pensioners of the public, and their trade abolished by law, since all the benefits thereof put together would not balance the hundredth part of the mischief.

"If I prove the destructive effects of such spirits, both with regard to the human species and the individuals, we need not go so far as to the colonies of the savage nations of America. Plain proofs may be had nearer home. For albeit, there is in every town throughout England some tough drum drinkers, set up as the devil's decoy, as the sin in proverbs; yet the ruined health and morals, and the beggary of such numbers, evidently show that we need go no other enemy to complete our distraction than the riotous luxury of the lower end of the st. ay, and that is nation lighted up at both ends more soon be consumed."

Try to make your family temperate. Temperance is the handmaid to domestic happiness.

From the National Enquirer.

[Many thanks to the author for the following beautiful lines. We earnestly solicit further favors from the same source.—Ed. Nat. Enq.

Slavery.

America! America! boast not that thou art free,
While not around thy nation hangs the chain of slavery!
Thy spangled banner' deep is stained with injured African's blood,
While, from the soil of Southern climes, for vengeance cries to God;
The breeze that fans the Orange groves, bears on its wings a sigh,
And fertile plains are wet with tears that dim the bondman's eye.

Oh! why does nature smile so sweet, and yield her balmy breath,
O'er scenes of anguish, which surpass the bitterness of death!
Her holiest ties are severed there, and broken hearts are poured,
To make the stable not a slave—to make the white man lord!
Lord of his brother! whom the Eye of all mankind made free,
And gave the purchase of his life to seal that liberty.

Rich Planter of the gentle South, yet roast in thy wealth—
Counter and over again the slaves secured to thee by stealth!
Measure thy vast plantation bounds and feast thine eyes with gold;
Then weigh thy wealth in scales of right!—Is it the price of blood?
And know for all these things, that thou before the judgment throne
Must give account to him who hears the suffering cap. tive's groan.

Sons of America! the your's, ye of the favored North!
To fearless wield the Christian's sword, and march as champions forth!
That slavery's foul reproach be wiped from off Columbia's name:
That Southern altars rear to God, and burn with free dom's flame.
Then may the sons of Afric sit beneath their native vines
Or walk unchained the land o'er which the sun of freedom shines.

Mr. Cushing:

You will much oblige a subscriber and friend by republishing the following article from the Sunday Morning News of New York.

Yours, respectfully, A. B.

POPULAR ERRORS.

Mr. Editor. The late melancholy duel at Washington having, in some measure, revived the old charge of Colonel Webb, editor of the Courier and Enquirer, having been bribed by the United States bank, I have read the correspondence carefully, examine the report of the committee of the house of representatives of 1832, (a majority of whom were Jackson men) upon the subject. This charge, for a long time, was a favorite theme for the bar-room politician, the orator of political meetings, the newspaper press, and I am sorry to say, in several cases of grave and *honorable* (as they are styled) members of congress.—The substance of the charge, as I have always understood them, were, that James Watson Webb had no heart in opposing of the late second United States bank—had, though the columns of the Courier and Enquirer, opposed its recharter and, all of a sudden, in consequence of receiving a loan, in the shape of a bribe from the bank of $52,975, come out strenuously in its support.

Without attempting, by any system of argument of my own, to substantiate or refute the charge, I shall content myself with barely giving a plain statement of facts, as they appear in the report filed to, leaving the question of bribery, or anything dishonorable, either on the part of colonel Webb or the bank, to the decision of the candid and respectable readers of your paper.

It appears that James Watson Webb was, and had for some time been the proprietor of one of the most lucrative newspaper establishments in the United states, as at least receipts being from $75,000 to $100,000. The first article that appeared in the Courier and Enquirer, in relation to the bank, was in the month of November, 1828. This was previous to the election of Jackson, and the object was to denounce the bank—but it found its way into the columns of the Courier, during a temporary absence of colonel Webb, without his knowledge or consent.

This was followed by the first message of president Jackson, also denouncing the bank as unconstitutional, and signifying his opposition to its recharter. After this, the Courier and Enquirer being then the organ of the Jackson party in the city, several articles of like import appeared in that paper, all written by major Noah and Mr. Bennet, their resident editors of that paper, the publication of which colonel Webb considered to although they had not entirely met his approbation. He was willing, however, that the bank should occasionally be assailed, from the fact that it had been represented to him that it was interfering with the politics of the country, and was devoted to the interest of Mr. Clay.

In February, 1831, the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania, which was almost unanimous for president Jackson, passed a resolution, with great unanimity, which was decidedly in favor of the bank, and strongly recommended its recharter.—About the same time, a resolution was introduced into the legislature of the state, (but which was not acted upon during that session) disapproving its recharter. Colonel Webb went to Albany, to oppose the measure. He learned that senator Marcy, (now governor Marcy,) the secretary of state, the comptroller, Mr. Livingston, speaker of the assembly, and several other distinguished members of the Jackson party were also opposed to the resolution, for fear that its passage might produce a collision between the republicans of the state of New York and those of Pennsylvania, and also of Webb determined to advocate through the columns of his paper, a modified recharter of the bank. The Courier and Enquirer, from that time, did strenuously advocate its recharter; in consequence of which, as the editor supposed, he was not only refused his usual accommodations from the state banks in the city of New York, varying from $15,000 to $30,000, but was required to pay up what was then due those institutions. Thus situated, he applied in August following (five months after he had been advocating the recharter of the United States bank,) to Walter Bowne, then mayor of this city; and formerly one of the government directors of the bank of the United States, a high character in this city, and standing at the head of the Jackson party—and expressed a wish to obtain accommodation from the United States. Mr. Bowne gave him a letter of introduction to Mr. Biddle, president of the bank, in which he (Mr. Bowne) makes use of the following words.

"I see no objection against its application being treated as a fair business transaction."

Colonel Webb, it appears, called on Mr. Biddle, and exhibited a full statement of his affairs, showing that his paper, with reasonable facilities, afforded an annual net income of 30,000 or 40,000—upon which, and upon the strength of the letter from Mr. Bowne, the bank discounted his (Webb's) note, endorsed by M. M. Noah, for $20,000, at six months. When the note came due, $20000 were paid, and a new note was given for the balance, (18,000) payable six months from date. On the 16th of December following, another, but merely temporary accommodation, of $15,000 was granted col. Webb for six months; which note was likewise paid on the 14th of March following, being three months before it came due.

In the month of March, 1831, Silas E. Burrows a wealthy merchant of this city, obtained a loan from the bank, of $17,975, on the note of M. M. Noah, endorsed by colonel Webb. It appears from the testimony, that Noah negot ated with Burrows for this loan, for which B. was to receive and did receive, a commission of 2½ per cent.—Burrows, representing to them that he could obtain the money from his (B's) father. It further appears that both Webb and Noah supposed that Burrows did obtain the money from his father and that neither knew anything about the notes being discounted by the United States bank, till they appeared before the committee of investigation. It appears, however, that Burrows produced these notes to be discounted at the United States bank without the knowledge of either Webb or Noah; that he was understood by that institution to be a very wealthy merchant in this city; that he called to the bank that although he did not wish his name to appear in any paper not strictly mercantile, still, he would endorse these notes whenever the bank might deem it necessary for its security; and that on the second of March following, long before the committee of investigation was appointed) Burrows called at the bank and paid the notes.

The foregoing, as it is believed will be admitted by every candid person, is a true and faithful statement of all the facts in relation to the $52,975 affair—that amount, as will be perceived, was obtained at three different periods—but only $35,000 were obtained by Webb and Noah. It also appears from the same report, that loans were made to various other editors of papers, amongst whom were the editors of the Washington Telegraph, Richmond Enquirer and United States Gazette—the two first mentioned opposing the recharter of the bank, the last supporting the measure. Assuming, therefore, the ground that a loan by the bank to a friendly editor was intended as a reward for his services, we are led by the same course of reasoning to conclude that whilst that institution was rewarding its friends, it also rewarded its enemies

In conclusion, the writer will observe that he has no particular sympathy for colonel Webb, nor prejudice against him; it is well aware of the use that has been made of $52,000 and the object of the writer has been to give, as he first promised, a plain statement of facts, which he is conscious of having done and which may be summed up as follows:

Webb and Noah borrowed of the United States bank $20,000, payable ten per cent, every six months. At the expiration of the first six months $9000, or ten per cent., was paid, and a new note given for $18,000. In the mean time, they received the temporary loan of 15,000, all of which was paid at the expiration of three months, leaving Webb and Noah indebted to the bank in the sum of $18,000, $20,00, of which was the whole amount of their indebtedness, at the time the committee of investigation, or rather, C. C. Cambreleng, attempted to prove that they had received $52,000.

When Noah bought out colonel Tyler, Barrows loaned him $15,000, on his note endorsed by Webb all of which were regularly paid at maturity. These he temporarily deposited with the bank as collateral security, but shortly after took them up, and received a mortgage for them. So that, in point in fact, Webb and Noah, neither jointly nor individually, owed the bank but $ 6, 000, when they were charged with the indebtedness of $52,000—a sum which was made up by adding together all their notes, *paid and unpaid*

Mine Brook Railroad and Transportation Co. The Commissioners acting under a charter obtained at the session of the Legislature in 1835, have, we understand, completed the explored the whole route of the projected road, in company with their Engineer, Mr. L. F. Douglass; commencing in the township of Springfield, in this county and running through Baskingridge or Liberty Corner, Cross Roads, Lamington, New Germantown, &c. to Sydney, where it unites with the Somerville road and proceeds direct to the Delaware, and thence to Easton.

Mr. Douglass informs us that the route is not only practicable, but of easy grading, encountering no serious obstacle to a very direct line through to its termination. The Commissioners have authorized an immediate commencement of the instrumental examination, with a view to estimate its cost.

It is also remarked that the communication may proceed to New York, either by the Morris & Essex Railroad to Newark, thence via New Jersey Railroad; or, connect with the Springfield & Elizabeth Railroad, already chartered, to Elizabeth-Town, and thence by Steamboat, or the New Jersey Railroad.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

A Short Sermon from a Little Text.

Temperance.—II Peter 1—6.

The Gnostics in olden time believed matter to be essentially and unalterably evil. From this proposition they deduced the inference that no bodily appetite should be indulged—as a vile gratification allowed. "*Total Abstinence*" was their creed, if not their motto. Christianity, however, takes the wiser and better course of acknowledging the claims of the body as a part of divine creation; and recognizing those claims, makes provision to satisfy them. "Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with Thanksgiving."

The Gospel gives a rule which we may not transcend "Let your moderation be known unto all men." This rule is *Temperance*—" add to knowledge *Temperance*, as we understand the modern use of the blessings of Providence.

Temperance as we understand it, is opposed on the one hand to *excess* and on the other to *abstinence*. Its old nary and appropriate signification it stands opposed to *gluttony and drunkenness*. One who eats and drinks to supply his *natural* wants—partaking *moderately* of the good things in Providence, is, in the light of scripture, a *temperate man*.

Temperance is also opposed to *abstinence*." and excludes neither flesh nor wine;—that is there is no immorality in eating the use or drinking the other. "Meat commendeth us not to God—flesh—be it so. To eat *less* were *better*. But it is said that we ought to abstain, and that health would be preserved, and life prolonged, if we did. In some cases such might be the effect. But as to what we *ought or ought not* to do, I am content to take the bible as the standard.

To pass by the permission given to Noah, and the feasts of the Patriarchs, and the institution of sacrifice under the law which from their very nature implied the eating of animal food, we come to the New Testament, and to the customs of christians under the Gospel. If the Saviour wished to discourage the use of animal food, why did he say in the beautiful and affecting Parable of the Prodigal Son, "Bring hither the fatted calf and kill it, and let us *eat*!" Why did Peter see in the vision, "four footed beasts," and hear the voice, saying "rise, kill and *eat*, if flesh were not proper food? Why did the council of Apostles and Elders in Jerusalem, write to Antioch, enjoining to abstain only from "things *strangled?*" Why does Paul say to the Corinthians, whatsoever is sold in the *shambles*, that eat, asking no questions for conscience sake," if the butcher's stall was an improper place of resort for the christian? Why did he say, "I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, *lest I make my brother to offend*," if it were not lawful and proper under other circumstances to eat it, where no offence from partaking of it could be apprehended? The apostle speaks also to Timothy "of meats which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving."

Yet we conclude no sin in that differs; but we "receive" him under high authority. "Him that is weak in the faith, receive ye;" for one believeth that he may eat *all things*, and another—who is weak—eateth *herbs*. Let each observe the rule of *Temperance*, and both will be accepted.

Nor is the use of *Wine* interdicted. We refer only to the New Testament; and there find no countenance whatever, given to the doctrine of "total abstinence." except a few scattered texts also to flesh, see Romans XIV, 21. If Christ designed to condemn the use of wine, why did He make it the subject of a miracle? If he thought his followers would not drink it, why did he use it habitually himself? "John the Baptist came neither eating bread nor drinking wine; and ye say he hath a devil. The Son of man is come eating (bread) and *drinking* (wine) and ye say, behold a gluttonous man and a *wine-bibber*," (Luke VII. 33.) Why, above all, did Christ institute wine to be the sacred emblem of his own blood, to be taken by all his followers, if its use were dexterous or improper?

We are not indeed at this point, with the remark that the wine of the New Testament possessed no intoxicating qualities "Prove, says "total abstinence," that the wine intoxicates and we yield the point." But does not the proof lie on the other side? Wine has this property now; had it not *then?* Suppose we take the burden, and how do we stand? "New wine" was put into "new bottles," and not into old ones, lest they should burst. Why? Manifestly because of the fermentation; and who does not know that fermentation is one of the principal agents in the production of alcohol? But St. Paul who advised Timothy to take all the wine (some) also tells Ephesians to be not *drunk* with wine." Why so? The fact is, that wine is wine—all the world over. As the juice of the Grape, fermented as it must be by, e especially in warm climates, such as that of Judea, it must have an intoxicating power.

We take it then as an incontrovertible fact that scripture countenances the use of wine. And that the tee-totalers" are wise "above what is written." A Believer in the Gospel will scarcely subscribe to this modern Reformation when he remembers that he is to drink "new wine" with Christ in the kingdom of his Father.

The scripture rule here, as with Eating, is Temperance. Neither excess, nor abstinence. With the blessings of Providence we have received judgement and conscience to regulate our appetites.

"It is curious to observe that the word "abstinence" occurs only once in the Bible, viz; where Daniel and the seven with him were superseded upon the Island of Mediterranean That little company is fear for their lives, was the first "total abstinence society"—since the Christian era. It was dissolved by St. Paul; see 33d verse.

The Times and Commercial Intelligencer is the title of a new large morning paper, issued in New York under the auspices of the Conservative portion of the Jackson party—Mr. N. T. Eldredge, proprietor.

Gen. W. Clinton, Esq. (son of the late Gov. Clinton,) has been appointed collector of the port of Buffalo.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Improvement of a short Sermon

I am uncertain what the aims of the writer of "a short sermon on a little text," may be. Nor was I any more willing to be sure of the design of a strange "Scripturalis," who appeared a year a go on the same subject. But I am sure of another thing. Intemperate persons are extremely pleased with both, and the friends of suffering men are grieved. And if such a consideration will afford the writers pleasure, they have the means of being very happy.

I hope the last writer will call to mind, that in "olden times" there were other classes and sects of philosophers, besides the "Gnostics"; who were so called, because they either did, or were supposed to, know much. Your writer evidently desires not to be reckoned in this class. And so he may set his heart at rest. No body has the least suspicion of him. At least from his "short sermon.

And I beg he will look over his sermon and then review the principles of the Epicureans of old and decide whether he does not belong to this class. For it will be an enormous retribution, if he should be expelled from both. This will be the worst for him, because he must know that he has little prospect of being reckoned among Interpreters of the bible, taking his sermon, as evidence. And when the effects of his views, and manner of treating the subject of Temperance, are considered, he is in no danger of being among the benefactors of our race. For the whole drift of his sermon is to make men indulgent, and intemperate—And this plain tendency has given me a good thought, viz. The people of this country become or becoming, so abstemious, as to commit more sin, and bring more misery and ruin on us, than Intemperance has done. And so we must have a preacher to persuade people to their *cups* and their *Epicurean indulgences.*

His high and grave position is that religion takes *a high and wise course*, "to recognise all the claims of the body as a part of divine creation. And does this prove that our bodies demand intoxicating drinks to nourish their strength and prese rve their health? And does the mind and moral powers demand that "good creature," to keep them in safe, and regular exercise? And are those persons the most healthful, and intellectual, and moral, who use wine, &c. &c. habitually? And do those members of our churches sustain the best character, and enjoy the firmest health, who are *temperate* upon the principles of this "short sermon?"

I would advise this Preacher to be a little better acquainted with the state of his Congregation before he preaches another Sermon. PHILO.

Silk Culture in Monmouth County—We are glad to learn the enterprising farmers of Monmouth county, in this state, are embarking extensively in the culture of silk worms. The Enquirer, (published at Freehold,) tells us that large numbers of the *morus multicaulus*, which were introduced last spring, have done remark ably well and multiplied beyond all expectation. The demand for trees and cuttings is very great, and many are now engaged in the business. A large building is to be put up in Freehold this season by an enterprising citizen, as a nursery. Ere long we may expect to see Jersey girls in Jersey silk.

Capture of 400 Indians.—An officer of the army who arrived at St. Augustine, the 23d ult. from the interior brought intelligence of the capture of about 400 Indian warriors, in two bodies about 20 miles from fort Bassinger, in a northeasterly direction, by Gen. Jessup. It is said the first party were captured by the army and they acted as guides, which led to the capture of the second. After their capture they requested permission to go out and bring in their families, which Gen. Jessup refused, but suffered a few only to go out for that purpose.

The report came from Tampa, and was confirmed by express from Fort Melion at Picolata.

A Hard Hit.—"If I were so unlucky," said an officer, "as to have a stupid son, I would certainly, by all means, make him a parson." A clergyman, who was in the company, calmly replied, "You think differ tly, Sir, from your father."

Among the competitors for the site of the proposed National Foundry, is the Monmouth Purchase Company; which, we understand, has offered to the general government a suitable location for the establishment, on its lands in Monmouth County. Proper measures have been taken to make known to the government the merits of this application. In the proceedings of the New Jersey Legislature, Feb. 23d, we notice an allusion to the subject, as follows:

Mr. Dayton presented a communication from the Monmouth Purchase Co, setting forth the advantages afforded by the County of Monmouth, for a National Foundry, and presented a Resolution (concurrently that our Representatives in Congress, be requested to use their exertions to procure the establishment in this State of a National Foundry, and Dry Duck. Agreed to.

New York Elections.

Power Van Buren paper.

"Great Reaction."—The local elections in the State of New York, continue to come in gloriously for the cause of democracy We have returns from 75 to 86; in 80 of which the democratic gain has been large since the election last fall. In 4 towns where gave a majority for the whigs last fall, now give from 50 to 100 or more majority the other way. In one town we perceive the gain 248 since last fall. Whiggery will be prostrated at the next great trial.—*Republican Farmer.*

From a Whig paper.

The local town elections in New York show a great increase of the opposition to the Regency. Towns and counties heretofore devoted to the Regency, have now indignantly spurned Locofocoism. Seneharie, Otsego, Oswego Chenango and Jefferson counties have each elected Whig supervisors for the first time.—*Newark Daily.*

Be saving of time. Remember that time is the stuff that life is made of.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Thursday, March 8.

Nothing of importance was done in either house. On Friday, in Senate, the pension appropriation bill, which passed the house some days since, was read a third time and passed.

In the house, Mr. Randolph, of N. J. spoke at length in opposition to the bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton. The house adjourned without coming to a vote.

On Saturday, 10th, there was a very interesting skirmish in the Senate, and nearly all the house was there. Mr. Calhoun spoke near two hours on the sub-treasury bill, chiefly in reply to Mr. Clay, and in defence of his own political course and consistency.

Mr. Clay promptly met the expectations of the united audience, in his response. The Alexandria Gazette thus speaks of it:

War of the Giants.—Saturday last was a *great day* in the Senate of the U. S. At an early hour, the Senate Chamber was crowded to overflowing, the galleries, lobbies and entrances being filled with anxious spectators. Nor were the expectations of the public unappointed. It was our good fortune to be present, and we think we but speak the sentiments of all that multitude when we say that a finer intellectual treat was never enjoyed.

Mr. Calhoun's defence of himself, and his political course, was most able and ingenious, and this reterie upon Mr. Clay managed with great skill and address.—Mr. Clay's rejoinder, as an impromptu effort, was unequalled. He gave his audience, in that clear, silver voice of his, the tones of which are sometimes as melodious almost as music, a specimen of off hand argument, adorned with all the graces of eloquence, wit, and humor, when distinguishes him above all other orators in the country. He renewed his attacks and sustained them—he triumphed in them.

On Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Wenner spoke in opposition to the Sub-treasury bill. Of his speech the National Intelligencer says:

Mr. Webster concluded yesterday, in the Senate, his great speech—we may say the greatest of all his speeches—on the Constitution and the Union, their origin, powers, and obligations. The solemnity and eloquence of his close were impressive and soul-stirring as his argument has been transcendent and unanswerable. In saying thus much of the extraordinary speech, there is not one of the crowded audience which it addressed, who will deem the praise too high; nor one to his distinguished peers, however eminent, who will consider it as derogating from his own just claims to distinction as a statesman or an orator.

Mr. Legare of S. C. said in reference to this speech:

Mr. Webster is the greatest speaker of the world—I have seen all the prominent statesmen in England, the debaters in France, and elsewhere in Europe, but take him all in all Mr. Webster has no equal in the or any other country."

On Monday, several petitions against duelling were presented, in both houses.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, March 21.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

The citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity are invited to attend a meeting at Jacob Thorn's Long room, on Thursday evening next at early candle light, with a view to aid in concerting measures to ensure the completion of the said road as far as this village the ensuing season.—Several gentlemen from Elizabethtown and Somerville are expected, who will give all necessary information and explanation. The great importance of the object, it is hoped, will ensure a general attendance.

The "Short Sermon on a little text," from the Newark Daily Advertiser, the insertion of which was requested by a "Subscriber," will be found in our columns. The answer to that article, or "Improvement of a Short Sermon," will also be found in our paper, inserted at the request of those who think differently from a "Subscriber." We are happy to be able to accommodate both parties, being unable or unwilling to decide, when "doctor's disagree."

The communication of Philo, is answered by "Unus," and Temperance" in the Daily of Friday last, but we have room only for the latter which we here subjoin:

A Card.—When the abstinent Philo,' instead of abstaining from argument, abstains from 'throwing dirt,' the writer of 'a short sermon' will not abstain from answering him.

TEMPERANCE.

P. S Scripturalis must answer for himself.

In the present number will also be found a long article on the $52,000 affair of J. W. Webb, inserted at the request of "A. B." We presume both friends and foes of Col. Webb will be gratified in perusing it—it being but a plain statement of facts, without any deductions drawn from them. Each party can therefore, and probably will, make their own inferences in relation to it, and as diverse from each other as their previous opinions.

By the notice given above it will be seen that our citizens are invited to attend a meeting in relation to the projected Rail road through this

place. It is the confident hope and expectation of several of our most influential men, that the road will be completed as far as this place this coming summer. In such a state of things it becomes all our citizens, who wish their own prosperity, and the vast growth of the place, to attend this meeting, and encourage the immediate prosecution of this work to the extent of their means. If Plainfield does not come up to their accustomed public spirit in this thing, and that quickly, the great advantages of this work may be lost to us, and other places will soon leave us far in the back ground.

The New Hampshire election took place on Tuesday of last week, for Governor and other state officers. The returns are not yet received, but we hope to give the full result in our next.

The Connecticut election for state officers is soon to take place—three sets of candidates are nominated, and are to be run.

The New York city charter election takes place in the beginning of April—three sets of candidates in the field. Aaron Clark, is the Whig candidate—Richard Riker, the candidate for the Conservative party, the Van Buren candidate we do not know.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to the Hon. Mr. Randolph, member of the House of Representatives from this State, for valuable public documents.

Late advices from Washington say that it is not now as probable as it was a short time since, that the sub-treasury bill will pass at the present session. Mr. Webster's speech it would seem had much influence. At the same time it seems that no other bill will pass, so that the scheme will still be in practical operation as in months past.

An Entire Abstinence Society was formed in this place, on Monday evening of last week—Near one hundred members joined. The Society adjourned to meet on the evening of the second Monday of April next, at the first day Baptist church.

We are very happy to see this—quite a step is gained in the cause of temperance here, and we hope the Society will not be disappointed in their expectations of a large addition at their next meeting.

Communications on the subject of Temperance always welcome.

Benjamin Lundy has retired from the editorial department of the National Enquirer, and the talented poet, J. G. Whittier, takes his place.

Subscriptions received here for the Farmer's Cabinet, and a number will be sent to any one desirous of seeing it.

Mr. Wise has published an address to his constituents in relation to the late duel, accompanied with a statement of the whole affair. This statement he is to testify to, under oath, before the committee of investigation; and it places the matter in rather a different light from what we have before viewed it.

In the address we notice the following sentence. I have often told you, my protection in the discharge of my duties to you here, has depended upon my own trusty weapon, and a trusty friend upon whom I have been daily liable to call to discharge the same duty to me

Is it possible that society is in such a state at Washington, that members of Congress must depend upon their arms for protection?

Later from England.

Paris papers are received to the evening of Feb. 8th, and Havre to the 9th, containing London dates to the evening of the 6th.

The Sully brings 288,000 francs in specie.

The news of the affair at Schlosser, (received at Liverpool Feb. 1st by the Bosomo,) in connection with the President's Message to Congress on the subject, and Gov. Marcy's Message to the N.Y. Legislature, had created a good deal of sensation in England.

Seasonable Advice to the Unemployed.—A sensible old Farmer recommends, through the Rhode Island Herald, that laborers and mechanics turn their attention early this spring to the cultivation of the ground. Cultivate every spot of ground to the utmost, and let those who hold no land, seek it on shares. Raise something to support life; something to carry them through another gloomy winter. Farmers are advised to avail themselves of the opportunity to employ laborers at reduced wages, to repair buildings and fences, and improve their farms generally. By skilful husbandry every farmer may double his produce. They are especially advised to take a newspaper—and to pay for it.

Longevity among the British Peers.—There are twenty-one members of the House of Lords who have outlived fourscore years.

The Royal Exchange was first opened, with great ceremony, by Elizabeth, a maiden Queen, and will, in all human probability, be again opened, on its reconstruction, by another.

The great O'Connell was christened without the aristocratic Milesian prefix 'O,' and was called to the bar, also, as plain Mr. Connell but assumed it in order to pass for a person of patrician extraction.

Temperance, at this time, seems to be the all-absorbing topic of interest in Plainfield. The three following pieces, in addition to what has already been offered, have just been handed in for publication:

For the Plainfield Union.

I am not ignorant of the fact that he who ventures to withhold his name from the "Abstinence Pledge" is often quoted as a false friend of the Temperance cause. His motives are frequently impeached. His refusal to subscribe the Pledge is sometimes attributed to his love of self indulgence; and sometimes to his want of true philanthropy.

It is not my purpose here to defend the use of wine as a common drink. As an ordinary drink I do most sincerely believe that *there is nothing so wholesome as water*—simple water—especially *such* water as every where offers itself to the citizens of Plainfield at home. Still however I am unfortunately one of those who have as yet refused to sign the "*Pledge*." My reason for with-holding my name, is, that I do not believe that the laws of *Expediency* requires such a pledge. "If you will not join us do not *oppose* us." To such a society I feel no hostility, and consequently am not disposed to do or say anything that can be considered as opposition to it. The man who, for the sake of benefitting his fellow men comes forward unostentatiously and binds himself to practice self denial is worthy of all respect. I appreciate his motives and both love and admire his philanthropy.

To the public speaker or writer, or agent, however, who tells me that I *ought* to sign the pledge—that it is my *duty* to do it—that all the *respectable* part of society have done it, I have a few words to say.

Having made an unsuccessful appeal to my *moral sense* you of course mark me down in your book as a bad citizen—unwilling to do my duty—and unworthy the confidence of the respectable part of society. Now before you assail my motives further please to answer the following questions, viz: is it fair from the 23d, and 24th verses of Luke and from other positions of the New Testament to infer that our Saviour did occasionally drink wine? And 2d. If you admit the inference to be *just*, do you attribute his conduct to his love of self indulgence, or to his want of sagacity to perceive the influence of his acts on the practices of men. He (Heb. VII. 26) was holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners, and went about doing good. PHILOPATOS.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

Last week when I recommended the "short sermon from a little text" to the attention of your readers I neglected to caution them against one of the sentiments advanced by the preacher. From Luke VII 34 *it is not* proper to infer that wine was our saviours habitual drink. The only fair inference is that he did occasionally drink it.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The following is from Smollett's Travels thro' France and Italy, published in London, in 1776. A writer in the Newark Daily thinks that this testimony in favor of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, from so eminent a man and physician as Tobias Smollett, ought to be generally known:

"It must be owned that all the peasants [i. e. of France,] who have wine for their ordinary drink are of a diminutive size in comparison to those who use milk, beer, or even water; and it is a constant observation that when there is a scarcity of wine, the common wine, the common people are always more healthy than in those seasons when it abounds. The longer I live, the more I am convinced, that wine and all fermented liquors are pernicious to the human constitution; and that for the preservation of health and establishment of the spirits there is no beverage comparable to simple water.

The New York and Providence line of steamboats have resumed their daily trips.

The Lincoln District.—The Bath (Me.) Telescope states that Governor Kent had ordered a new election for a member of Congress, from the Lincoln district, to supply the place of Mr. Cilley, on the first Monday of April next.

The Commerce of the Lakes is constantly increasing. 14 new steamboats will enter into business this spring, in addition to the fleets already built.

Little Bills.—The little bills are doing wonders. The Leather Manufactures Bank, which we mentioned as having received specie for near $200 of its little bills has up to this time issued near $5000 of them, and only $8 has been returned for specie.

Literary Industry and Rapid Writing.—The following passage occurs in one of Sir Walter Scott's letters, which we find in Lockhart's Memoirs—

You will be surprised when I tell you that I have written a volume in exactly fifteen days. To be sure I persisted in interruptions. But then I took exercise, and for ten days of the fifteen attended the Court of Sessions from two to four hours every day. This is nothing, however to writing Ivanhoe, when I had the actual cramp in my stomach; but I have no idea of them things preventing a man from doing what he has a mind.

Schooley & Reeder's smoke house, attached to their large pork house, in this place, and the house of Hartsborn & Child adjoining were burnt on the 7th. The loss in pork, lard, bacon, &c. is estimated at nearly $100,000, besides the building and other property.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

James Thorn, Jr. $10,00; Ephraim Drake, 2,00; John Layton, 2,00; John Wilson, Esq. 1,50; Thomas Wallace, 1,00; Furman Walker, 1,00; H. A. & U. Corl, 1,00; Nathan Long, 1,00.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions in the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CORWIN.

DIED.

On the 14th ult. at Waynesborough, Geo. Mrs. Sarah P. Marsh, consort of Mulford Marsh, Esq. in the 26th year of her age; after a protracted and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, fully relying on the promises of the Redeemer.

At Rahway, 12th inst. Mrs. Susan M. Jacques, wife of Dr. M. Jaques.

Public Vendue.

THE Subscriber being about to remove to another part of the State, offers for Sale at his residence in Plainfield at Public Vendue, on Wednesday next, 28th, inst. commencing at 10 o'clock, P. M. precisely, his Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as chairs, tables, 1 cook stove and three other stoves, beds and bedding, one secretary, carpets, andirons, one eight day clock, looking-glasses, &c. &c. &c.

Also a four acre lot situated about half a mile from the village, in a high state of cultivation.

Also, a carriage, sleigh, waggon, a lot of manure, &c. &c. &c.

ISAAC TITTSWORTH.

Plainfield, March 21, 1838.

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on book account, or notes due may have a chance to settle them, between now and the 1st of May next, with the subscriber at the Brooklyn Mills, or with Ayres & Bullman, Plainfield.

J. R. DUNN.

Brooklyn, March 21.

Town Settlement.

THE Town Committee of the township of Westfield will meet at the house of Thomas J. Harr, Scotch Plains, on Tuesday, the 3d day of April next at ten o'clock, A. M. All persons having claims, demands or settlements to make with said committee will meet attend as it is necessary all accounts should be closed on that day. JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr.

March 16th, 1838. Town Clerk.

Town Meeting.

THE Annual Town Meeting for Westfield township, will meet at the Meeting house, in Scotch Plains, on Monday, the 9th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely. JOSBORN, Jr.

March 16th, 1838. Town Clerk.

HAY WANTED.

THE proprietor of the Hay Press at Boundbrook will pay cash for fifty tons of hay if delivered immediately, at 40 cents for 100 lbs. None but Timothy or Blue Grass will be received.

March 14, 1838. 60tf

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. March 19.

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'rx, JOHN VERMULE, Executor, of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 56 6m

200 lbs. Flax, for sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Jan. 31st, 1838. 54 tf

House to Let.

A Good-sized, two-story House, situated about one mile from Plainfield, near George Wells, to Let, from the 1st of April next. Apply to GEORGE B. VERMULE.

February 28. 58 tf.

DWELLING TO LET.

A NEW, good-sized, two-story Dwelling House and Lot, to Let, from the 1st of April, situated on Fourth Street, in this village. Apply to LAING WEBSTER.

February 28. 58 3t*

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich Street,

Corner of Barclay Street.

Of NEW-YORK.

To Let.

A House and Lot,

IN the upper part of this village, on the south side of Front st. suitable for a large family, or two small families. It has a cellar kitchen and milk room in the basement, on the first floor a front room, bed room, and entry, and on the 2nd story 3 rooms and entry. It is now occupied by Jesse Dolbear, and Mrs. Shotwell.

Apply to Elias Kirkpatrick, in Plainfield, or to the owner, JOSEPH URMSTEAD, Rahway.

Plainfield, Feb. 12th. 56 4t*

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,		15	a	16
Coffee, Cuba,		9	a	11
" Java,		10	a	14
Molasses,		30	a	33
Oil, Linseed,		75	a	85
" Whale,		35	a	39
" Fish, brl.	12	00	a	14 75
Beef, prime city,	9	50	a	9 50
Hams, lb.		10	a	12
Smok'd Beef,		10	a	11
Butter,		16	a	20
Cheese, Am.		7	a	10
Rice, 1st q'lty, 100 lbs.	3	75	a	4 00
Turks Island Salt,		35	a	37
Liverpool ground,		44	a	
Do. do. sack,	2	12	a	2 31
Sugar, N. O. prime,		8	a	9
" Havs. white,		10	a	11
" Lump,		14	a	15
" Loaf,		16	a	19
Tallow, Am.		10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,		80	a	1 00
Gunpowder,		80	a	1 00
Hyson,		80	a	1 00
Young Hyson,		32	a	80
Hyson Skin,		22	a	45
Souchong,		25	a	50
Bohea,		13	a	30
CORN EXCHANGE.				
Flour, N. Y. brl.		8 00	a	
Western,		8 00	a	8 62
Philadelphia,		8 00	a	0 00
Georgetown,		9 00	a	
Rye Flour,		5 25	a	00
Indian Meal,		3 62	a	
Wheat, Baltic,	1	45	a	0 00
Do. Genesee,		—	a	— —
Do. N. Carolina,			a	
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1	03	a	1 07
Corn, N. bushel,		78	a	80
Do. South,		78	a	80
Barley,		85	a	— —
Oats, North.		47	a	

Ducks and Geese.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few live Ducks and Geese, immediately. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Green Brook School, Plainfield, March 14.

For Sale,

A ONE HORSE WAGGON, HORSE, AND HARNESS.

THE Horse is sound and kind, a good traveller, eight years old next spring. The waggon is nearly new, with steel springs, and top. Apply to CHARLES JOHNSON.

March 14th. 60 tf

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, an int nd keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Whipping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Waggon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 56 tf

Cheap Dry Goods,

At Kensett's New-Store, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

PERSONS about making their Fall and Winter Purchases, are respectfully invited to call and examine his extensive assortment. The liberal patronage the subscriber has received from all parts of the country, assures him it will be paid for their time and trouble. Black Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts Cords and Fustians of every variety, at prices as low as ever before offered the public. French, English and Gro de Nap Merinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors; Merino, Rob Roy, and common Shawls; Double width English Merinos, 3s a yard, single width, 1 shilling; Cotton Flannel all colors, 1s per yd. Calicos and muslins at 6d; Paper hangings at 2 pence a yard.

☞ A penny saved is two earned, says Poor Richard. THS. KENSETT.

Nov. 6. 42 4w*

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

R. M. PRICE, Rahway

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Trustum Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves,*

For Parlors, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very Lowest Prices.*

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Beeswax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

☞N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet-Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy. J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 41

For Sale or To Let.

A HOUSE AND LOT,

CONTAINING half an acre of ground, in the upper part of Plainfield, opposite Elijah Dunn's brick dwelling house, now occupied by Edgar Manley. The house is large and convenient for a large family, 2 stories high, and nearly new. For further particulars, apply to the owner, ABRAHAM LAING.

Plainfield, Feb. 13th. 56 6t*

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

January 31st. 54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Half-a-dozen houses *To Rent or For Sale*

Apply to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Jan. 17th. 50 tf

TWO FARMS, For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two farms. One contains 150 acres of Wood, Meadow and Plough Land, and Buildings, situated three miles from the village of Plainfield, in Somerset county.

The other contains about 80 acres of good Plough and meadow land, with buildings, and well watered. It is pleasantly situated, one mile from Scotch Plains, in Essex county. A further description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Indisputable titles will be given and terms made accommodating. Enquire of

NOAH DRAKE, near Plainfield.

Warren, Feb. 20th. 57 tf

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Silk Beavers, Boys silk Beavers, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries

low for CASH, or country produce,

Corner of Exchange and Front streets

Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will—— ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

Fair Play!!

I AM very anxious to have the settling of my own business myself, but as I am about to leave the place, I shall be under the necessity of leaving all my unsettled accounts in the hands of some person for collection.—A word to the wise is sufficient.

ISAAC TITTSWORTH.

Plainfield, Jan. 9th, 1838. 51 3m*

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber will continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barkhuw's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and despatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 18 1837 13

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and despatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

NEW CHEAP STORE,

IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door to the late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beaverteens, Fulians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Shirtings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Cheese & Fine Salt, &c &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 8th. Rahway.

Stoves
In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves*, at the *Residence of Platt Drake, Main st* Plainfield, next door to I. Titsworth's currier shop, which will be sold by him for us, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new also, Old Iron Brass, Copper, &c.

I. THOMPSON & CO
Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 3m*

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.
Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 1f

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.
June 15th, 1837.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

A I CRAIG & SHOTWELL

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M PRICE,
Oct. 24. Rahway.

Cloaks ! Cloaks ! !

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel, Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 5th. B. M. PRICE Rahway.

Blue, Brown and Drab
Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats for sale by

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 24. Rahway.

DRUGS. MEDICINES. &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 24. Rahway.

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinos received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of

B. M. PRICE,
Rahway, Nov. 14. 45*

To Rent.

THREE ROOMS in the House on the corner of Front and Peace streets, with other privileges. Apply to MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 31st. 5 4tf

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 24. Rahway.

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and White Wadding for sale cheap by B. M. PRICE.
Nov. 14.

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Jan. 18. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Old Newspapers,

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Plainfield
Classical Institution

JACOB A. STOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for College or Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. Jacob A. Hunterspeaker.

The French and Spanish, of Octavo Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B Bonnell.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the confidence and co-operation of the Trustees of the School, and he alone himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Six Sixth, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of [illegible] No. 1 Chatham-st.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subscription is illustrated by engravings on wood whenever the same can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the due attention of the Post Masters generally, is supposed to be conveyed to every Town, Village, Hamlet or Settlement to which a number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number in any other part of the States.

Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume No. 6.

March, 1838.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
At 143 Nassau street, New York.

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its Auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservation of our free institutions, as strongly as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

☞ No paper will be sent after the time is expired

All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street,

JOSHUA LEAVITT Editor.

March, 1838.

THADEUS DAVID'S
WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying quickly, retaining its brilliancy in all weathers; having no tendency to become rusty or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great or durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common Inks; rendering it peculiarly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J. 19tf

May 25.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of March next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

JOHN N. DENNISON.
Jan. 17th. 33 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.
Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 tf*

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Boot & Shoe
STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Denham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Looking Glasses,

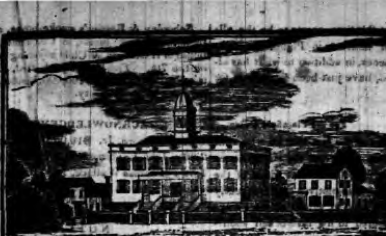
THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty years standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Plainfield, January 24, 1838. 53 tf



Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, unless a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of Colleges, and for a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who can not find accommodations in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
Higher [illegible]	5.00
Each a portion of the [illegible] Course,	5.00
College Studies,	10.00
Modern languages in extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principals.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, inclu ding washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y., and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and inclination to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The village is well known, healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an Institution of the kind. It is, also, within 45 miles of New York city—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is had many times each day, by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield March 7th, 1838. 59 ly

Cooking Stoves.
J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being stuck through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the above business, we are willing to recommend the following as in our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,
Church & Stanley's Phil d. patent for wood,
C. Postley's for wood; and the
Old, tried and 2 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Keisterbach cooking stoves, from Philadelphia, for coal only. These stove are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hess's and Pease's make from Philadelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome 1200 mount manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal as a heating room, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Olmsted's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all size. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices. We will also procure any patterns we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.

Rahway, Nov. 1st. 41

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,

Books.—Porter's Travels,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo,
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Brannhall's Hector, 2 vols. in one.
Crook in the Lot, a very valuable Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols
Baxter's Dying Thoughts.
Beauties of Locke.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Dodd on Death.
Life of Franklin,
Large 8vo. hot Testaments.—Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar,
A large lot of Toy books
Three Log Chains, a convenient size,
Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.
Steel Pens, all kinds.
Engravings
India Rubber.—Touch Powder.
Wafers, at Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New York, plain and colored.
SEAR'S PILLS.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his valuable

TAN-YARD,

Situated in the village of Plainfield, on the Main street, in about the centre of the vill ge, being in Westfield township, Essex county

There is in the Tan-Yard, a good currying shop 2 stories high, 32 by 16 feet, 2 mahogany finishing stakes, 1 stone scouring table, and one good stuff dryin the drying loft, and a pump of logs. Also, a good barn, 22 feet square, a good bark house, 59 by 21 feet. Gale's patent bark mill attached, beam house, stone lime house, &c. &c. Mill pace running through it with water plenty and handy. Said Tan Yard is in good repair, buildings good and some of them new, and is one of the best stands in the state for bark, hides and skins, and in a good neighborhood for retailing leather. Any person wishing to settle himself in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon.

Also,

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite said Tan yard, 2 stories high, 18 by 36, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop, or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house, Wood house, a never failing well of water with pump in it, a variety of fruit, every thing snug and in good repair. *Also,* A Four Acre LOT, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, and very handy for pasture or tillage. Any person wishing to buy or rent will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TITSWORTH
Plainfield, Dec. 12th. 1837.

Small Fire Engine
For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $30. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand-pump.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.
Jan. 24. 52tf.

WHEREAS John Vermule of Plainfield in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey did on the 23d of January 1838, execute a deed of assignment by which he conveyed all his estate to the Subscriber, of the same place, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. Now therefore said Creditors are hereby notified that unless they present their claims to the subscriber under oath or affirmation, in six months from this date according to the act of the Legislature in such cases made and provided, they will be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate, except as provided in and by the act aforesaid.

CORNELIUS BONCE.
January 23d, 1838. Assignee.

A Good Chance for a Hatter.

HAT SHOP, & TOOLS FOR RENT, in the Village of Somerville.

The Shop is large and well calculated for the business. Also, a House, suitable for a large family. For further particulars, enquire of

E. M. RANDOLPH.
Somerville, Feb 5th. On the premises.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only.) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, June 15th 21tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers at his line at short notice.

He has now on hand, (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Pickets, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

WARREN TOWNLEY, } JOSHUA BEAMAN.
December 26, 1838. 1*

GREEN BROOK
Family School.

THE design of the School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education, and the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mutual effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality; but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are read daily as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $300 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Elizabethtown, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber adduces a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE
Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used in this and this country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very effectual.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all the cases yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency lies in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the *result* of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for some 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any one. Their effects when taken according to the directions, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale. 7tf

A FARM
For Sale.

Containing about 90 acres,

SITUATE in the township of Warren, county of Somerset N. J. bordering on the Passaic River four and a half miles north of Plainfield. On said farm is a good convenient Dwelling House, and a large new barn inclosed with pine and cedar. There is a good proportion of wood and timber on said farm with excellent mellow and plough land with a variety of fruit and a never failing stream of water running near the door. This farm may be bought a bargain and the terms accommodating, any persons wishing to view or purchase the farm will call on the subscriber in Plainfield DAVID COOK.

Dec. 27th, 1837. 49 tf

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large

Assortment, For Sale by

B. M. PRICE,
Jan. 24. Rahway.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1838. Number 62.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: MILTON F. CORNISH Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Tuesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

GREEN BROOK
Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner sewed in.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 16, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 18. S. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper. For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it, June 28th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the U. S. Gazette.

Catharine McInnes, or the *Wrong Letter Box.*

Amusing incidents often occur by persons mistaking the letter box of stores and offices in this vicinity, for that of the post office. We sometimes find three or four letters in our own letter box, intended for the mails. These we of course put on their way.

Standing once at our front window, we observed a young woman, whose face was not visible to us, drop one into our box, and on taking it out we found that she had mistaken our establishment for that of the Post Office. It was directed to Thomas ——, in Ireland, and the inland postage accompanied it. The letter we sent with others, to the Post Office.

Buried a few months after in examining the contents of our exchange papers, we were startled with a sweetly modulated voice, inquiring "is there a letter for me?

We at once raised our eyes, and saw a female, 18 or 20 years of age. There was an oval face, with nature's own blush, and a slight projection of the mouth that told of Ireland. Neatness was all that her dress could claim.

Letters are frequently asked for in a newspaper office, in reply to advertisements—so we inquired the name.

"Kitty McInnes; but perhaps it will be Catharine on the letter, as that is my name."

We looked on the letter rack in the front office, but saw none for Catharine.

Returning, we inquired to what advertisement the letter was to be an answer.

"Advertisement! to no advertisement—it would be in answer to my letter."

"And, from whom did you expect a letter."

The young woman looked confused—but apparently supposing the question pertinent, she said "from Thomas."

We saw at once that she had, as hundreds before had done, mistaken our office for the Post Office, and the name given was that upon the letter which we had some months before sent to the Post Office.

"He has not written, then?" said Catharine, in a low voice not intended for our ear.

"But—he may have written."

"Then where's the letter?" said she looking up.

"At the Post Office, perhaps."

We must have used less than our usual discretion in directing Catharine to the Post Office, as quite half an hour after when visiting the place, we saw her at the window, receiving the change and a letter from one of the clerks, and then impatience, shall we say of woman or of love, induced her to break the seal at the door. A glow of pleasure was on the cheek of the happy girl. We would not have given a penny to be informed that Thomas was well, and was coming in the next packet.

It was but a short time afterwards that we saw the name of Thomas in the papers. He was one of the passengers in the ship cast away below N. York, of whom nearly every soul perished, and Thomas among the rest.

We did not ever see Thomas, but had somehow cherished such an interest in his fate, that we felt a severe shock in the announciation—and what must have been the feelings of Catharine, with her ardent, sanguine, Irish temperament.

We passed a few weeks afterwards, to mark the young grass shooting, green and thick, in Ronaldson's grave yard, when a funeral numerously attended, wound slowly round the corner, and entered the enclosure. It was the funeral of an Irish person—we knew by the numbers that attended—and as the sexton lowered the coffin down into the narrow house, the place appointed for all living, we saw engraved upon a simple plate,

CATHARINE MC'ANNES.

The story was told. The small sum of money which Catharine had deposited in the saving's fund to give a little consequence to her marriage festival, had been withdrawn to give her "decent burial."

From the Free Trade Advocate.

Quaker Economy.—A judge being on a journey, fell in company with a Quaker, 'Sir,' said the judge, 'how is it, that you Quakers always have fat horses, and money in your pockets?'

'By and by I will then.'

Shortly after they arrived at a tavern. The judge called for a glass of bitters, and urged the Quaker to drink; but he refused, saying, 'I have no need.' The judge then called for two quarts of oats for his horse, and the Quaker for four quarts for his.

Quaker.—Now I will tell thee; we drink no spirits at the taverns. How much didst thou pay for the bitters?

Judge—Sixpence.

Q.—How much for the oats?

J.—Sixpence.

Q.—My oats cost me ninepence; and what good did the bitters do thee?

J.—They procured me an appetite.

Q.—A bitsmence gives me an appetite. Thus you see that we spend no more than thou, and our horses are fat. But I have not done with thee yet. I see silver buckles on thy shoes; how much did they cost?

J.—Nine dollars.

Q.—How long hast thou had them?

Q.—Eight years.

Q.—Do they answer any better service than my strings?

J.—No.

Q.—With the nine dollars we should have bought five stock; and at the expiration of five years we should have had fifteen head of cattle. Here thou sees we can have money in our pockets. Instead of wearing silver on our shoes we have leather strings.

A wedding ride.—Horses were scarce at the first settlement of the country. It is not recorded that they were introduced into the Plymouth Colony until about twenty years after the landing of the pilgrims; but the 'young folks' would have their rides notwithstanding. When John Alden was married—and John Alden was a great man in his day, a worshipful magistrate and a Councellor, and a comely man withal, and a great favourite with the ladies, inasmuch that he made nothing at all of 'cutting out' the renowned Captain Standish, who cut down the Indians like stubble. When John Alden was married, there was great 'carrying on' about Cape Cod, where he wooed and won the Captain's intended, Miss Priscilla Mullens, the great belle of the Cape and Colony. He was determined to do the thing up in style, as became a gentleman; so he put a ring in his bull's nose, covered his back with a piece of broad-cloth, mounted and rode to his wedding. Miss Priscilla might well be proud of such a husband, and to prove herself worthy of him, she resolutely mounted the bull, at the moving home and ambled along without fear, while her gallant spouse led him by the nose and walked proudly by the side of his valuables—his bull and his wife. The gentleman who led, and the lady who rode, the bull, were the ancestors of some of the first families in the country, including members of Congress, heads of colleges, and two Presidents of the United States.—*Exeter News Letter.*

News from the Gulf of Mexico.—New Orleans papers of the 5th inst. bring information that two French brigs of war arrived off Vera Cruz on the 20th ult., and the remainder of a squadron, 14 in all, were expected, to enforce the French claims, a part of which had been admitted. Fortifications had been commenced to protect the town in case of bombardment, which was expected.

No American vessels were in port. The U. S. sloop of war Vandalia was spoken on the 20th ult. bound in.

A "pleasure excursion" to Europe is to sail from Baltimore on the 1st of May next, to occupy about nine months' time in its completion. Passage $500. The vessel will touch at the principal and most remarkable parts in Europe, and likewise, many desireable points on the Mediterranean, in Asia and Africa.

Laborers Wanted. A Mr. Wm. Wall, of Lancaster, Ohio, advertises for 2000 men to work on the Hocking Canal, and offers liberal wages.

Resolutions against the admission of Texas were adopted on Friday, by the Pennsylvania senate, 22 to 6.

New Printing Machine.—Mr. Thomas Trench of Ithica, New York, is constructing his Patent Printing Press at the Speedwell Works near Morristown. The Jersey man mentions that it is to be attached to one of the paper Mills in the place and describes it as follows—

The Press takes the paper immediately from the Paper machine, prints it on both sides, and passes it through drying cylinders which presses it smooth; thus in one operation, and within the space of *three minutes*, the pulp is taken from the mill and a book of 250 pages is ready for the binder. The paper is printed on one continuous sheet, thus a whole edition can readily be printed rolled-up, and sent any distance. Mr. Trench had on his press *"Cobb's Juvenile Reader,"* of 216 pages, of which he presented us a sheet of about 70 feet, neatly printed, and which can be examined at our office.

This new Printing machine will cause a complete revolution in the art of printing, and greatly diminish the price of standard works and school books. Hereafter we suspect, orders will be given for Bibles, spelling books, &c., &c., by the *mile*, instead of the *volume* as in former time; but be that as it may, a sheet of five miles in length, can be made with nearly the same ease as one of fifty or a hundred feet.

The town of Hull holds nine voters. Sometimes it gives ten. In the March meeting it chose *sixteen* town officers—highest vote 9. There is no law in the town against one man holding two offices. Four men have three each, and two others two each.—*Boston Advocate.*

Sleigh Party.—A correspondent describes the excursion of a party of pleasure from Bolton thro' Lancaster and Leominster to Fitchburgh, on one day last week consisting of one hundred and twenty-five gentlemen and ladies, drawn by twenty-four beautiful horses. It seems the vehicle was built in the form of a pavilion, and was surmounted with flags and decorations. The party dined at Fitchburgh, and after a day of agreeable festivity, returned without accident to their own homes.—*Boston D. Adv.*

☞ The Journal of Commerce this morning states that at the present time just half the stock of the United States Bank is held in Europe; and as the present price of the shares in London pays a good profit on the price here, and the last accounts from there warranted the expectation of a further advance, it is probable that a good portion of what still remains will be moving off.

Early youth and old age.—There are in existence two periods when we shrink from any great vicissitude—early youth and old age. In the middle of life, we are indifferent to change; for we have discovered that nothing is, in the end, so good or so bad as it at first appeared. We know, moreover, how to accommodate ourselves to circumstances; and enough of exertion is still left in us to cope with the event. But age is heartwearied and tempest-torn; it is the crumbling cenotaph of fear and hope! Wherefore should it give the turmoil for the few, and evening hours, when all they covet is repose? They see their shadow fall upon the grave—and need not to be at rest beneath it. Youth is not less averse from change; but that is from exagération of its consequences—for all seems to the young so important, and so fatal. They are timid, because they know not what they fear; hopeful because they know not what they expect. Despite their gaiety of confidence, they yet dread the first plunge into life's unfathomed deep.

The future.—Who rests content with the present? None. We have all deep within us a craving for the future. In the whole circle of presents it is subject to no imaginary miseries; it goes on increasing; it is a joy for ever. It exercises both bodily and mental faculties in its acquisition it is satisfaction to the past, and encouragement to the future." "For mercy's sake, stop!—if you go on much farther with this elogium, you will send me away a confirmed miser." No such good luck: the miser, like the poet, must be born. It is not to be acquired without an original vocation.

Extract of a letter from Major Pilcher.

It appears that the effects of the small pox among most of the Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri, surpass all former scourges, and that the country through which it has passed is literally depopulated and converted into one great grave yard. The Mandans, consisting of 1600 souls, had been reduced, by the 1st of October last, to 31 persons. The Minetarees, a tribe about 1000 strong, took the disease a month later than their neighbors, the Mandans. One half had perished and the disease was still raging; they no doubt shared the fate of the Mandans. The Ricaras, who had recently joined the last named tribes, and numbered about 3000, were most of them out on a hunting excursion when the disease broke out among the Mandans, and consequently received it somewhat later. One half of them had fallen and the disease was raging with unabated fury—not more than one out of fifty recovering from it. Most of them that survived subsequently committed suicide, despairing I suppose, at the loss of friends, and the changes brought by the disease in their appearance, some by shooting, others by stabbing, and some by throwing themselves from the high precipices along the Missouri. The great band of Assinneboins, say 10,000 strong, and the Crees, numbering about 3000 have been almost annihilated; and notwithstanding all the precaution used by the gentlemen engaged in the trade of that remote region to prevent it, the disease has reached the Rocky Mountains, a band of 1000 lodges had been swept off, and the disease was rapidly spreading among the different bands of that great tribe, numbering, I think, about 60,000 souls. I have no doubt but the precautions contained in my letter of the 27th ultimo will be fully realized, and all the Indians on the Columbia river, as far as the Pacific Ocean will share the fate of those before alluded to.

[Measures have been adopted by government to afford alleviation to the deplorable suffering among those red men, and to prevent further infection, as far as practicable, by vaccination—for which purpose proper agents have been employed.]

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1838.

A bill was reported in the House this morning *for the suppression of gambling in the District.*—Such a measure has been anxiously desired for many years, but owing to our legislators themselves being the offenders, it could not be expected that they would be in a hurry to provide a razor their own backs. To this system may be attributed *the alarming degree of immorality for which the district is notorious.* Possessing the new sources of amusement enjoyed in large cities the gambling houses are an irresistible lure to many of our members of Congress, whose habits render them unfit for more rational recreation. Hence members date their ruin from such associations, and many a fond wife, or affectionate daughter, is led to mourn the day which crowned a father or a husband with political honor. It is well known that scores frequently lose more than their salaries for the whole session, and several instances could be named where northern gentlemen had to send home for money to bear them expenses thither on the adjournment of Congress.

Thursday last, being the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Jackson, a salute of 100 guns was fired from Bunker's Hill!

Moral and Religious.

From the Exeter News Letter.

An Interesting Incident.

Free-thinkers and infidels often ridicule religion, and those who embrace it; but there is that within them which tells them that religion is a reality, and that those who are actuated by its principles, are entitled to confidence and respect.

Two men were travelling to the far West one was a sceptic and the other was a Christian. The former was, on every occasion, ready to denounce religion as an imposture, and professors as hypocrites. According to his own account of the matter, he always suspected those who made pretensions to piety—felt particularly exposed in the company of Christians, and took particular care of his horse and pockets, when the saints were around him.

They had travelled late one evening and were in the wilderness: they at last drew near to a solitary hut, and rejoiced at the prospect of a shelter, however humble. They asked admission and obtained it. But it was found as dreary and comfortless within as without; and there was nothing prepossessing in the appearance of the inhabitants—The two were an elderly man, his wife and two children—sunburnt, hardy and rough. They were apparently hospitable, and welcomed the travellers to such homely fare as the forest afforded, but the air of kindness might be assumed to deceive them, and the travellers became seriously apprehensive that evil was intended. It was a lonely place, suited to deeds of robbery and blood. No help was at hand. The two friends communicated to each other their apprehensions: and resolved that on retiring to their part of the hut—for there were two apartments in it—they would secure it as well as they could against the entrance of their host—would have their weapons of defence at hand, and would take turn through the night in watching, so that one of them should be constantly on guard while his companion slept. Having hastily made their arrangements, they joined the family—partook of their homely fare, and talked of retiring to rest: the old man said it had been his practice in former times, and he continued still, before his family retired to rest at night, to commend them to God, and if the strangers had no objection he would do so now. The Christian rejoiced to find a brother in the wilderness, and even the sceptic could not conceal his satisfaction at the proposition. The old man took down a well worn Bible on which no dust was gathered, though age had marked it, and read a portion of the sacred scriptures. He then supplicated the divine protection, acknowledged the divine goodness, and prayed for pardon guidance, grace and salvation. He prayed too, for the strangers; that they might be prospered on their journey, they might have a home in Heaven. He was evidently a man of prayer, and that humble cottage was a place where prayer was wont to be made.

The travellers retired to their apartments. According to their previous arrangement the sceptic was to have the first watch of the night, but instead of priming his pistols and bracing his nerves for an attack, he was for wrapping himself in his great coat and covering himself in a blanket, as quietly as if he had never thought of danger. His friend remarked him of their arrangements and asked how he had lost his apprehensions of danger? The sceptic felt the force of the question and all it implied—and had the frankness to acknowledge that he could not but feel himself as safe as at a New England fire-side in any house or in any for at which the bible was read as the old man read it, and a prayer was offered as the old man prayed.

Be assured that order frugality and economy are the necessary supports of every person's and private virtue. How humble soever these qualities may appear to some, they are nevertheless, the basis on which liberty, independence and true honor must rise. He who has the steadiness to arrange his affairs with method and regularity, and to conduct his train of life agreeably to his circumstances, will be much less exposed to every situation into which he may be thrown. He is under no necessity to flatter or to lie, to stoop to what is mean, or to commit what is criminal. But he who wants the firmness of mind which the observance of order requires, is held in bondage to the world; he can neither act a part with courage as a man, nor with fidelity as a Christian. From the moment you have allowed yourself to pass the line of economy, and live beyond your fortune, you have entered on the path of danger. Precipices surround you on all sides. Every step which you take may lead to mischiefs that as yet lie hidden, and to crimes that may end in your everlasting perdition.—*Blair.*

Life is short; The poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matters it if your neighbor lies interred in a splendid tomb? sleep you with innocence. Look before and you through the tracts of time, a vast desert of unnumbered ages lies open in the retrospect; through this desert have your fathers journeyed on until wearied with years and sorrows, they sunk from the walks of men. You must leave them where they fell and you are to go a little further, where you will find eternal rest. Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, be not dismayed. The universe is an endless motion, every moment big with innumerable events which come out in slow succession, but bursting forcibly from a revolving and unknown cause, fly over this orb with dispersed influence.—*Blair.*

For the Plainfield Union.

To the first Bird of Spring.

Thrice welcome Blue-bird, herald of the Spring!
Thy joyous carol stirs the hidden fount
Of sweet remembrances within the heart,
So long congealed by winter's chilling power;
Bright sunny skies, green fields, and blushing flowers!
Rise as familiar scenes of other days;
And Hope all use forth again, the morning star,
Whose beams proclaim that winter's night is over,
Thy mellow notes, sweet songster! on mine ear
Seem as the greetings of a well known voice,
To me from exile in his native home!
And what knows a one, (but seen a stranger bird!)
What springs of joy, the humblest voice can wake,
Whose tones come fresh from a far distant home!
And yet when once the wanderer hath returned
To that again the soil that gave him birth,
And for the strains and welcomes of the throng,
That unto meek voice, that once possessed a charm
Sweet as the music of the first spring bird!
Falls on the ear a disregarded sound.
And thou, sweet warbler will thy voice seem tame,
When spring remains as the feathered choir,
Whose mingled notes shall overpower thine own?
But, while thy solitary lay is poured,
We hail it as a messenger of Him
To come—a voice that breaks the sleep of death,
Which nature sleeps—that bids her rise to life,
And put her robe "of many colors" on.
Yet, in here education due, sweet bird!
To rise, beyond the praise of words alone;
That touch of all spring's charmers, should receive
The tuneful homage—for thou art the *first*.

L. C. S.

Cedar-Brook, Plainfield, March, 1838.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

The death of Hon. T. J. Carter, member of the house from Maine, suspended the usual business of Congress on Tuesday. It was properly announced in the Senate, by Mr. Ruggles, and in the house by Mr. Evans.

Monday, March 19.

Several memorials for the abolition of slavery were presented from New York, Ohio, and Vermont.

Mr. Wall presented a memorial from Hunterdon county, N. J. upon the subject of the currency, proposing a United States bank, and opposing the subtreasury system. Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

At 4 P. M. Mr. Benton, concluded his speech, in favor of the subtreasury bill, commenced on Wednesday last.

In the house, resolutions were the order of the day. A great number were presented on great variety of subjects. Many on the late duel, and abolition. Much business was done during the day.

Tuesday, March 20.

Mr. Southard spoke at length in opposition to the subtreasury bill. Mr. McKean presented the proceedings of a large meeting at Pittsburgh, against the bill.

In the house, the general appropriation bill was under discussion nearly all day.

Wednesday, March 21.

In Senate, Mr. Southard concluded his speech against the subtreasury bill. The vote on Mr. Clive's substitute was then taken with the following result: yeas 22, nays 30. Rejected by a majority of eight.

In the house, the debate on the appropriation bill still continued, during which there was a skirmish between Mr. Halsted, of N. J. and Mr. Bynum, of N. C.

According to the New Orleans True American some heavy transactions in cotton were made in that city during the week ending the 12th inst.—The highest price paid was 11 cts. and the lowest 9 cts.

The same paper mentions that the Mint commenced operations, having bullion to the amount of $60,000. The bill for the relief of the Nashville Railroad passed the Louisiana House of representatives unanimously. The Governor's veto on the bank bill sent in by the House, and it is supposed that the legislature will rise without passing any law on the subject.

The destruction of property by the late fire at the emperor's palace at St. Petersburg, is estimated at four millions and a half of dollars.

There is active competition between the lines on the route from Philadelphia to Baltimore.—The fare has been reduced to $2.

It is stated that Mr. Webster's great speech is to be published forthwith, and that more than one hundred thousand copies are called for already at Washington.

Branding Privilege.—The Ohio Eagle states that *one hundred and thirty packages of wheat* passed through the Post Office at that place a few days since under the frank of a member of Congress. The packages were duly marked "*Pub. Doc.*"

A letter from England says—

"The people of England are [illegible] of which will [illegible] the U. S. Bank, [illegible] connection. The [illegible] the agency of [illegible] Board of Directors on stock of the U. S. Bank [illegible] and exchange. The capital will be £2,000,000, to be [illegible] shares similar to the joint stock banking associations [illegible] in operation in England."

Punishment for renting to a Gamester.—We learn from the N. Y. Gazette, that the Bailmore City Court a few days ago, fined an individual named Gorman, one thousand dollars, and sentenced him to the city prison, thirty days, for having rented a part of the house that he occupied to be used for the purpose of gaming, and which was so used, with his knowledge.

The War in Florida.—We mentioned a few days since that Gen Jesup had suggested to the War department the expediency of the subduing of the Seminoles, and to secure their removal, without further delay. Gen. Jesup, we believe, is now in command, and has requested the proposed of making a yearly force would allow them to remain in the Southern end of the peninsula, which is a worthless territory, to us. Mr. Poinsett's reply declares the suggestion to be contrary to the settled policy of the government, which is to remove all the Indians West of the Mississippi, and further that the Seminoles *ought to be captured or destroyed*."

Permission is given, under the necessity arising, with of withdrawing the forces, regulars and militia, from the swamps, to grant a cessation of hostilities upon the agreement of the Indians until after the ensuing sickly season shall have passed.—*Newark Daily.*

Late from the Army.—Information has been received at the War Department, from Fort Jupiter Florida, as late as the 7th March, which states that up to that time, more than three hundred and fifty Seminole negroes had come in. From information derived from them, it was believed that Sam Jones and his party were by no means idle on the islands of the Everglades.—A Captain and his party on the west of the Okee-cho-kee and Okee-cho-chee, with his band, in the swamps of the Locie. It was also reported there, that many of the Mickasukees were making their way in small parties of two, three, and four, back to the Wathoo and Withlacoothee. It is evident that they will not fight again, if they can avoid it, their sole object being to get out of the way of the whites, and preserve the means of subsistence. It is believed that nearly all their cattle have been destroyed, and most of their horses captured. A brilliant say that there are not more than seventeen negroes left in the nation.

In order to search the Everglades, and if possible to find and dislodge the Indians from their lair, six companies of artillery under Colonel Blanchard have been sent from Indian river to Key Biscayne, where they are to take boats and proceed by New river into the Everglades. Major Lauderdale, with 230 Tennesseans, and a comp ny of the 3d artillery under Lieut. Anderson, are also going out New river having marched from Fort Jupiter on the 2d inst. Lieut. Powell of the navy is to cooperate in this movement with Col. Blanchard in a moving force of nearly 600 men.—*Globe.*

The funeral of the late Hon. T. J. Carter, Representative in Congress from the State of Maine, took place from the Capitol on Saturday last. The day was inclement and dreary, and a number of members having taken advantage of the vacation from Thursday to Monday to make short trips out of the city, the attendance was rather thin. Every thing was, however, conducted with great order, (under the direction of the committee of which Mr. Evans was chairman,) and with becoming solemnity.

The funeral service was performed by the Rev Mr. Hawley, and an appropriate address was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Reese, one of the chaplains to Congress.

The funeral was attended by the President of the U. S. and several of the Heads of Departments as well as by the principal officers and other officers of members of both Houses of Congress.—*Nat. Int*

A "whole Hog."—There is now exhibiting on board a flat boat, opposite the Custom House, the largest specimen of pork that we have ever seen. He is a Berkshire hog, is seven and 9 feet 10 inches round the snout; 4 feet 7 inches high; and weighs *one thousand & six pounds!* He shows a pecular kind and is covered with a thin coat, "each particular hair" of which is as stiff as the quills upon the fretful porcupine." He is very lazy and loves to lie upon his own dust bed; but when roused to his feet, he "roars like a lion from the dwellings of Gordon." If converted into bacon, he would fill an entire smoke house. Go and see him, for he is a hog to it. "take him all in all, we never shall look upon his like again. —*N. O. Picayune.*

Acorns.—An ancient and wide spreading oak stands by the side of the highway, a little north of the buildings of Mr. Oren Kingsley, in Westhampton. The last autumn, Mr. K's. children gathered the greater part of the acorns that fell from that tree, and he measured them and found 23 bushels. He gave them in the winter to his hogs, sheep, and cattle, and all ate them greedily. Mr. Kingsley thinks that they are worth about half as much as corn, and is confident that they are more valuable than oats. If his comparison is correct, the oak is a very valuable tree.—*North. Mass. Gaz.*

Extraordinary Longevity.—The Springfield Mass. Gazette says there is now residing in Somerwick, a man who was born in Feb. 1738, and who of course, is now over 100 years old. He enjoys the society of his friends, and participates in their conversation.

Joseph Gouge died in Guinnett county, Ga. on the 24th ult. aged 109 years. He was a native of Virginia, and served through the revolution as a soldier.

Rare Instance of Official Longevity.—Mr. Hopkins Esq. a son of the distinguished divine, whose name is distinguished with the polar system of Calvinistic theology died at Great Barrington, Mass. on the 9th inst. aged 90. He had been the Register of Deeds for the County since the year 1778, and Postmaster of the rural village, where if we rightly remember his father was the settled pastor, since 1797.

A Drunken Father.—A little girl in Bayard st. N. Y. was yesterday crushed or smothered to death by her drunken father, who had thrown himself upon her on the bed, and thus unconsciously committed murder upon his own child from the state of insensibility to which he was reduced by his beastly passion for liquor.

The New York Post office now receives the small notes of the City Banks, [illegible]

Important to Farmers.—

A few weeks since we published a communication from a correspondent, giving the results of an experiment in planting corn by Hart Massey. Some of this will [illegible] Mr. Massey called upon us on Saturday last to correct an important error in said communication, and invited us personally to examine the said field which we accordingly did and now give the results of our observation.

Mr. Massey took of the seed corn with which he planted the field a small quantity, and soaked it in a solution of salt petre, commonly called salt in the, and put it into rows with the seeds thus prepared. The remainder of the field we believe was planted by the same individual. Now for the result. The five rows planted with the corn prepared with salt petre, will yield more than 25 rows planted without any preparation. The five rows were untouched by the worms, while the remainder of the field suffered severely. Not only will it exempt the seed corn from the ravages of the grub worm, but it will also increase the product of the field.

Here is a simple fact, which if ascertainably and generally known would have saved many thousands of dollars to the farmers of this county alone, in the article of corn. It is a fact, which should be universally known, and is, in all probability, one of the greatest discoveries of modern times in the much neglected science of agriculture. At all events, the experiment should be extensively tried as the results are deemed certain, while the expense is comparatively nothing.

Mr. M., also stated as to the result of another experiment tried upon one of his apple trees last spring. It is a fine thrifty healthy tree, about 25 or 30 years old, but has never in any one year, produced over about two bushels of apples. While in blossom last spring, he sawed off the tree and sprinkled plaster freely on the blossoms, and the result is, that it will this season yield twenty bushels of apples. Now if the plaster will prevent the blast, it is a discovery of great importance. Mr. M. was led to make the experiment by reading an account of the producing of trees in a meadow where plaster had been sown at a time when there was a light breeze in the direction of the orchard, the trees contiguous to the meadow bearing well, while the others produced no fruit.—Watertow (N. Y.) Standard.

Death of Judge Irving.—It becomes our duty to announce the death of John T. Irving, for a long period Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in this city.—He died on Tuesday evening about 11 o'clock. On the announcement of his death on Friday morning all the Courts immediately adjourned. At a subsequent hour the members of the Bar held a meeting, at which Judge Sprong presided. Robert Morris Esq. offered a series of resolutions expressive of the respect of the Bar for the deceased, which were unanimously adopted.—*Journal of Com.*

Death of the Hon. Timothy J. Carter.—A letter from Washington to a relative of Mr. Carter announces the decease of Mr. Carter on Wednesday evening. He represented the Oxford district, in the state of Maine. This is less than a month, has death deprived that State of two out of eight of her Representatives in Congress.—*Ib.*

Three Days Later from England.—Liverpool papers to the 23d Feb. was received last evening by the Rosalie. There was no political news. The Canada excitement had subsided, the people being satisfied with the conduct of our government.

There had been many disasters among the shipping. The French frigate Terpsichore, from Martinique, with the Gov. of that island on board, was wrecked off Ireland, near Cork, on the 19th Feb. Crew saved.

There had been no important change in the markets. It is stated that the bank of the United States is making very large remittances to England in various shapes; in addition to Bills of Exchange for one hundred or one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and large amounts in specie by the late packets, the house of Baring Bro. & Co., of Liverpool, has just effected insurance on cotton valued at 380,000 pounds coming to their address.

It appears that the freedom of the city of London has been conferred upon our minister Mr. Stevenson.

YANKEE WIT.—Speaking of Cannon, said a sub ject caused countryman the other day, to one of Sir John Colbourne's lieutenants the side of the line, "reminds me of what I saw this morning." Indeed, indeed, replied the officer, staring his eyes and beginning to write, 'what did you see?' 'Why, I saw,' said the countryman 'five cannons start for Canada.' 'Will you please to make an affidavit sir?' (writing) 'deponent said and sait that he saw five cannons on their way to Canada, and that they will pass the line within twenty four hours.' In less time than we have been writing this paragraph, an affidavit was executed and despatched to head quarters with the alarming intelligence, whereupon the royal navy began to make more inquiries. 'What size were they?' 'Large and three small ones.' 'Were they loaded?' 'I only one of them.' 'Were they mounted?' 'All in one sleigh, sir.' 'Old or new?' 'The two had been sawed—the small ones as bright as new pins.' 'But are you positive they were cannon?' 'Unless the parish register lies—George and Sally Cannon, with their three little responsibilities.'—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.*

Good Times.—The Warren Pa.) Bulletin says, "We have glorious times here in Warren—nothing to sell and no money to buy it with.

Fast Days.—Governor Edwards has appointed Friday, the 8th day of April as a day of fasting and Prayer in Connecticut.

In Massachusetts Thursday, the 5th, and in New Hampshire Thursday the 12th are appointed for the same purpose.

PLAINFIELD MUTUAL ASSURANCE

Fire Company.

The Annual Report,

Of the Directors of said Company, made March 12th, 1838.

Since the last meeting of the Company, the charter has been so far altered as to admit members in the company upon the same terms as before.

The loss sustained last year was $2,000 on R. P. Blain in Dist Surveyor.

The following is a statement of the Condition and Affairs of the Company.

Amount of all losses,	$4,426 00	
Amount of expenses, &c.	547 16	
Capital of the company,		$22,877 55
Am't of interest rec'd,	$9,396 71	
Am't rec'd for yearly insurances,	383 64	
Amount of interest due,	300 18	
Am't due April 1st, 1838,	428 36	
Whole am't of interest, &c.	$10,513 89	
Leaving a nett amount of money arising from interest and yearly insurances, after paying all losses and expenses,		$5,540 73½

JACOB MANNING, President.
CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.
March 24th, 1838. 6t 3w.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, March 28.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

The proceedings of the Railroad Meeting, called in our last, have been furnished us by the secretary, as given below. The meeting was large, influential and respectable.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity was held at Jacob Thorn's tavern, pursuant to notice, on Thursday evening, March 22d, 1838, to consider the propriety and expediency of aiding in the completion of the Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad, (as far at least as this place,) the present season.

John Wilson was called to the chair, and Cornelius Boice chosen secretary.

The object of the meeting was fully stated by the Chairman, who urged upon the assembly the propriety of immediate action in support of a measure of such great importance to the community.

Zachariah Webster also addressed the meeting and insisted upon the exertion and co operation of the inhabitants, to aid and assist in the completion of the work.

Mr. Harrison, one of the directors of the company presented to the audience a statement of the costs and expenditures of the road, and the probable amount required to finish it to Plainfield, and the advantages of said road in forming a connecting link with the coal regions and the interior of the west.

Mr. Moore, engineer of the company presented a map showing the location of the rail road its probable connection with the roads in Pennsylvania, forming a continuous route to the coal regions, to Pittsburgh, to the Ohio river, and connecting with the Great Erie Road, clearly showing the route to be the shortest and most expeditious from the west to the city of New York.—After which,

Wm. T. Compton and T. A. Hartwell, Esqrs addressed the meeting at considerable length upon the importance of the road being built, and the plan upon which it was proposed to complete it.

Whereupon it was unanimously resolved on motion of Zachariah Webster,

That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly important that the road should be completed as speedily as possible, and that the company be solicited and encouraged to progress immediately with the work, and that we will render all the aid in our power.

It was further resolved on motion of James C. Ayres, That a committee be appointed to confer with gentlemen present, concerned with the road and also with the directors and officers of the company in relation to the objects in view, and also in regard to a change in the location through this place.

Which committee consists of the following gentlemen, Ezra Fairchild, Zachariah Webster, Isaac Leonard, John Wilson, Esq. Wm. P. Shotwell, Esq. Rudolph Dunham, Jacob Manning, Laing Webster, Martin Runyon, Samuel L. Pound, Dr. John W. Craig, James C. Ayres and Cornelius Boice.

Resolved That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in the two papers printed in Somerville, and in the paper at Plainfield, and in the Elizabethtown Journal.

Adjourned to meet again on the call of the Chairman.
JOHN WILSON,
Chairman.
CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

P. S. The committee of thirteen forthwith organized by choosing John Wilson, Chairman, and Cornelius Boice, Secretary,—to either of whom communications on the subject of the road may be addressed.

For the Plainfield Union.

March 21, 1838.

Shall we retire, said an affectionate daughter to her mother, who sat till late by a small fire, her feelings being of a nature to keep her from feeling sleepy, or from noticing the clock. She had been deserted by the one who should have protected and provided for her, and neglected by her wealthy connections, of which she had many, and after laboring till her strength and spirits failed, she thought to relieve her burthened heart by weeping alone, and could not reply for tears and sobs; but following her poor child to her sleepless couch spent much of the night in trying to think how she should live till some returns for their labor could be had.

Pause, reader! and recollect the word of God's eye, "whoso hath of this world's goods, and seeth his brother need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion, how dwelleth the love of God in him."

The above communication was handed to us on Saturday evening, and is not *fiction*, but the *simple truth*. Extremely limited as our acquaintance is in this place we know one other instance of extreme destitution and want—in which poor persons, with a family of small children have in many cases had *nothing at all to eat*. In a community like this these things ought not so to be. Owing to the great scarcity of money, and of employment, and that for a long continuance, there must be much suffering from the want of the necessaries of life; and probably there are a hundred such instances as we have referred to above, in the place. Several benevolent individuals endeavored to awaken the attention of the people to this subject last fall, but we have not heard that any thing was done about it; and though the severity of winter is now passed, and pleasant *spring is now* opening upon us, we ought to consider that spring will not bestow the necessaries of life upon those who have nothing, and not only to consider this, but render them all the assistance in our power.

The Establishment of the New Brunswick Times is offered for sale. It is the only democratic paper published in Middlesex county, and it is a fair share of advertising patronage. To a young man of energy, a practical printer, and one capable of conducting the paper, a good opportunity is afforded of entering at once into business. New Brunswick, from its location must soon become a large manufacturing town, and a place of much business. Letters addressed to the publishers, McCready & Stelle, (post paid,) will receive attention.

The discussion of the Sub-treasury bill in the Senate has called out the choice spirits of the country, and brought forward in bold relief the talents of the most eminent statesmen and speakers of both parties. For the bill, Calhoun, Benton and Wright are the most distinguished, and opposed to them are Webster, Clay and Tallmadge, all great in talent and debate. From day to day, during the past month, crowded audiences have attested the great interest in the powerful debates of these champions. As the debate is now drawing near its close, the interest is daily increasing, and all at Washington are served up with rich treats of eloquence. It is a question which must stand or fall by fair argument, and it is now generally supposed that the opponents of the bill will gain the day, not from superiority of talent, but from the goodness of their cause.

Governor McNutt of the state of Mississippi has issued writs for an election for members of Congress, to fill the seats vacant in the house, to take place on the 23d and 24th of April. Claiborne and Gholson are the Van Buren candidates—Prentiss and Word the candidates of the whigs.

The election in Maine, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Calley, takes place on the first Monday in April. As there has since been another vacancy in the Maine delegation, occasioned by the death of Mr. Carter, very probably that will be filled at the same time.

Full returns of the election in New Hampshire have been received. Mr. Hill, the Van Buren candidate for Governor is elected by a majority rather over 300; which is much less than usual. The senate will stand 8 Van Buren men, and 4 Whigs—House, 134 Van Buren men, and 110 whigs.

As respects the New York town elections we can get nothing satisfactory. It appears that great gains have taken place in several of the towns, but sometimes in favor of one party and sometimes in favor of the other.

Maine is entitled to send eight members to the House of Representatives in Congress. Two of the seats are now vacant.

Public Meeting

On the Sub-Treasury Bill.

ALL the Legal voters of the Township of Westfield are invited to attend a public meeting to be held at the Long room of T. J. Barr, at Scotch Plains on Tuesday, the 3d of April next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. to confer together, and express their opinion to Congress, on the Sub-Treasury Bill, now pending in that body. It being of great importance that Congress be fully informed of the sentiments of the people on all great vital measures, it is hoped the meeting will be full, and the attendance punctual.

MANY CITIZENS.

Westfield Township, March 23d.

The above c ll, it will be seen is to ALL—both parties are invited to attend, and that there may be a fair expression of the sentiment of the town in regard to this important measure there should be a full attendance. It is not a meeting of those in favor of the bill, or of those opposed, but of all those willing or wishing to express their opinion in regard to it.

We have not room to say how much we are pleased with the proceedings of the Rail road meeting on Thursday evening last, a full account of which will be found in another column. Now let every man use his property, and his influence in promoting and encouraging a work of so much importance to Plainfield,—to the whole region through which it p sses,—and to New York.

The New York Mirror of Saturday last contains much very interesting matter. Among the articles we notice,—The Adventures of Robert Rusful, an old dyspeptic, by T. S. Fay.—The country in winter, and Reminiscences of the olden time, by Laurie Todd, and many others of considerable talent. In the number are forty-four articles—all good, besides a superior piece of music.

☞ Many thanks to "O. H. C. 1078." for his communication. It came too late for insertion in the present number, but will appear next week.

We have just received a catalogue of the students in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. It now contains 117 students.

We have also received a catalogue of the students of Lenox (Mass.) Academy—an institution of long standing and much reputation. It has now the same principal that it had twelve years ago, when we attended it.

☞ The way they treat duellists in France.—from a French paper.

"In a duel which took place some time ago between M. Prestat and M. Haus, both students at the Polytechnic school, the latter was killed. The Civil Tribunal, upon an action for damages by the mother of the deceased, sentenced the survivor to pay to Mme. Haus an annuity for her life of 900 fr. Against this judgement, M. Prestat lodged an appeal to the Royal Court, which was heard yesterday. The Court maintained the principle of the responsibility of the survivor, but reduced the annuity to 300 fr., with a fine of 6000 fr. in case of delay in its payment."

A centenarian!—We had, on Saturday, the pleasure to meet, in one of the Bowery omnibuses—with Mr. Thom a Brander, an old gentleman now within one month of the ripe age of 110 ye rs. We had the curiosity to enter into conversation with him and learnt that he had just arrived in this city from Vermont, on a visit to his great grand children, the eldest of whom is about 35 years of age. This old gentleman retains remarkably the possession of his faculties, his sight and hearing being now as good as that of the generality of mankind, at half his years. Such an interview may not again occur in our life time, to find converse with one who has seen the people progress from a few feeble colonies until they have become one of the most powerful governments of the family of nations. Truly such a person excites in the liveliest feeling of veneration!—*N Y. Mer. Adv.*

The Burlington city election on Tuesday last terminated in the election of the whole Whig ticket, after a close vote, by an average majority of 10. Last year the Van Buren ticket succeeded by a small majority. It appears by the Gazette of that place, that the township meeting voted until 12 o'clock (after which the meeting could not be legally organized,) without being able to elect a moderator and Clerk, the vote being a tie, and the officers of last year therefore continued to act.

Mulberry Trees.—It appears by letters from France, that the great and increasing demand for the morus mult-caulis, from the U. S. has produced a scarcity in France—the supply having been chiefly drawn hitherto from that kingdom. The cultivation of the mulberry and the raising of the silk worm seem to be extending in the U. States to a degree which promises to make silk one of the most important products of the country.

Atlantic Steam Navigation.—The British steam packet ship Sirius, of 700 tons, is advertised to leave London for New York on the 28th inst and York on the 2d April, in anticipation of the large steamer *Royal Victoria*. She is chartered by the British and American Steam Navigation Co. for this one voyage, and is commanded by Lt. Roberts of the British Navy. She is expected to leave New York on her return the 1st May

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It is stated, that the whole line of the Pennsylvania Canal is in excellent repair, and that the water will be let in in the course of a few days.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

JAMES CITY, March 23d, 1838.

I have the pleasure to say to you that on the 20th inst., the day named by the Legislature for the people to approve or reject the Charter, there were but nine negative votes. Will you have the goodness to state the fact, as it may gratify many honorable members of both houses, who took a lively interest in our welfare, notwithstanding the efforts of our own Representatives to get the bill dismissed from the files of the House. We are much indebted in this matter to the kind interference of a member from Essex, A. C. M. Pennington, Esq.

Honesty and discretion.—A singular act of honesty occurred in the city on Friday last. A merchant in Broadway having a note of several hundred dollars to discharge at one of our Banks, prepared the amount and placed it with the Bank notice, and giving it to one of his clerks directed him to proceed to the Bank and take up the note. The clerk, while on his way, accidentally lost the parcel from his pocket, which if ot he did not discover until he had arrived at the Bank. Meanwhile a gentleman passing down Broadway, discovered the parcel lying on the pavement in the vicinity of St. Paul's Church and unrolling it and having read the notice, proceeded immediately to the Bank, paying the note, and causing it to be stamped by the teller. The gentleman afterwards called upon the merchant, and made him acquainted with the circumstances, who was much pleased to find that he had escaped the loss, and no less gratified at the singular discretion of the finder in paying the note, as it being past two o'clock, a little delay would have caused it to be protested, there not being sufficient time to send other funds to the Bank for its payment.

Philadelphia charities.—The rich men of Philadelphia have taken a good lead in bequeathing large sums of money to public charities. The executors of Dr. Jonas Preston, of that city have just paid over the residue of his est te, amounting to $350, 981 55, according to his b q uest, in the following words: "to found and endow a Lying in Hospital, in the city of Philadelphia, for the reception and comfortable confinement at obstetrical aid of indigent married women of good character resident in the city and county of Philadelphia, or county of Delaware, producing satisfactory testimonials of character."

Melancholy Catastrophe.—The Jersey Blue of Saturday states that the house occupied by Mr. Alexander Trembly, at Bergen, the lower part as a dwelling, and the garret for manufacturing fire-works, in which the family was employed, was suddenly fired about 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon last, by the explosion of some powder, and in a moment exhibited a scene of conflagration. All the inmates had just time to escape with their lives only, except a little boy about five years of age: the father upon this discovery immediately returned to rescue his child, they both perished in the flames! Mr. Trembly was eleven years from France, and left a wife and four small children in a land of strangers, to lament their irretrievable loss.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The. Kensett, Newark, $6,00; John Randolph, 3,00; Dexter & Bryant, 2,00; Isaac Titsworth, 2,00; Ephraim Vail, 1,00; Tha. F. Randolph, 1,00; Davison & Wallace, 1,00; James I. Compton, ,50; Charles Brown, ,50.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CUSHING.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst. G. Courson King, to Sarah B. Day, both of Morristown.

DIED.

At Trenton on the 19th inst., after a short and severe illness, Anzai Dodd, Esq. of Newark, N J., aged 45.

In this place, last week, the youngest son of the late John Vermulie.

In El z bethtown, 19th inst. George Jelf, son of John J. Chetwood.

State of New Jersey,
Middlesex County.

Orphan's Court, of the Term of March, 1838.

UPON the application of Simeon F. Randolph and Jonathan F. Randolph, Executors of Barzilla F. Randolph, deceased, to this Court to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased shall bring in their debts, demands and claims again st the same—or that such creditors be debarr ed of their action against the said executors, It is ordered by the Court, That the said exec tors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the said estate within twelve months from this time, by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in said county, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the the space in one of the newspapers printed in this state, and if any creditor shall neglect to exh bit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of twelve months after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors ZABRISKIE, Clerk.

March 27, 1838. 6t 2m

COMPREHENSIVE ALMANAC

for the year 1838.

April, July,	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
an. Oct.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
day,	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.
ugust,	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.
eb. Mh.	Nv. Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.
une,	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.
ep.	Dec. Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the s ring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his assortment are Shaker Blue, Black, Dahs, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $6.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cashmeres of the latest fashions, from 25 to 50 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the richest style and make, and, perhaps, as ever before offered in this city; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pieces a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 26th, 1838.

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt Wilsey,
LaPeyrere,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey,	Shawhan.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business, and all freight carefully attended to.

The carriage of the public is respectfully solicited. Goods delivered in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but all at owner at he risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Rahway on the Old Line" as there is no other line established at Brooklyn, some d's tance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

Plainfield English School.

☞ The Summer Term of this School will commence on *Monday, April* 9th, under the direction of

Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE,

in the Basement Rooms of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, March 28th. 6t 3t

Public Vendue.

THE Subscriber being about to remove to another part of the State, offers for Sale at his residence in Plainfield at Public Vendue, on Wednesday next, 28th, inst. commencing at 10 o'clock, P. M. precisely, his Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as chairs, tables, 1 cook stove and three other stoves, beds and bedding, one secretary, carpets, andirons, one eight day clock, Looking-glasses, &c. &c &c.

Also a four acre lot situated about half a mile from the village, in a high state of cultivation.

Also, a carriage, sleigh, waggon, a lot of manure, &c. &c. &c.

ISAAC TITTSWORTH.

Plainfield, March 21, 1838.

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on book account, or notes due may have a chance to settle them, between now and the 1st of May next, with the subscriber at the Brook. lyn Mills, or with Ayres & Bullman, Plainfield.

J. S. DUNN.

Brooklyn, March 21.

Town Settlement.

THE Town Commitee of the township of Westfield will meet at the house of Thomas J. Barr, Scotch Plains, on Tuesday, the 3d day of April next at ten o'clock, A. M. All persons having claims, demands or settlements to make with said committee will call on said day, as it is necessary all accounts should be closed on or before that day.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr.
Town Clerk.

March 16th, 1838.

Town Meeting.

THE Annual Town Meeting for Westfield township, will open at the Meeting house, at Scotch Plains, on Monday, the 9th day of April next, at 10 o'clock precisely.

J. OSBORN, Jr.
Town Clerk.

March 16th. 1838.

HAY WANTED.

THE pauperster of the Hay Press at Boundbr k will pay cash for fifty tons of hay if delivered immediately, at 44 cents for 100 lbs. None but Timothy or Blue Grass will be received.

March 14, 1838. 6tf

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. March 17.

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There are 20 acres of land, and a good 2 story dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of

MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'rx.
Enquire of JOHN VERMULE, Executor.
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 5tf 9m

200 lbs. Flax, for sale by
Jan. 31st, 1838. 5t tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

House to Let.

A Good-sized, two-story House, situated about one mile from Plainfield, near George Wells, to Let, from the 1st of April next. Apply to

GEORGE B. VERMULE.

February 28. 5tf

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats for sale by
E. M. PRICE.
Oct. 24. Railway.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,		15	a	16
Coffee, Cuba,		9	a	11
" Java,		10	a	14
Molasses,		30	a	33
Oil Linseed,		75	a	85
" Whale,		28	a	32
" Fish, brl.	13	00	a	14 75
Beef, prime city,	9	50	a	10 50
Hams, lb.		10	a	12
Lard,		10	a	11
Shoul'd Beef,		20	a	25
Butter,		20	a	25
Cheese, Am.		7	a	10
Rice, 1st qlity, 100 lbs.	3	75	a	4 00
Tuska Island Salt,		33	a	37
Liverpool ground,		44	a	
Do do. sack,	2	12	a	2 31
Sugar, N. O. prime,		6	a	9
" Hava. white,		10	a	11
" Lump,		14	a	15
" Loaf,		16	a	19
Tallow, Am.		10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,		50	a	1 00
Gunpowder,		50	a	1 00
Hyson,		50	a	1 00
Young Hyson,		32	a	80
Hyson Skin,		22	a	45
Souchong,		25	a	50
Bohea,		15	a	29

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	7	50	a	
Western,	8	00	a	8 62
Philadelphia,	8	00	a	8 00
Georgetown,	8	50	a	
ye Flour,	5	25	a	00
Indian Meal,	3	02	a	
Wheat, B lie,	1	45	a	0 00
Do. Genesee,	—	—	a	— —
Do. N. Carolina,			a	
Rye N. Brl'n.	1	03	a	1 07
Corn, N. Jersey,		75	a	80
Do. South,		78	a	80
Barley,		95	a	— —
Oats North,		40	a	

Ducks and Geese.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few live Ducks and Geese, immediately. EZRA FAUCHILD.

Green Brook School, Plainfield, March 14.

For Sale,

A ONE HORSE WAGGON, HORSE, AND HARNESS.

THE H rse is sound and kind, a good traveller, eight years old. The waggon is nearly new, with steel springs, and top. Apply to CHARLES JOHNSON.

March 14th. 6t tf

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, at all times keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sad Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk gauze, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 5tf

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 5tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

of NEW-YORK.

To Let.

A House and Lot,

IN the upper part of this village, on the south side of Front st. suitable for a large family, or two small families. It has a cellar kitchen and hall room in the basement, on the first floor a front room, hall room, and entry, and on the 2nd story 3 rooms and entry. It is now occupied by Peter Dolbear, and Mrs. Skowrell.

Apply to Elias Kirkpatrick, in Plainfield, or to the owner. JOSEPH URMSTON, Rahway.

Plainfield, Feb. 13th. 5t 6t

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

E. M. PRICE, Railway

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop opposite the dwelling of Truslum Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves,*

For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very Lowest Prices.* Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead & Beeswax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy. J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 4t

DWELLING TO LET.

A NEW, good-sized, two-story Dwelling House and Lot, to Let, from the 1st of April, situated on Front street, in this village. Apply to LAING WEBSTER.

February 28. 5t 3t

TWO FARMS, For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two farms. One contains 150 acres of Wood, Meadow and Plough Land, and Buildings, situated three miles from the village of Plainfield, in Somerset county.

The other contains about 50 acres of good Plough and Meadow land, with buildings, and is well watered. It is chiefly square, one mile from Scotch Plains, in Essex county.

As further description is unnecessary, to those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Indisputable titles will be given and terms made accommodating. Enquire of

NOAH DAAKE, near Plainfield.

Warren, Feb. 20th. 5t tf

For Sale or To Let.

A HOUSE AND LOT,

CONTAINING half an acre of ground, in the upper part of Plainfield, opposite Hugh Shotwell's dwelling house, now occupied by Edgar Mundy. The house is large and convenient for a large family, 2 stories high, and nearly new. For further particulars, apply to the owner, ABRAHAM LAING.

Plainfield, Feb. 13th. 5t 4t

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established store of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that it will accommodate those who may please to call, to

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Cash Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, 10 Pcs of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Silk Beavers, Boys' Silk Hats, also Fur and Imit Caps of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Gimp or Hats black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

5t tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

Half-a-dozen houses *To Rent or For Sale*

Apply to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Jan. 17th. 5t tf

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries* low for CASH, or country produce,

Corner of Exchange and Front streets

"Promises to please" BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 5t

Once More,

We would a gain those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it.

Fair Play!!

I AM very anxious to have the settling of my own business myself, but as I am about to leave the place, I shall be under the necessity of leaving all my unsettled accounts in the hands of some person for collection.—A word to the wise is sufficient. ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Jan. 9th, 1838. 5t 3m*

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barkley's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and despatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and for Sale, of good materials and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 5t tf

STEAM POWER *Lathe.*

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's. Cabinet Facings, Cornices of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted as equal to any work.

MIRON G. HUBBARD.

PLAINFIELD, April 13 1837. 1y

House and Job *Painting.*

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and despatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in the continues the above business at the old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his usual manner neither out nor remarkable terms.

☞ All kinds of small work done. Turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. HUBBARD.

Jan. 24th. 5t tf

Stoves
In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves, at the Residence of Platt Drake, Main st,* Plainfield, next door to L. Tittsworth's currying shop, which will be sold by him for us, at the *same* prices as at our store in Rahway, excepting what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 3w*

Cooking Stoves.
J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being slack through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the stove business, we are willing to recommend the following as to our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,

Church & Stanley's Phil d. patent for wood,

C. Pooley's for wood; and the

Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Koisterboch cooking stoves, from Philadelphia, for coal only. These stove are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hess's and Pleiss's make from Philidelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome *assortment manufactured* by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded if equalled by *any other.* They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Olmsted's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all size. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices. We will also procure any patterns we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low, and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.

Rahway, Nov. 1st. 41

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel, Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE Rahway.

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

DRUGS. MEDICINES. &C.

FOR sale at the *New Brunswick* prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap

Nov. 14. by B. M. PRICE

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

6.1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Cloaks ! Cloaks ! !

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenwares; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Cudes, Bindings, and Buttons.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUMMING.

June 15th, 1837.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; embellished with many indicate and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood —and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the *general reader,* including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—*copious notices* of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this purpose—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—sketches of the stage drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, *Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety* of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the *New-York Mirror* will exceed its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translation from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and Selections from popular journals of England will serve to give variety, and render it one of the most piquant fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings!—*The most distinguished artists* have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

To Let.

FOUR Rooms from the 1st of April next, for one year, in the house now occupied by J. R. Dunn.

Also, one room in the basement of the same building, suitable for an office or shop.

Likewise, a small barn attached to the Premises,—all which will be rented on reasonable terms, on applying to the subscribers, on the Premises.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

NOTICE
Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, has been duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiffs, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, Jr. Clerk.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Atty.

Nov. 22. 44 3m.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his valuable

TAN-YARD,

Situated in the village of Plainfield, on the Main street, in about the centre of the village, being in Westfield township, Essex county.

There is in the Tan-Yard, a good currying shop 2 stories high, 32 by 16 feet, 2 mahogany finishing tables, 1 stone scouring table, and one good stuff dog in the drying loft, and a good set of tools, a good barn, 22 feet square, a good bark house, 30 by 21 feet, Gale's patent bark mill attached, beam house, stone lime house, &c. &c. Mill race running through it with water plenty and handy. Said Tan Yard is in good repair, buildings good and some of them new, and is one of the best stands in the state for bark, hides and skins, and in a good neighborhood for retailing leather. *Any person wishing to settle himself* in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon.

Also,

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite said Tan yard, 2 stories high, 18 by 36, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop, or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house. Said house is now in failing well of water with pump in it, a *variety of fruit,—every thing snug and in good* repair. *Also,* A Four Acre LOT, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, *and very handy for pasture or tillage.* Any person wishing to buy or rent will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Dec. 12th, 1837.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

French Merinos.
Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinos, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of

B. M. PRICE

Rahway, Nov. 14. 43*

Plainfield
Classical Institution.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation This Institution is designed to qualify youngmen for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bennet.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are well known to heed community, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—*Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Gaine,* No. 119, Canal street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th *of every month.* Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be usefully introduced.

TERMS —*One dollar per year,* payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the dee sion of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent to each number within the state, and within 100 *miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each num.* ber, to any part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or *half volume No. 6.*

March, 1838.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 Nassau street, New York.

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the *principles* which exhibit the views, and transmit the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is proof fully no institution whose operations are more important to be known to every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatism of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired *till* we shall receive the orders. Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street,

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March. 1838.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen,

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The first with which it flows from the steel pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying suquickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become sour or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great or Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks rendering it particularly valuable in penal offences, any of which may be gratuitously obtained at this* Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 23. 19tf

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of March next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 17th. 53tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 tf29

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (*men not addicted to the use of ardent spirits*), at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837 1 tf

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty years standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomor Classes of College, and to give a thorough course of instruction, in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the useful branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a *competent and experienced Lady, as Principal.* Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, *should board with the Principal of that department,* as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of *twenty-three* weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2 25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } *Principals.*
HORATIO BRYANT, }

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass. Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an Institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to New York, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 1y

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than four years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstruction in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any case. Their effects will be taken according to the directions, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a due regularity of all the natural functions. Neither can they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalize and regulate the circulation—to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES. CONSTABLES' SALES, WARRANTS, SUBPŒNAS.

Books.—Porter's Travels, Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo, Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo. Porter's Travels, 8vo. Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo. Dasian's Poems, 2 vols. Brambleye House, 2 vols. in one. Crook in the Lot, a very celebrated Treatise by the *Rev. Thomas Boston.* a large pamphlet. Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols. Baxter's Dying thoughts. Beauties of Locke. Pendleton's Fables, in *French*, with plates. Goldsmith's Greece. Dodd on Death. Life of Franklin. Large *School Testaments,—Pocket do.* Murray's small grammar. A large lotof Toy books Three Lost Children,—an interesting tale.

Stationary, &c.—Paper, several varieties. Steel Pens, 6 kinds. Engravings. Indin Rubber.—Tooth Powder. Wafers, at Wholesale, Patterns for working Lace, a variety. Albums and Scrap Leaves. Family Records. Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored. SEAR'S PILLS.

NEW CHEAP STORE,
IN RAHWAY.

THE *Subscriber having removed from* his old stand to the New Store, next door no th(late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete *assortment of,*

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beaverets, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and *examine for themselves.*

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 5th. Rahway.

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

A Good Chance for a Hatter.

HAT SHOP, & TOOLS FOR RENT, in the Village of Somerville.

The Shop is large and well calculated for the business. *Also,* a House, suitable for a large family. For further particulars, enquire of

E. M. RANDOLPH.

Somerville, Feb 5th. On the premises.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (*for medicinal purposes only,*) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Pickets, Lath, Boards & Scantling.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

Warren Township, December 28, 1836. 1t

A FARM
For Sale.
Containing about 90 acres,

SITUATE in the township of Warren, county of Somerset N. J. bordering on the Passaic River four and a half miles north of Plainfield. On said farm is a good convenient Dwelling House, and a large new barn inclosed with pine and cedar. There is a good proportion of wood and timber on said farm with excelent meadow and plough land with a variety of fruit and a never failing stream of water running near the door. This farm may be bought a bargin and the terms accommodating, any persons wishing to view or purchase the farm will call on the subscriber in Plainfield DAVID COON.

Dec. 27th, 1837. 49 tf

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large *Assortment, For Sale by*

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Small Fire Engine
For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump. Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53tf.

WHEREAS John Vermule of Plainfield in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey did on the 23d of January 1838, execute a deed of assignment by which he conveyed all his estate to the Subscriber, of the same place, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. Now therefore said Creditors are hereby notified that unless they present their claims to the subscriber under oath or affirmation, in six months from this date according to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, they will be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate, except as provided in and by the act aforesaid.

CORNELIUS BOICE.

January 23d, 1838. Assignee.

To Rent.

THREE ROOMS in the House on the corner of Front and Peace streets, with the cellar under the same. Apply to MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 31st. 54 tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1838. Number 63.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: MILTON F. CUMMINS Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Tuesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; embellished with numerous and finely engravings on steel, copper and wood —and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—theatrical and beautiful spar merits of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and, in addition variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The high standing of the New York Mirror will exceed its prodecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be established. The sum of $2,000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the best works in the various departments of reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary departments, it will greatly excess all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

To Let.

FOUR Rooms from the 1st of April next, for one year, in the house now occupied by J. R. Dunn.

Also, one room in the basement of the same building, suitable for an office or shop.

Likewise, a small barn attached to the Premises,—all which will be rented on reasonable terms, on applying to the subscribers, on the Premises. AYRES & BULLMAN.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large

Assortment, For Sale by

B. M. PRICE,
Railway.

Oct. 31.

Small Fire Engine For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump.

Apply to JOHN M. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53tf.

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizen of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Trustum Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stovcs,*

For Parlors, &c.

Which will be *sold at the very Lowest Prices.*

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Beeswax, &c. taken in payment at the highest prices.

N. B. Stove Pipes, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy. J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 41

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—two cents and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE,
Railway.

Oct. 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

THE GREAT WEST.

The following extract presents a brilliant vision but which is no mere figment of the imagination.—We take it from a long, exciting report in the New York Legislature by Mr. S. B. Ruggles, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the finances and public Works of the —now more clearly than ever—Empire State Nothing ingonuable can retard the progress of the American people to the utmost heights of human grandeur and power but, themselves. The God of Nature and providence has provided the amplest possible means for the fullest development of the human virtues. On us and our children rests the responsibility—

The western termination of the Erie Canal looks out upon lake Erie, the most southerly and central of that great chain of navigable lakes which stretches far into the interior from our western boundary. Around these inland seas, a cluster of five great states is rapidly rising. The territory which they comprise, and which is to become tributary to the canal, embraces that great area extending from the lakes on the north to the Ohio on the south, and from the western confines of this state to the upper Mississippi, and containing 250,000 square miles. This measure is exceeded by well known objects, it is 18 times as large as the state of N. Y., west of the county of Oneida—nearly twice as large as the kingdom of France, and about 6 times as extensive as the whole of England. It contains 180 millions of arable land, a large proportion of which is of surpassing fertility.

The productive power of this region, and its capability of supplying tonnage for export, are strengthened by the facilities which it enjoys for cheap and easy transportation. In this respect, no country on the face of the globe, enjoys greater natural advantages, for it is nearly encircled by navigable waters, and its broad area is intersected, in numerous directions, by streams furnishing ample means of conveyance—while unusual facilities for the construction of canals and other artificial channels of communication are offered by the level and uniform character of its surface.

These being its geographical advantages, it needs only the requisite population, to experience the full development of its agricultural resources. Its progress in this respect has been truly surprising. In 1816. Ohio was the only organized State government within its limits. In that year, Indiana, having obtained the requisite number of 60,000 inhabitants, entered the Union and took its place by the side of Ohio. Illinois and Michigan followed them in rapid and feeble series, with a few settlers thinly scattered over their surface,—while Wisconsin, unknown even by name, was an undistinguished portion of the great North Western Territory. In the brief period of twenty one years, such has been the influx of population into this great district, that Ohio, the eldest member in this brotherhood of nations now numbers 1,400,000 inhabitants Indiana upwards of 600,000, Illinois and Michigan, (both of whom have organized their governments and come into the Union) 700,000 souls, and Wisconsin, not only as Wisconsin rapidly rising, but even beyond the Upper Mississippi, 30,000 citizens have already laid the foundations, of yet another state. Such is the onward march of this population, and the amount of its annual increase alone, exceeds in number, the whole inhabitants of ten of the States in the Union. The population already embraced within the district in question, in little short of three millions and if the same rate of progress shall be maintained for the twelve next to come, by the year 1856, it will probably exceed six millions.

The peculiar activity and energy of these people, and their power most rapidly to develope the resources of the broad domain which they thus inhabit, are also worthy of consideration in estimating the even ful extent of their trade. They probably possess a greater aggregate power of productive labor than any other portion equally numerous of the human race. Their population is made up almost exclusively of the young, the resolute, the vigorous, and the intelligent, who have gone from the more crowded communities in the eastern and middle portions of the Union, they seat themselves around this cream of waters, and there build up an empire. They have taken with them the laws, the habits, the language, and institutions civil and religious of their parent states,—but above all, they have carried into that great field, an honest love of labor, and in the very act of organizing their government, they testified their willingness to exert and rely upon their own energies, by abolishing slavery forever throughout all their limits.

This group of inland States has two outlets for its trade to the ocean; one by the Mississippi, to the Gulf of Mexico, the other through Lake Erie to the Atlantic. Whether it be attributed to singularity of origin, or laws, or habits, or to ties of sanguinity, or superior salubrity of climate, the people evidently prefer the market on the Atlantic; and they are making prodigious efforts to reach it. Three great canals, one of them ungreater than the Erie Canal, and embracing in their aggregate length about 1000 miles, are to connect the Ohio with Lake Erie, while another deep and capacious channel excavated for nearly thirty miles through solid rock, unites Lake Michigan with the navigable waters of the Illinois. In addition to these broad avenues of trade, they are also constructing lines of rail road, not less than 1500 miles in extent, in order to reach with more ease and speed the lakes, through which they seek a conveyance to the sea-board. The undaunted resolution of this energetic race of men is strikingly evinced by the fact, that the cost of the great works which they have thus undertaken, (and most of which are in actual progress) will exceed forty-eight millions of dollars, a sum far exceeding all that New York, with twice the number of inhabitants and two hundred years of accumulated wealth, has ever attempted. The circumstances moreover, is particularly important, that the public works of each of these great communities, are arranged on a harmonious plan, each having a main line supported and enriched by lateral and tributary branches, thereby bringing the industry of their whole people into prompt and profitable action, while the systems themselves are again united on a grander scale in a series of systems comprising an aggregate length of more than 2500 miles, with Lake Erie as its common centre.

The various portions of this vast work are now in a train of rapid construction. Indiana alone has 6000 men in her employ, and Ohio, Illinois and Michigan are making correspondent efforts: seven years from this time, the whole inland trade of that broad region around the lakes will crowd the entrance of the Erie Canal, on its way to the Atlantic.

Important to Farmers.

The following communication was read to the Phil.delphia Agricultural Society, Febuary 21, 1838, and directed to be published in the Farmer's Cabinet, from which we copy it.

Of all the kinds of grain raised in the United States, Indian Corn is the most valuable, taking into view the quantity and the price per bushel, and it has been a subject of much solicitude for some years past, that the early frosts have done such extensive injury to it; diminishing the crops and otherwise rendering it of much less value for feeding stock. In the South, the seasons are sufficiently long and warm to mature it, but in the middle and northern states this is not the case and consequently our farmers have been directing their attention to other varieties than those heretofore cultivated, that will ripen earlier and bear planting at a later period. Of the kinds experimented upon with this view, none has succeeded so well as the variety called the "Dutton Corn." This answers the purpose completely, as it may be planted the latter part of May, and even as late as the first of June, and out off the first week in September fully ripe. It is a hard corn, deep yellow grains, set very close, generally 12 rows sometimes more and never eight. It is remarkably heavy and believed to be more sweet and nutritious than the ordinary kinds of corn usually raised in our country. The stalk is small and it makes the ground less than other kinds, and of course admits of being planted much nearer together. A specimen of the ears has been deposited at the office of the Farmers' Cabinet, so that those who desire to see it, may have an opportunity of inspecting it, and thereby prevent their being deceived: as much of the small eight rowed yellow northern corn, which all also ripens early but not so soon as the Dutton, has been sold for it. In some instances has produced much disappointment and loss, but perhaps the vendees of it, have themselves been deceived and so fraud intended.

Isaac Roberts, near Springmill, in Montgomery County, raised an acre and a half of it last year, which produced about 75 bushels without a doubt. It was cut off the first week in September and the ground ploughed and sowed with winter grain.

The ears and mixes which are admitted to be good judges of the qualities of grain, have displayed a very decided preference for the Dutton Corn where that and the common kind have been equally accessible to them. A. B.

Erasmus' Advice to Ammoniac for advancing his Fortune.—

—In the first place says he, throw off all sense of shame—thrust yourself into every man's business, and elbow whomever you can—neither love nor hate any one—let this be the scope and drift of all your actions—give nothing but what is to be returned with usury be complaisant to every body—have always two strings to your bow.

"What do you think of single blessedness?" said a gentleman to his friend. "Why," said he "as to a single blessedness, it will do—but it certainly can't be regarded only half as blessed as double blessedness.

An exchange mentions the marriage of a Mr. John Sweet to Miss Ann Sour. Probably they mean to set up the lemonade business.

To save butter—make it so salt no body can eat it.

The Nashville Union of the 24th ult. says: "We heard from the Hermitage yesterday—the general's health is still improving, and he is rapidly regaining his usual strength and spirits.

Mr. Rathbone, a notary public of Oswego, and late private secretary to Field Marshal Van Rensselaer, has been arrested by the U. States Marshal, and imprisoned with the general at Auburn.

The Banks in Maryland have at present in specie, 623,000 dollars more than when they suspended payment.

Moral and Religious.

The Bible.—Love and study the Scriptures. He that avoids reading a portion of them every day, forsakes his own mercy, and is as far regardless of his safety, welfare and true comfort.—Precious Bible! like thy blessed Author, our Sun and our Shield; thou giver of grace and glory, thou guide through all the gloomy vale to our everlasting home, how many advantages have we derived from thee! Thou hast often solved our doubts and wiped away our tears. Thou hast been sweeter to our taste than honey and the honey comb. Thou hast been better to us than thousands of gold and silver. O less thou hadst been our delight, we should have perished in our affliction. No wonder Job esteemed thee more than his necessary food." No wonder David "chose thee as his heritage forever." No wonder the noble army of martyrs parted with their estates and with their blood, rather than with thee. May we value thee as our richest jewel, may we love thee as our dearest good, may we consult thee as our sweet counsellor, may we follow thee as our safest guide.

Contentment with Little.—See the Providence of God determining the bounds of your habitation —the age in which you were to live—the station you were to fill—the comforts you were to enjoy —and the trials you were to endure. And if you have not much of the world, ask, whence is it? Is it because my heavenly father is unable to give me more? No. "The silver and the gold are his." Is it because he has no inclination to indulge me? No. "He takes pleasure in the prosperity of his servants." It is therefore to be resolved into the wisdom and kindness of his administration. His wisdom tells him how much I can bear; and his kindness will not suffer him to give me more. He aims in my welfare. The same disposition which leads him to give, induces him to deny. He corrects and he governs with the same love.

Novel Reading on the Decline.—We find it stated in "The Great Metropolis," that the falling off in demand for works of fiction has been very great for the last few years,—and that very few even of those written by novelists of the first reputation, afford to their publishers a remunerating sale.

Always regard your present condition as a state of pilgrimage; never view it as any thing more. This will regulate your desires, and moderate your wishes for temporal things. This will keep you from being elated too much, when you meet with prosperous scenes. Not that you will disparage the bounties of Providence—you will be thankful for them as conveniences by the way—but you will consider them *only* as accommodations, and not mistake them for the glories and advantages of home. You will not, therefore sit down, but still press forward. This will enable you to endure, with fortitude and resignation, the hardships you may encounter. You will say, "as a traveller I expect such things: they are only the inconveniences of a journey; it will soon be over"—and "I reckon the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which will be revealed in us."

Total Abstinence—Ecclesiastical Action.

Resolutions adopted by the General Convention of Western Baptists, held at Cincinnati, Nov. 2, 1836.

Resolved, That religious principle is the only sure basis of the Temperance cause.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the full and liberal development of the principles of Temperance, and notwithstanding the important revolution that within a few years past has been effected in public sentiment on this subject, the use of intoxicating drinks is still a most appalling evil in our country, wasting the intellect, deadening the moral sensibilities, and destroying the present and eternal hopes of our fellow citizens, and that vigorous effort in this cause should be kept up in the community, until the evil shall be entirely removed.

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the churches to discountenance the use of all intoxicating beverages, under whatever name they be designated or known.

Resolution of the General Association of Baptists of Indiana, held at Madison, Oct. 1837.

Resolved, That we recommend to churches and brethren to discountenance the use of all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, under whatever name they may be known or designated.

Resolution of the Grand River Baptist Association, Ohio, September 15, 1837.

Resolved, That the cause of Temperance is identified with the cause of Christ, and that this Association regards the practice of manufacturing, vending, or drinking intoxicating liquors, (except when prescribed as a medicine,) to be a moral evil, placing in jeopardy the temporal and eternal interests of man, and as such, should be discountenanced by the churches.

The second anniversary of the American Temperance Union, will be held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 22nd of May. Secretaries of state societies will confer a favor by forwarding their last annual reports.

Try to spend your life usefully, both to yourself and others.

For the Plainfield Union.

To C. D.

How sweet when the day star in evening reposes,
And his red beams at the close of the day,
Is the scene in which nature each beauty discloses—
And the humble thatch'd cot with its mantle of grey.

How sweet when the red clouds with crimson are glowing,
And the bright tints of glory with splendor display—
With the murmuring brook in its rich wildness flowing,
Is the humble thatch'd cot with its mantle of grey.

How sweet to contemplate the soft shadows stealing
O'er the vale where bright waters in luxury play;
And dear to my heart and to each softer feeling
Is the humble thatch'd cot with its mantle of grey.

How sweet while the pale moon is fitfully gleaming,
With wavering brilliancy o'er my lone way.
When my soul full of hope is of love fondly dreaming,
Is the sight of you cot with its mantle of grey.

How sweet when the rainin swift torrents descending,
Excludes from my view the dim star's feeble ray—
Is the soft stream of light which its low window lending
Points the path to you cot with its mantle of grey.

Yet sweeter the smile o'er that mildly playing,
And that voice which such tender emotions betray—
And thy dearly loved self through my passion delaying,
Adds a charm to the cot with its mantle of gray.

O. H. C. 10738.

Woodbridge.

From the Trenton State Gazette.

Hints to Young People.—No. 1.

Respected Friends.—Almost every person who has reached the middle or latter stage of life, is ready to give advice to the young. It is not always a failing. The Holy Bible, the oldest and wisest book in the world, is full of council for young persons: and some of its most solemn and eloquent passages are addressed directly to them. From the time the Bible was written down to the present day, the most serious attention of all reflecting people, has been given to the young.

The most important subject that claims the attention of the people of every generation in middle life, is the subject of education. And that respects the young. The majority of the people become parents, in early manhood, and commence rearing and providing for the young; and their children, as soon as they are old enough to go out from the paternal roof, are brought under public arrangements made for their education. It seems, therefore, as though almost all that any one generation lives for, is to provide for and train up for life the generation that comes after.

One thing that makes people in advanced life, love to give advice to the young, is, that young people, in general love to hear advice. Every well disposed young person is pleased with all good counsel that is meant for him, and addressed to him. It is natural to him to relish it, from his feeling of dependence. When I see a youth who turns away with contempt from good counsel, I conceive that he has violated a law of his nature, and is liable to some bad end. Little hope can any one entertain of such a person. All virtuous youth are fond of reading books and papers which are prepared especially for them. It seems like a compliment to their importance. And it truly is so.—The authors wish their books to be so understood and received. They are not backward to express their great regard for youth, as a most important class of every community.

Young friends if I had ability equal to my desires, I would write you a most interesting series of letters. At all events I promise, Providence permitting, to give you a few thoughts each week for a month or two at least, and longer if you give me your attention. I shall take up subjects as they rise, without any special pains to reduce them to regular system, and my addresses will be short and plain. I propose to address young people, without particular reference to sex. Some of my remarks may be more properly applied to one sex, some to the other; but all will, I hope, be found profitable to both.

Let me invite my young friends to give me, each week, a few moments candid and serious attention. It would give me pleasure to know that the young people generally, where this paper circulates, have the opportunity of reading my hints and especially that some should think it worth while to lay them up by them for their improvement at a future day.—And let me say to my young friends, that they will find it a good method of improving their minds, to be the habitual readers of some well conducted weekly newspaper; one that does not degrade itself with low political strife, nor fill up its columns with empty fiction, but presents a variety of substantial knowledge on political, moral and religious subjects. The amount of valuable knowledge to be gained in a single year from a good newspaper is very great. A sensible and judicious editor, whose chief end is to make his paper useful to the best interests of the community, has the power to distribute useful information on all subjects in a manner peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of the people. Young people may profit in a peculiar degree, by his labors.

CRAYON.

Curious Discovery.—Extract of a letter from a practical chemist, in London, to his brother, in Philadelphia, dated 6th January, 1838: "An apparently most extraordinary discovery has been made by a Mr. Joyce, a gardener. It consists of a heating apparatus adapted for all purposes, without the production of any smoke or any smell—positively no production of heat alone, that is, as I have just seen it, contained in an urn, the sides of which are so hot that it cannot be touched. It is moveable; may be taken into a carriage or in a room like a lamp, or in any other way. I have closely examined it, and can discover no source of heat. The fuel, they say, will not cost three pence for twelve hours to heat a large room: and this heat may be raised to such a degree as to melt the vessel which contains it. The discoverer will not give any information, as he intends taking out a patent for it in the countries in Europe, where he can be protected, and disposing of them all simultaneously. If it is a humbug, it is a clever one. The heat will last for thirty hours without any renewal of fuel. My conjecture I can form about it is, first, that there is no fire whatever in the vessel, and no fuel consumed: secondly, that it is some chemical process; and thirdly, that it is produced by the action of carbonic acid gas, which is subjected to immense pressure, and thereby liquefied: is formed into solid carbonic acid, by which action an immense quantity of latent heat would be converted into sensible heat. All this is a mere surmise of mine. I can think of no other method but the condensation of some gas for the production of heat alone. The degree of cold produced by Thilorier, in making the converse experiment with solid carbonic acid, was 140 degrees below zero."

A bill *to abolish imprisonment for debt* has passed the Ohio House of Representatives by a vote of 50 to 6. The progress of opinion, against this miserable system will soon abolish it every where Its operation is now we believe altogether confined to petty debts, the whole amount of which in many individual cases would scarcely pay the expenses of protracted imprisonment of the person of the benefit of the suit." It constitutes no protection against or punishment for frauds, while in cases without number it adds oppression to poverty. Credit, properly understood, needs no such safeguard as this.

We have great pleasure in announcing to the honor of the central Bay state, that a bill passed the house of Delegates of the state of Maryland, on Wednesday, by 55 votes to 14, for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt.

Going Ahead.—Louisville in 1800 contained a population of 600 souls in 1820 5,012—1830 10,336—1838, 30,000 and it is thought that the various commercial and trading transactions amount to forty millions of dollars annually.

How to spell *coffee* without using a single letter in the word—*laughby.*

New York Canals it is announced officially in the Argus, that the state canals will be open for navigation on the 13th of April.

Concealed Weapons.—A bill to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons has passed the Virginia House of Delegates, by a vote of 85 to 17.

Radishes, salad, and greens were in the Cincinnati market on the 16th inst.

A tornado at the town of Manchester, Miss. destroyed property to the amount of $10,000.

To cure indigestion—live on sixpence a day and earn it.

Stephen Henderson, Esq. of New Orleans, well known to all the visitors of late years, at the White Sulphur Springs, and who died recently, left an estate of two millions of dollars, most of which he distributed to various charitable associations. Amongst his bequests was one of $2000 per annum to be distributed among the poor of his native town in Scotland.

Miss Martineau in the Senate.—The Harpers have just re-published Miss Martineau's last work concerning her visit in this country, entitled "Retrospect of Western Travel." in 2 vols. The following is from a notice of a visit to the United States Senate—

The American Senate is a most imposing assemblage. When I first entered it I thought I never saw a finer set of heads than the forty-six before my eyes; two only being absent, and the Union then consisting of twenty four states. Mr. Calhoun's countenance first fixed my attention; the splendid, the straight forehead, surmounted by a load of stiff, upright, dark hair; the stern brow; the inflexible mouth; it is one of the most remarkable heads in the country.—Next him sat his colleague Mr. Preston, in singular contrast; stout in person, with a round, ruddy, good humored face, large blue eyes, and a wig, orange to day, brown yesterday and golden to-morrow. Near them sat Col. Benton, a temperary people's man, remarkable chiefly for his pomposity. He sat swelling amid his piles of papers and books, looking like a being designed by nature to be a good humored barber or inn keeper, but forced by fate to make himself into a mock-heroic senator. Opposite sat the transcendant Webster, with his square forehead and cavernous eyes; and behind him the homely Clay, with the face and figure of a farmer, but something of the air of a divine, from his hair being combed straight back from his temples. Near them sat Southard and Poinsett; the former astute and rapid in countenance and gesture; the latter strangely mingling a boyish fun and lightness of manner and glance, with the sobriety suitable to the judge and the senator. His keen eye takes in every thing that passes: his extraordinary mouth with its overhanging upper lip, has not to unfold into a smile to win laughter from the sourest official or demagogue. Then there was the bright *bonhomie* of Ewing of Ohio, the most primitive looking of senators; and the benign, religious gravity of Frechinghuysen; the genuine air of Buckanan; the shrewdness of Poindexter; the amusing melancholy simplicity of Silsbee; all these and many others were striking, and for nothing more than for their total unlikeness to each other. No English person who has not travelled over half the world can form an idea of such differences among men forming one assembly for the same purposes, and speaking the same language. Some were descended from Dutch farmers, some from French Huguenots, some from Scotch Puritans, some from English cavaliers, some from Irish chieftains. They were brought together out of law courts, sugar fields, merchant's stores, mountain farms, forests, and prairies. The stamp of originality was impressed upon every one, and inspired a deep involuntary respect. I have seen no assembly of chosen men and no company of the high-born, invested with the antique dignities of an antique realm, half so imposing to the imagination as this collection of plain souled, self grown original men, brought together on the ground of their supposed sufficiency to work out the will of their diverse constituencies.

The last Bank Convention at N. Y. adjourned to meet no more in that city on the second Monday in August. We understand the banks of this city have appointed the same delegates who attended the former convention, with instructions, we believe, which authorise them to agree to a resumption of specie payments on the part of the banks of this city, at as early a period as the convention may deem it expedient. We have no doubt that the banks of the city will be fully prepared to resume at the earliest date which can be named by the convention. We incline to the opinion that a majority of the cities which were represented at the late convention, will be prepared for fixing at an early date for a simultaneous resumption, and that nearly all the Atlantic states will heartily concur in such a determination.—*Post. Daily Adv.*

Natchez Steam Packet Company.—We observe by the Natchez Courier, of the 7th, that a Steam Packet Company has been formed in Natchez, for the purpose of running a line of Steam Packets between that city and New York. The Natchez paper says:—

"The charter of the company is unsurpassed by any other in the State, and all that is required to have the noble vessel now erecting by the 1st of May, $25,000. Her entire cost will be about $100,000. She will be fully adequate for the purposes for which she was intended, for freight and passage. Her construction is such that she will carry 1000 bales of cotton, or 300 tons freight, independent of a full supply of fuel for the voyage between Natchez and New York. It is purposed to establish a coal station at Key West, which by lessening one half the quantity of fuel to be taken on board at starting will give still more additional room for freight.

"For passengers, her accommodations and the celerity with which she will perform her trips will give her superior advantages to any other mode of conveyance, both to the man of business and those who are in pursuit of health or pleasure. Gentlemen who have examined her are of the opinion that she cannot be excelled in point of model or construction. Her cabin arrangements are in splendid and sumptuous style. She has fifty open births, and as many state rooms. Her trip from New York to Natchez will be made in the short space often days."

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Thursday, March 22.

The Senate chamber was the scene of another brilliant display—between Calhoun and Webster. They held a large audience wrapt in admiring attention for hours.

In the house, the appropriation bill passed the committee of the whole, and was reported to the house. About 70 petitions in relation to the late duel were received, and all were referred to the committee of investigation.

Friday, March 23d.

After sundry memorials against the Treasury bill, concerning the Duel &c., Mr. Wall took the floor of the Senate on Friday, and spoke five hours in favor of the Treasury bill, and especially in vindication, of his course in opposition to the resolutions lately sent to Congress by the Legislature of New Jersey.

Mr. *Wright*, (rising at the same time with Mr. Southard,) said he should ask and urge that the question on the bill should be decided to-morrow, and on his motion the Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the appropriation bill occupied all day. The bill finally passed.

Saturday, March 24

In Senate.—Judge White spoke against the sub-treasury bill; after which it was so amended on motion of Mr. King of Alabama, as to make the operation of the bill commence one year later than is now contemplated—on the 31st of December, 1839, by a vote of 42 to 9.

The question was then put on the motion of Mr. Cuthbert to strike out the 23d section, and carried, 31 to 21.

Mr. Webster then moved to fill up the vacancy by inserting a section providing that no distinction shall hereafter be made between the different branches of the revenue, as to the funds or medium of payment in which the debts accruing to the government shall be paid or discharged.

Mr. Webster's amendment was adopted, 37 to 14.

Mr. Cuthbert's amendment, which was adopted to-day, we believe, reads as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, required and directed to adopt such measures, as he may deem necessary, to cause as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing, or becoming payable to the United States, upon the sales of public lands or otherwise, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or in Treasury notes, as by law provided and declared, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States; and no such duties, taxes, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, as aforesaid, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or in Treasury notes, or in notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States."

These two important amendments, Mr. Webster's and Mr. Cuthbert's, very materially alters the original scope and intention of the bill.

The yeas and nays were then called upon the third reading of the bill, and stood,—ayes 27, noes 25. The Senate then adjourned.

In the house nothing of importance was done.

Monday, March 25th.

A very active and interesting day in the Senate. The Sub-Treasury Bill came up at 1 o'clock, and was read as amended, by the Secretary, occupying near an hour. Mr. McKean then under his sense of duty, renewed the motion of postponement to the next session, which was negatived, yeas 23, nays 29.

The question on the final passage was then taken and decided as follows, after which it was sent to the house, and placed on the speaker's table—

AYES—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall Williams, Wright, Young—27.

NOES—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittendon, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, and White—25.

Mr. Southard presented the Cherokee protest, signed by 15,665 of the tribe, objecting to be removed west of the Mississippi, and moved its reference to the Indian committee.

Messrs. Lumpkin, Grundy, and White opposed, and after a debate of several hours, it was laid on the table, 37 to 10.

Proceedings concerning the late duel, at Troy, New York, Lancaster, Pa. and Wilmington, Del. were presented.

The House passed the appropriation bill about 5 o'clock, when it was sent to the Senate. A great quantity of petitions were presented, as usual during the morning, several being presented by Messrs. Halsted, Randolph, Stratton and Yorke, of N. J. Many were handed in by twenty or thirty members on the subject of the late duel. The Ruggles affair is proceeding.

Tuesday, March 27.

The Senate was engaged with the bill appropriating a million to continue the Cumberland road through Indiana and Illinois, which Mr. Calhoun and others warmly opposed, he remarking that he would never vote to borrow a dollar or issue a treasury note if money was to be so expended. After a long debate it was laid on the table.

In the house after some miscellaneous business the speaker reported the Treasury bill from the Senate, when Mr. Cambreling moved its reference to the committee of ways and means. Mr. Pickens, of S. C. asked if that committee intended, by bring up the bill from the Senate, or its own for discussion.

Mr. Cambreling replied that the committee infinitely preferred its own bill. The committee had thoroughly examined that from the Senate, and were opposed to it.

Mr. Patton moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Glascock of Georgia, asked if the motion was not made to take advantage of the absence of some 30 or 40 members. He said there was clearly a majority in both houses in favor of the divorce.

The motion to lay on the table was carried by a vote of 106 to 98.

Wednesday, March 28

The Senate was chiefly occupied with private business. Several papers on the late duel, and on slavery were presented.

In the house, Mr. Bell from the Indian committee said he had been discharged from the Cherokee protest. Mr. Everett opposed, and said the Indians had been grossly abused. The Georgia members declared that their citizens would drive them off by force, when the time arrived in May, let Congress do what it might. The motion prevailed, 103 to 76.

The remainder of the session was taken up with the army appropriation bill. Mr. Yell, of Arkansas, said that a western Indian war was certain to happen within two years.

Better than Bank Stock.—The Norwich Courier says that a Mr. Waldo Tucker, of the west parish of that town, raised this year upon one half acre of ground, two hundred bushels of apples, one hundred bushels of potatoes, seven bushel of corn, ten thousand silk worms, one pig 8 months old, weighing two hundred and seventy five pounds, and garden sauce sufficient for two families. Mr. Tucker is a mechanic, and has, besides taking care of his little peice of ground, devoted two hundred days to his mechanical pursuits during the last eight months. Mr. Tucker threw his note into the right Bank for discount.

☞ Liberal encouragement is afforded to the cultivators of Silk in this state. By a law passed by the Legislature on the 21st ult. a bounty of 18 cts a lb. is offered "for every ten pounds or larger quantity of cocoons of silk, the produce of worms raised in this state," within five years. Extensive arrangements have been made in Monmouth county, to pursue the business, and more or less attention is given to the subject in several other parts of the State. Several cultivators in this vicinity are raising the Mulberry with a view to a trial.

Three fresh shad were taken near Staten Island on Saturday morning, 24th ult. by Mr. Simonson and E. Butler. They were sold at $2,50 each.

The Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D. President of William's College, has been chosen to preach the next election sermon in Massachusetts.

The Philadelphia Gazette states that thirty thousand wild pigeons were recently taken near that city at a single haul.

The Rahway Herald states that they are so thick in that place, nobody can catch them.

Fresh butter in the roll is now selling in Ohio at 12 cents per pound—firkin, at 10 cents. The price of provision is evidently on the decline, almost every where.

At Cincinnati, on the 16th March, there arrived no less than 33 steamboats, the aggregate tonnage of which was 5,185 tons.

Raspberries.—We are informed by John T. Whitelwright, that he furnished the last season from one garden, 1,300 boxes of Antwerp raspberries for the Boston market.

The Rahway Herald says the Shoe Store of Joel Wilson in Main Street was entered on Wednesday night last and robbed of about one hundred pair of shoes and a few pair of boots. The burglars gained an entrance by taking off the weatherboards and removing the filling, composed of brick and mortar.

The Pennsylvania canals are open.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, April 4.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of Man. Thomas Jefferson.

We devote considerable space this week to Congressional proceedings, because they are of much interest. The far-famed Sub-Treasury Bill has passed the Senate, at length, after an almost interminous debate characterised by much talent and power—but has passed in such a shape as in some measure to satisfy both parties, judging from the party papers. Both sides boast largely of having won the victory. The Van Buren papers rejoice that the bill has passed, even though amendments are attached to it which they do not approve of—the Whig papers boast that though the bill has passed, it has been so amended as to be deprived of its most obnoxious features, the reception of specie alone for public dues. As the bill now stands, the Treasury is separated from the banking interest, and we have receivers general, and safes, and vaults distinct from banks, in which the Treasury department keeps the public money, making the treasury independent of banks, and preventing the banks from using the public money for their own profit; —all this is as originally proposed by the bill; but the collectors of the public money are obliged to receive the notes of specie paying banks, (and all banks pay specie till they *stop*,) as well as specie and treasury notes, which was not originally intended by the bill.

It will be seen that Mr. Calhoun's vote is recorded against the bill; this was in consequence of his regarding the amendments as objectionable, —he was in favor of the bill as it originally stood.

At all the decisions on this important question, the whole number of Senators, fifty-two, were present—we hardly recollect such an instance before.

We think it probable that the bill as amended, or something like it, will pass the house during this month. The vote in the house on Tuesday, can by no means be considered a test vote, as thirty two members were absent, (not including Gen. Ripley, who is sick at home,) besides the two vacancies from Mississippi, and the two from Maine. Of these thirty two, twenty two are for the bill, and ten opposed to it. Also, two, and perhaps more, who voted against the bill being laid on the table, are opposed to the bill itself. On the whole, therefore, we conclude that there is a majority in the house in its favor, but when it comes up in a fuller house, as it soon will, we can tell better.

The Executive, it is said, is well pleased with the bill as it has passed, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Calhoun in the Senate, and Mr. Cambreling in the house; and, perhaps it is better that the bill should pass, and become the law of the land, than that there should be no law at all on the subject. Indeed, we consider that almost any law would be better than to have the matter left undecided, and the whole country in a state of suspense and uncertainty.

☞ We hope our readers will not forget that the total abstinence temperance society of Plainfield meets in the first day Baptist church, on Monday evening next. The proceedings are expected to be of much interest. All so disposed are respectfully invited to attend.

The Van Buren candidate for the office of Mayor of the city of New York, is Isaac L. Varian, Esq. at present alderman of the sixteenth ward, and lately president of the board of aldermen.

A great Temperance Festival was held in Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, on the evening of the 22d of February last, on the occasion of the Hon. Mr. Buckingham going through the city. The tickets were $1. each, and the whole number, 1500, were disposed of, and 1000 more were demanded. About 2000 persons were present. The refreshments were ice creams, fruits, and articles of the like kind, but nothing that intoxicates. Mr. Buckingham addressed the assembly in a very interesting and eloquent manner, as did also several others; letters were read from several distinguished individuals who were unable to be present. The meeting was opened with prayer, at half past six. The reason that the theatre was selected was, that it was the only place sufficiently large, that could be obtained.

The state committee on education have addressed the people of the state on the subject of common schools, in an eloquent and stirring appeal—and have issued a circular to the committee of correspondence of the several towns.

The Somerset Whig says that the New Brunswick Times is conducted with as much ability as any paper of the class in the state, the Emporium not excepted.

Mr. Josiah Holbrook, the ingenious inventor of the Lyceum system, so extensively introduced, and with so much success in various parts of our country, has lately invented an entire new plan for the instruction of children, and to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge, and one that appears to us calculated to be useful. He proposed to connect drawing with writing, and says that common sense and experience prove that both are learned in connection, sooner and better than writing is or can be separately. He has accordingly prepared "First Lessons in Drawing," on a large sheet, and the same figures in a box of Drawing Cards. Mr. Holbrook observes —"By *permitting* children, both at school and at home, to make drawings and written descriptions of these and numerous other objects in nature and art, their feelings are interested; their hands, eyes, and intellects improved, and their minds constantly stored with new ideas. They are thus protected from ignorance and vice, and prepared for respectability and usefulness."

These cards, and the large sheet of First Lessons can be seen at this office, and information given in respect to the above.

The New York Weekly Whig is the title of a new paper, published by James G. Wilson. It claims to be the largest and cheapest paper in the world. Terms,—Three dollars a year in advance, or five dollars for two copies. Full Advertisement in our next.

We are happy to see that several state legislatures are moving on the subject of Temperance, and endeavoring to abolish the license system altogether. Maine and Massachusetts most probably will pass a law to this effect, and prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in any quantity less than twenty-eight gallons, except by apothecaries, for medicinal purposes. But the legislature of Tennessee have outstripped the older states in this great reform, as they have already passed a law similar to the above.

We both hope and expect that in a few years, the wicked license system will be entirely abrogated in every state in the Union.

The Windsor Bank in Vermont has failed.

The Kilby Bank is from 45 to 50 per cent discount.

We have been appointed agent to obtain subscribers for the "Comprehensive Commentary on the Holy Bible, by Mr. Jenks, D. D." The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octave.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee:—"Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Jenks. The grand and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. It is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private reading,—and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a 'goodly pearl,' which every devout man should seek to posses in his family.

Subscriptions also received at this office, for the "Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge," a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—It is well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

It is said that it requires to build a ship of the line the timber which would be furnished by three thousand oaks of ordinary size. These oaks require one hundred acres for their growth and would be one hundred years in coming to their maturity.

The New York state assembly have passed a law appropriating $200 annually for 5 years, to enable Levi S. Backus, a deaf mute to send his paper, entitled the Radii and published at Canajoharie, to every deaf and dumb person in the state. It is the first paper ever edited by a mute. Mr. B. is also a mute and they have a child blessed with all its faculties.

Mount Holly, Burlington County,
Sunday, March, 25th

This peaceful community have been shocked to day by a cold-blooded MURDER of one of the oldest of its citizens. Just at the break of day this morning the murderer broke into the house of Mr. Horza Moore, frightened the family all out of doors, and entered Mr. Moore's chamber, who was sleeping alone, and beat his head with a hammer until he was dead. He appears to have been perfectly cool, and alleges that he acted under good advice, and therefore made no attempt to escape.—Some say he is deranged, but I fear it is such a derangement as will do him no credit. He is now in prison.

An inquest has been held over the body of Mr. Moore by Squire Striker.

N. B. Intemperance was the cause.

Fire at Jersey City.—The joiners' office adjoining the Rail Road depots at the Jersey City Ferry took fire yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, and the two story building, on the corner, and the two other houses under the same roof, were burnt. The depot buildings contained three cars loaded with cotton bales for Patterson which were all consumed. Capt. Day, of the ferry boat Sussex, one of the firemen of the Essex, and Mr. Seamen club boat builder, occupied the dwellings and lost all their furniture. The buildings belonging to the New Jersey Rail Road Co. and the cars to the Patterson road; and both were fully insured.

The N. Y. Fire Department afforded prompt and efficient aid, which was the more timely as the Jersey engine was disabled early.

Treasures of the sea.—There arrived at New Bedford on Saturday and Sunday, nine vessels employed in the whale fisheries with an aggregate of near 20,000 bbls of sperm and whale oil, worth at present, prices $260,000. The New Bedford Mercury says, a considerable portion of these cargoes have already been disposed of.

Virginia Southwestern Rail road.—In the Virginia House of delegates, on Monday last, a bill was passed by a vote of 60 to 55, authorizing the construction, on State account, of a Rail road from the Tennessee line to New River. From New River the Rail road may be conducted by way of Lynchburg to Richmond, or by way of Danville to Norfolk. From the Tennessee line to Knoxville is a distance of about one hundred and forty miles, and this link, there is no doubt, will be provided for as soon as the Virginia work is under construction. Knoxville, our readers will recollect, is destined to be a great central point to which several important Rail-roads will converge, viz; the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad which will pass through it; the Georgia State Road, which is intended to form a continuous line of Rail Roads from Savannah, through Macon, to the Tennessee River near Rossville; the central Rail road of Tennessee, traversing that State from Memphis in the South-west to the Virginia line in the north east; and lastly, the New Orleans and Nashville road.

The Book Trade.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that the late Spring trade sale in that city was numerously attended. The purchasers were 130 in number, embracing the heads of many of the leading houses, from Maine to Louisiana.—There were 113 sellers. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the sale from the fact that the total number of volumes sold, amounted to 215,336. Among these were 12,102 bibles; 8,067 testaments; 6,357 dictionaries; 21,419 spelling books: 1,960 reams of paper; 5,957 hymn books: 3,160 prayer books; and 7,200 geographies. Carey, Lea & Co. disposed of 26,277 volumes; Andrew & Co. 20,850; Thomas & Co. 12,982; all others 254,719. The prices generally were excellent.

Jeremiah Mason.—This veteran barrister, says the Boston Times, has not probably a superior in point of legal acumen, in the United States He is not far from 80 years of age, and yet he possesses not only his intellectual but the physical vigor of youth. His shoulders, it is true, are bent by his peculiar habits of study; but one would hardly suppose, to look him in the face that his age could exceed 55. We do not believe there is a person of his age living, who possesses so great a share of what may be termed manly beauty.—The features of his face were cast in the most symetrical mould, and the glow of health, casts over them a resplendency which, we should think, would be dangeerous to the peace of those of the gentle sex who are at all tinctured with romance. The secret of this unusual health and longevity, is *at'ist temperance in eating and drinking.*

The Cumanches.—It is a singular fact in history that the tribe of Indians called Cumanches, who live a wandering life in the Mexican Territory in and about Texas, have maintained their independence against the powers of Spain and the Mexican States since the days of Cortez and Pizarro. They are more numerous, warlike and independent than any other tribe in America, and have been for a century past the terror of the frontier provinces of Mexico. They are the Tartars of the American continent. Their warriors are all splendidly mounted, and as horsemen they are unsurpassed by any people in the world More than a hundred years ago, a party of them went to the sea shore, and were attacked by the Spaniards and all killed, and since that the tribe has never been known to venture near the coast. —*Louisville Journal.*

Longevity.—There is a young couple at Nyack who have lived together as man and wife 72 years. Cornelius or Jacob Acker the husband is 96 years of age Mrs. Acker, 92.

SCHOOL.

WILL be opened on the 9th inst. at the house of Samuel L. Pound, a school for girls by Susan Robinson and Margaret Laing, in which will be taught the usual branches of an English education. Terms from two to five dollars per quarter.

4th mo. 2nd. 1838.

Take Notice.

AS I have taken wholly upon myself the Lower Mills in Plainfield, which is now owned by George Wells, and has been formerly occupied by Wm Wells in my operation to attend to Customer work particularly. Those favoring me with their custom will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. It is my expectation to keep constantly on hand, Feed, Flour of good quality, and of all kinds. Flour for sale.

As the public well know, or I am well aware myself of the difficulty attending keeping Books or trusting, and as promises are so fashionable with some of paying to-morrow, and as to-morrow never comes with them, I am determined to sell for cash or in exchange for grain.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Mill at all good seasonable weeks. Sawdell's Day excepted, as I consider that day to be the Sabbath, and intend to observe it as such. PHINEAS RANDOLPH.

April 1st, 1838. 63 3m

Should the Sub Treasury bill become a law in its present shape, it will repeal the Specie Circular.—*Jour. of Com.*

Wood is quite cheap in New York. Ash is $1.50 a load, and Hickory, $2.

Remember the poor.

Another Boundary Difficulty.—The inhabitants of Fayette and Miller counties in Arkansas, declare themselves within the Territory of Texas, and refuse to pay taxes to the U. States, but have sent representatives to the Texan Congress. The Gov. of Arkansas purposes to abolish the laws of Miller County which is most disaffected, and to attach her territory to some other district. The U. States have exercised sovereignty over it, says the Governor, since the treaty of Louisiana

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Henry Southard, $3,50; Samuel S. Pound, 2,28; Jacob Manning, 1,25; Craig & Shotwell 1,00; H. A. & U. Cory, 1,00; John Crowell, 1,00; Peter Clauson, 1,00; Robert Anderson, 1,00; David Dunn, 75; Elisha Runyon, 75.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorised agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. P. Cushing.

MARRIED.

In Rahway, 22d ult. William Conger to Ann Maria Decker.

DIED.

At Piscataway on the 28th of March, Mr. John Stelle, aged about 50.

On the 29th of March, at New York, Sarah Augusta, infant daughter of Silas D. and Catharine Drake.

In this place on Saturday morning last, the youngest child of Mr. Thomas Thompson, aged one year.

In Springfield, on the 24th ult. Dr. David Martin, aged 46 years, brother of Dr. John Martin of Rahway.

In Rahway, on the 26th ult. suddenly, Capt. Vincent Wainwright, aged 33 years.

In Morristown, on the 21st, Christopher Van Houten, aged 36.

In Somerset co., Hannah, wife of Nicholas E. Heyward, aged 19.

Near New Market, on the 23d, Abraham Blauvelt, Esq. ace of our oldest inhabitants. He was for a long time, Printer and Editor of the New Brunswick Guardian.

At Millstone, 21st ult. Peter Bulick, aged 57.

At Elizabethtown, 22nd, Mrs. Susan B. Dayton, aged 74 years.

Near Mount Holly, 11th ult. George Monroe, aged 92 years.

Ploughs.

AS the season is drawing nigh, when ploughs are wanting, I will take this method to inform the farmer that it is thought by the best judges that I have made some valuable improvements on the self-sharpening plough in the following particulars:—The long and pare feet shaped mould board will break the sod less than any plough now in use, and of course will run lighter,—the steel bar that forms the point is a great saving, to which is also attached, forming a substitute for the heel coulter so much valued in turf.

The above described ploughs will be left for sale at the store of Berry & Dunham, Plainfield.

AARON BALL, Jr.

Westfield, April 2d.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a fresh supply of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CROCKERY,

All of which will be sold a little cheaper for cash than any before offered.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, April 2, 1838. 63 3t

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. March 31st, 1838.

David Allen,	Aaron O. Kilpatrick,
Mr. Allen,	John D. Sergison,
Henrietta Boice,	Wm. B. T. Lane,
David Caon,	David Leonea,
Freeman Cole,	William E. Mundy,
Cornelia P. Cooper,	Augustus Martin,
Esqr. Coal,	M. G. Olmsted,
Lewis Dunn,	William Pegg,
Joseph S. Darby,	Elisha Runyon,
Benjamin D. Dunn,	Joseph L. Shotwell,
Hannah S. Day, 2,	Garret Skinner,
Phebe Ann Daughty,	Joshua Seaman,
Jesse Dobbins,	James Thorn, 2,
Berry & Dunham,	Jacob Thorn,
David A. French,	William Thorn,
Caleb Garret,	David Towns,
John Gregory,	Christian Vail,
David L. Gagne,	Abel Vail,
Thomas Hill,	J. M. Vermule,
Alexander Hendrix,	Gideon Wasden, 2,
Frazee Haseltine,	Solomon Windmiller,
George P. Jackson,	Reuben Worth.
Sarah Kirkpatrick,	

JACOB MANNING, P. M.

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," &c. "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 8 to 6 cents each.

COMPREHENSIVE ALMANAC
for the year 1838.

April, July,	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan. Oct.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
May,	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.
August,	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.
Feb. Mh. Nv.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.
June,	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.
Sep. Dec.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,		15	a	16
Coffee, Cuba,		9	a	11
" Java,		10	a	14
Molasses,		35	a	38
Oil, Linseed,		75	a	85
Whale,		28	a	32
Sperm,		13 00	a	14 75
Beef, prime city,		9 50	a	10 00
Hams,		10	a	11
Smok'd Beef,		10	a	12
Butter,		20	a	25
Cheese, Ame.		7	a	10
Rice, 1st quality, 100 lbs.		3 75	a	4 00
Yarks Island Salt,		33	a	37
Liverpool ground,		44	a	—
Do. do. sack,		2 12	a	2 31
Sugar, N. O. prime,		6	a	9
" Havs. white,		10	a	11
" Lump,		14	a	15
" Loaf,		13	a	19
Tallow, Am.		10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,		50	a	1 00
Gunpowder,		50	a	1 00
Hyson,		50	a	1 00
Young Hyson,		32	a	80
Hyson Skin,		22	a	45
Souchong,		25	a	50
Bohea,		15	a	99

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	7 50	a		
Western,	8 00	a	8 62	
Philadelphia,	8 00	a	0 00	
Georgetown,	8 50	a		
Rye Flour,	5 25	a	00	
Indian Meal,	3 62	a		
Wheat, Baltic,	1 45	a	0 00	
Do. Genesee,	—	a	—	
Do. N. Carolina,	—	a	—	
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 03	a	1 07	
Corn, N. bushel,	75	a	80	
Do. South,	73	a	80	
Barley,	95	a	—	
Oats, North,	40	a		

Plainfield English School.

☞ The Summer Term of this School will commence on *Monday, April 9th*, under the direction of

Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE,

in the Basement Rooms of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, March 28th. 62 3t

PLAINFIELD MUTUAL ASSURANCE Fire Company.

The Annual Report,

Of the Directors of said Company, made March 12th, 1838.

Since the last meeting of the Company, the charter has been so far altered as to admit members in the company upon the same terms as before.

The loss sustained last year was $2,000 on R. P. Bell's mill, at Stanhope.

The following is a statement of the Condition and Affairs of the Company.

Amount of all losses,	$4,426	00
Amount of expenses, &c.	547	16½
Capital of the company,	$23,877	83
Am't of interest rec'd,	$9,896	71
Am't rec'd for yearly insurances,	388	64
Amount of interest due,	300	18
Am't due April 1st, 1838,	428	36
Whole am't of interest, dec.	$10,513	89
Leaving a nett amount of money arising from interest and yearly insurances, after paying all losses and expenses,	$5,540	73½

JACOB MANNING, President.
CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.
March 24th, 1838. 62 3w.

State of New Jersey,
Middlesex County.

Orphan's Court, of the Term of March, 1838.

UPON the application of Simeon F. Randolph and Phineas P. Randolph, Executors of Barzilla P. Randolph, deceased, to this Court to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same—or that such creditors, of such due notice being given, be for ever barred of his or her action against the said executors. It is ordered by the Court, That the said executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the said estate within twelve months from this time, by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in said county, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in this state: *and any creditor shall neglect or exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of twelve months* after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. ZABRISKIE, Clerk.

March 27, 1838. 62 6w

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By use of this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save a considerable. Try it. June 16th.

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. The house is two stories high, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Both wells and cisterns are in good order. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of

MARY ANN VERMULE, Extrx.
Or JOHN VERMULE, Executor
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 58 6m

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
21tf

Plainfield, June 18.

New Dry Goods,

131 MARKET-ST.

NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to call on Country Dealers and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst the assortment may be found Silks, Black, Satin, Brown, Green & Mixed, Super Bombazine Brown Paramatta Cloth, Super Black Cloth, from 7-8 to 6-4 wide, Super Black Cassimeres, Super Black Satinets, from 7-8 to 30 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imperial and Gilt Vestings, Super Black Merino and Bombazet Shawls, Super Black Bombazine Dress Goods, figured do. for the summer season, and cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, Lace and Gros de Naples mantillas; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pieces 4 yard and 9-4 wide, with all the other articles usually kept in the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THO. BENNETT.

Newark, March 26th, 1838.

Rahway Daily Despatch Line.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt Wiley,
LaFayette,	Vampell,
New Jersey,	Stansbury.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business, and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brinkerson, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

Ducks and Geese.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few live Ducks and Geese, immediately. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Green Brook School House, Plainfield, March 14.

For Sale,

A ONE HORSE WAGGON, HORSE, AND HARNESS.

THE Horse is sound and kind, a good traveller, eight years old. The wagon is nearly new, with steel springs, and top. Apply to

CHARLES JOHNSON.

March 14th. 60 tf

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye Stuffs, and Sad Tarred, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tea paper, binding and banding, Silk vessels, &c. &c.

AYRES & SULLIMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 20. 58 tf

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber will continue the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Bunkiow's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and despatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen.

EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

200 lbs. Flax, for sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Jan. 31st, 1838. 54 tf

House to Let,

A Good-sized, two-story House, situate about one mile from Plainfield, near George V reelle, to Let, from the 1st of April next. Apply to

GEORGE B. VERMULE.

February 28. 57 tf

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

ENGLISH Melino Cloaks for sale cheap, by

B. R. PRICE.

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on book account, or notes due, will have a chance to settle them, between the 1st and 15th of May next, with the subscriber at the Brook, by Mills, or with Ayres & Sullivan, Plainfield.

J. R. DUNN.

Brooklyn, March 21.

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had in reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 tf

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

B. R. PRICE, Rahway.

Oct. 18.

Town Meeting.

THE Annual Town Meeting for Westfield township, will open at the Meeting house, at Scotch Plains, on Monday, the 9th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely. J. OSBORN, Jr.

March 16th, 1838. Town Clerk.

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N.J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located, and in every respect well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentleman's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should attend with the Principal of that department, as they will thereby secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
" Higher branches,	5.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, incl ding washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding

N. M. DEXTER, } Associates
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass. Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and efficiency.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an Institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—one which as well as Newark, is desirable town. New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 ly

Cooking Stoves.

J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being short through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the stove business, we are willing to recommend the following as in our opinion the best Cooking

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,
Church & Stanley's Phil. d. patent for wood,
C. Pooley's for wood; and the
Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Kesterbock cooking stoves, from Philadelphia, for coal only. These stove are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of these's and Pease's make from Philadelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome two sheet manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded or equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Olmsted's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all size. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at cost price. We will also procure any p ttems we may not have, for any wno may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stove and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.

Railway, Nov. 1st. 41

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be ascertained by under the following heads: The most white in those forms and letters of the pen, the most durable in writing, the cheapest, the most uniform when it agrees, its brightness and ease under which it writes, its not corroding steel pens, remaining in fluidity to all weathers, but to a degree to keep the pen ready and readily, never having any sediment, and lastly, its *power or durability*, and its quality to resist the effects used to obliterate the characters and writings of particularly suitable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be separated by time &c.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel, Just received, and for sale cheap, by
Oct 8th. B. M. PRICE Railway.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and County streets, by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, January 6, 1837 1 tf

To Rent.

THREE ROOMS in the House on the corner of Front and Pease streets, with other privileges. Apply to
MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Jan. 20th. 54 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the state, wishes to sell his valuable

TAN-YARD,

Situated in the village of Plainfield, on the Main street, in about the centre of the vill ge, being in Westfield township, Essex county

There is in the Tan-Yard, a good currying shop 2 stories high, 32 by 16 feet, 2 mahogany & sailing stakes, 1 stone scouring 1 bin, and one good staff do in the drying loft, and a good set of leach in a good barn, 22 feet square, a good shed house, 50 by 21 feet, Gale's patent bark mill attached, beam house, stone 1 oo house, &c. &c. Mill race running through it with water plenty and handy. Said Tan Yard is in good repairs, buildings good and some of them new, and is one of the best stands in the state for bark, hides and skins, and in a good neighborhood for retailing leather. Any person wishing to settle himself in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon.

ALSO,

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite said Tanyard, 2 stories high, 18 by 36, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop, or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house. Wood house, a never failing well of water with pump in it, a variety of fruit,—every thing snug and in good repair. ALSO, A Four Acre LOT, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, and very handy for pasture or tillage. Any person wishing to buy or rent will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TITSWORTH

Plainfield, Dec. 12th, 1837.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

A SSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by
Oct. 24. E. M. PRICE, Railway.

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of
E. M. PRICE
Railway, Nov. 14. 42

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THIS subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house on Somerset Street, next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.
JOSEPH DENNISON.
Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 29 tf

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.
J. THOMPSON & CO.
Railway, May 6. 16 tf

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (a number of whom are already taken) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 2. 1837 1 tf

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from Journeymen of forty year's standing.
MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Plainfield, January 24, 1838. 55 tf

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of E. M. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to sell them cheap for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may favour us with a call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we are determined in selling.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Seal Brushes, Boys Silk Hats, also the best kind of the latest style; Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
MAY BERRY & DUNHAM.
January 31st.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and on instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially these peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own research es, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and will not produce any other than a salutary effect in any—These effects when taken according to the direction, will be to purify and maintain a natural circulation in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—use more action in the liver and produce the secretion of healthy bile, and to equalize circulation—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at the Office where the Pills are sale. 1tf

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory. Calls one of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Mouldings, Turning in general, warranted &c., equal to any work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Plainfield, April 18 1837 13

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice.
ELIAS KOLMSTED.
Jan. 26th. 53 tf

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by
E. M. PRICE, Railway

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats for sale by
E. M. PRICE,
Oct. 24. Railway.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich Street,

Corner of Barclay Street,

NEW-YORK.

To Let.

A House and Lot,

IN the upper part of this village, on the south side of Front st. suitable for a large family, or two small families. It has a cellar kitchen, and nine rooms in the house, on the first floor a front room, back room, and entry, and on the first story 3 rooms and entry. It is now occupied by Jesse Dudley, and Mrs. Shotwell.

Apply to Elias Kirkpatrick, in Plainfield, or to the subscriber. JOSEPH URMSTON, Railway.
Plainfield, Feb. 13th. 56 tf

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. March 18

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

low for CASH, or country produce,

Corner of Exchange and Front streets.

Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More.

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

Fair Play!!

I AM very anxious to have the settling of my own business myself, but as I am about to leave the place, I shall be under the necessity of leaving all my unsettled accounts in the hands of some person for collection,—A word to the wise is sufficient.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, Jan. 9th, 1838. 51 3m*

Half-a-dozen houses

To Rent or For Sale

Apply to
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Jan. 17th. 53 tf

A FARM

For Sale.

Containing about 90 acres,

SITUATE in the township of Warren, county of Somerset N. J. bordering on the Passaic River, four and a half miles north of *Plainfield.* On said farm is a good convenient Dwelling House, and a large new barn inclosed with a good cedar. There is a good proportion of wood and timber on said farm with excellent meadow and plough land with a variety of fruit and a never failing stream of water running near the door. This farm may be bought a bargain and the terms accommodating, any persons wishing to view or purchase the farm will call on the subscriber in Plainfield
DAVID COON.
Dec. 27th, 1837. 49 tf

A Good Chance for a Hatter.

HAT SHOP, & TOOLS FOR RENT, in the Village of Somerville.

The Shop is large and well calculated for the business. *Also*, a House, suitable for a large family. For further particulars, enquire of
E. M. RANDOLPH.
Somerville, Feb 5th. Unthe premises.

LIQUORS.

WINES. Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repair d the *Saw Mill* formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.
JOSHUA SEAMAN
Warren Township, December 28, 1836. 1t

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES.
EXECUTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills in let bonne.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS.

Books.—Porter's Travels,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo.
Bonaparte's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Quesin's Poems, 2 vols.
Boadwyne House, 2 vols. in one.
'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Baxter's Dying thoughts.
Beauties of Locke,
Fox's Martyrs in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Dodd on Death.
Life of Franklin,
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar.
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.
India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.
Window, at Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.
SEAR'S PILLS.

NEW CHEAP STORE,

IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door no th (late occupied by Brown & Bunnel) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries; consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Beaverets, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE.
Oct. 5th. Railway.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the first of March next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.
JOHN N. DENNISON.
Jan. 17th. 52 tf

TWO FARMS, For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two farms. One consists 160 acres of Wood, Meadow and Plough Land, and Buildings, situated three miles from the village of Plainfield, in Somerset county.

The other contains about 50 acres of good Plough and meadow land, with buildings, and is well watered. *It is pleasantly situated*, one mile from Scotch Plains, in Essex county. A further description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Indisputable titles will be given and terms made accommodating. Enquire of

NOAH DRAKE, near Plainfield.
Warren, Feb. 20th. 57 tf

For Sale or To Let,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

CONTAINING half an acre of ground, in the upper part of Plainfield, opposite Elijah Shotwell's boarding house, now occupied by Edgar Manley. The house is large and convenient for a large family, 2 stories high, and nearly new. For further particulars, apply to the owner,
ABRAHAM LAING.
Plainfield, Feb. 13th. 56 4t*

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 Nassau street, New York.

THIS Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and maintain the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose; the Anti-Slavery society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true preservation of our Liberty and Union. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise too speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to ask a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired. All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street,
JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.
March, 1838.

Stoves In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves*, at the *Residence of Platt Drake, Main st*, Plainfield, next door to I. Titsworth's currying shop, which will be sold by him for us, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.
Railway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 3m*

NOTICE

Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, which writ was duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, Jr. Clerk.
CORNELIUS BOICE, Atty.
Nov. 22. 44 3m.

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Horses' Eye Snuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.
Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** *LABELS, &c. &c., done to the best manner, at a low rate,* and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully requested, by
M. F. CUMMING.
June 15th, 1837.

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap by
Nov. 14. E. M. PRICE

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by
81 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Brown & Bleached Muslins.

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by
E. M. PRICE,
Oct. 24. Railway.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1838. Number 64.

The plainfield Union

Is Published every Wednesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post Office; entrance from the rear. MAHLON P. CONDIT, Printer and Editor.

Terms.—Two Dollars per Annum.—To Village Subscribers, $2.50 per annum, if paid during the first three months of said year's service. $2.25, and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.50, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $2.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $3.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Carriers, in whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Tuesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts per week. Larger ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

GREEN BROOK
Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the conduct and management of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offence. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provision are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bedclothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 16, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap by B. M. PRICE
Nov. 14.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of March next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is especially solicited.

JOHN N. DENNISON.
Jan. 17th. 3m

PROSPECTUS OF THE New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 3d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly entertained Weekly Journal of literature and the fine arts; containing original and selected tales, novelettes and sketches; poetry, wit and humor; the drama, music, fashions, and the gossip of the day; with numerous splendid engravings from the works of world-known and distinguished artists; and occasional selections from the best new publications, both foreign and American. Also, original and selected articles from the most popular periodicals, both quarterly and monthly, of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for the purpose—together with the various productions of the literary contributors employed for the weekly and occasional publications of the proprietors and their associates, and the usual miscellany of news, anecdote, &c. &c. &c. The whole forming a complete and unique family paper, for the parlor, the boudoir, the study, the counting-house, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel the present in every department of literary embellishment, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will continue to be employed on the work, and every exertion will be made to render it, in every respect, the best paper for the general reader to be published in the country. Of the most valuable of the literary matter which will be given in the course of the next volume: Sketches, chiefly original, and from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and Tales, Novelettes and Romances, original and translated, will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most popular entertaining and exquisite repositories of elegant literature that ever issued from the press.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the estimation in which the preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and contemplated for the future, will, the first number of which will be issued on the 3d of July next, surpass what it has been called on the public to expect, and we are not in the habit of making promises which we do not fulfil. In the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully sustaining its pre-eminence as the popular organ of the literature of the day, and offering a successful rivalry with the most renowned popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the steel engravings, illustrative of literary embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every month with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

TWO FARMS, For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two farms. One contains 150 acres of Wood, Meadow and Plough Land, and Buildings, situated three miles from the village of Plainfield, in Somerset county.

The other contains about 50 acres of good Plough and meadow land, with buildings, and is well watered. It is pleasantly situated, one mile from Scotch Plains, in Essex county. A further description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Indisputable titles will be given and terms made accommodating. Enquire of

NOAH DRAKE, near Plainfield.
Warren, Feb. 20th. 3m

NEW CHEAP STORE, *IN RAHWAY.*

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beaver'ns, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE.
Oct. 5th. Rahway.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield Jan. 15, 1838.

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty years standing.
MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Plainfield, January 24, 1838. 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

The production of woolen fabrics, by a new process, in which spinning and weaving are dispensed with, is thus noticed in the Harrisburg Chronicle:

Valuable Improvement.—We were shown, a day or two since, several beautiful samples of cloth and carpeting manufactured at New Brighton, in this State, from the raw wool, without either spinning or weaving. The cloth was not pressed or finished in a manner of any kind, but was perfectly smooth, and, in this particular, we unhesitatingly pronounce it superior to any thing we have ever before seen. The carpet is beautiful—the figures are very rich; but we should not like to encounter their durability as they are merely manufactured now. It can be manufactured and sold for about half the price that foreign and domestic carpets now rate at—qualities in all respects alike. The new mode of manufacturing woollen cloth is upon the same principle that bodies of lasts are made—the wool is carded, then felted and pressed by machinery. It is believed that this will enable us to compete with England in woollen goods, and that it will finally supercede spinning and weaving.

Making Roads by Steam.—The pile driving machine on the Syracuse end of the Syracuse and Utica Rail road, of New York, propelled by a rotary steam engine, during the past week drove 625 piles, 25 feet deep, and cut them to the plane of the road—averaging more than 100 piles, or more than 500 feet of road daily.

Great number of pigeons were taken last week in Hunterdon Co. in this State.

Consolation.—Why are the disciples of Gall and Spurzheim, necessarily in favor of a liberal education? Because they are free-from-lodge-ists.

When men arrive at a certain station of greatness, their regards are dissipated on too great a number of objects to feel parental affection; the ties of nature are only strong with those who have but few friends or few dependants.

Great preparations are making to supply the country with pills the coming season. It is expected they will be more pleasy than pease.

Support your Mechanics.—There is scarcely any thing, says the Knickerbocker, which tends more to the improvement of a town, than a fair and liberal support offered to mechanics of every description. Population is necessary to the prosperity of any country; and the population being of an honest and industrious character, renders prosperity more certain, uniform and unvarying. Scarcely any place has risen to much importance even if favored of the best commercial advantages, without due regard to the encouragement of the mechanical arts. For though the importation of merchandize forms the leading feature of such a place, the various arts of mechanics are put invariably into requisition, and are indispensable to render the progress of commercial operations safe.—To an inland town mechanics are equally important as elsewhere. They constitute a large and highly respectable portion of society in counties, but in towns and villages they are almost a leading constituent part of their growth and population.

To afford ample support to this class of citizens, so highly useful and necessary, is certainly the duty of those engaged in other pursuits. Some branches of mechanism have to sustain no competition from abroad, the nature of their business preventing such inroads or interference; others are however subject to be incroached upon by the importation of similar articles of foreign produce, made at rates, inducing a preference over our own productions. Although trade and commerce in all their various branches should be free and unshackled, a regard for the prosperity of our residence should induce us to afford a reasonable support to our mechanics. We should at least give them a preference when we are not losers by it. A little experience will have convinced many that it is in most cases for their interest to do so, independent of many other considerations.

Extraordinary sagacity of Rats.—We have read and heard of numerous instance of the sagacity of rats; but we do not remember of any more extraordinary than the following, which has been communicated to us by a gentleman connected with the Peak Forest Canal Company. The workmen at the Grist Quarry, at Bugsworth, which belongs to the canal company, have a horn in which they keep oil for the axels of their waggons, &c., which they have been in the habit of placing on the ground in an upright position. To their very great surprise they have several times recently, found the horn filled to the brim with very small stones, and nearly the whole of the oil gone. This circumstance puzzled them exceedingly; and, in order to discover the way in which the oil had been abstracted, they placed the horn, containing a quantity of oil in its old position, and covered the ground about it with very soft clay. The next morning they found, as before, that the horn had been filled with stones; the oil was gone, and the clay was covered with impressions evidently from the feet of rats.—*Manchester paper.*

A bill legalising the Thompsonian system of medicine, was rejected by the close vote of 31 to 30 in Maryland. Pretty close shaving.

Moral and Religious.

From the Cincinnati Journal.

The two Brothers *[a tale from the edge of 1800-ograte Building.*

A Story founded on Fact.

I once became the guest of a man in the East, who, though not distinguished for great wealth or learning, yet had a tolerable share of both. He had already passed the usual terminus of human existence, but still appeared healthy, robust and active; giving clear evidence of having a sound mind in a sound body.

In the course of the evening he introduced me to his nephew, a young man probably of five and twenty. After the nephew had retired, the old gentleman said to me, with an air of no ill complacency, "I suppose I have been really the making of that young man; and now he is one the finest fellows in town."

As the old gentleman seemed to invite to more particular enquiries, I gave way to my curiosity, and drew from him the following little item of domestic history.

"After my sons had left me to carry on business for themselves, in the city, this Perry then a lad of ten years, came to me one day, and says he, 'Uncle, don't you want a boy to run about and do errands for you and aunt Nabby?' I bore away I am young and spry, and can save you a great many steps.' Saying this, he turned up his little twinkling eyes to catch my looks. I wanted to take the little fellow in my arms, but thought that would appear too childish; so I just kept my feelings down, and asked him, if his mother was willing he should come over every day, and help me for nothing?

"He hesitated—looked down, and began to scratch the dirt with his naked toes. I did not think it right to keep the little fellow in agony long, for he was the youngest child of the only brother I ever had.

"Well then,' said I, 'would you like to come over and be my boy—stay here all the time—and let me send you to school to learn, like William, and George, and Rufus?'

"The little beggar's eyes brightened as he caught my hand which I held out for him."

The old gentleman proceeded with his story, telling how he managed with his adopted son, and how the lad grew in knowledge much faster than in stature, and loved his uncle much better than his own father, &c.

"What was the matter with his father?" inquired I.

"O, as to that, I can hardly tell; I have thought sometimes there must have been *some strange fatality* about it. We started in life together, he being not quite two years younger than myself. The old homestead, which was under a mortgage for near half its worth, was divided between us, and I always thought he had the better share. But he is now a poor, a very poor man; while I have got enough to make myself and wife here quite easy and comfortable in our old age."

"And," said I, you have educated your family while your brothers children have grown up in ignorance?"

"Yes," said he; "brother would have been glad to have done well by his boys, but it was not possible for him to raise the means. Some way or other, he never could get along in this world, and I have often wondered at it; for he was a smart, enterprising, industrious fellow—had no severe losses—suffered less in his family from sickness than I did—in fact, there seemed to be nothing on earth in the way of his doing well."

"Perhaps there was extravagance and waste in the female department."

No! no!" he replied eagerly, "Jane was never the woman that would suffer any thing to run to waste about the house. She was always saving, industrious and economical. She was my wife's youngest sister, and had the same portion with her. No, no; such a wife would have helped any man to wealth, if the thing had been possible."

"What could have been the difficulty then? was he not intemperate?"

"By no means!" was a brother's indignant reply. "There is not the man living, that can say he ever saw John disguised with liquor in the least. He drank something, to be sure, every day, and I furnish him a little myself now, because I think it really necessary for him. I do believe he never would have grown old so fast, if he had left it off when I did."

"Now, sir, don't you think that same drinking is the real cause of his poverty?"

"No! no! no!!!" cried the old gentleman, with increasing earnestness. "The mere cost of liquor never could have made an industrious man poor. But I tell you what it is, my young friend that does the mischief with these topers. The poor fellows get so hot-headed with the stuff, that they make bad bargains, and every thing goes to waste that way. Now, brother John never lost any thing by bad bargains, to my knowledge. He might have bought a few trifles foolishly, but that is hardly worth mentioning.

I asked the old gentleman, what he supposed his brother's drink had cost a day on an average?

He could not tell, having never thought much about it. He did not hesitate to say it might be ten cents a day, when he was laboring.

As I had before gone into some calculations, as to what this tea costs a day, would amount to in fifty years, I determined to show my aged friend that his brother's poverty was of his own making.

"You say this brother is about seventy years of age. Now if he had begun at twenty, and instead of spending his money for that which had evidently done him no good, had put it up, and at the end of every year, put in it *only* ten cents, with interest at six per cent., adding the interest to the principle every year, his sum would now have amounted to more than $10,000—ten thousand, six hundred dollars!"

The old man shook his head incredulously.

"Now," said I, "I am almost a stranger to you; it is not to be expected, therefore that you will take my word for this statement. Take the pencil yourself, some time when at leisure; or, set your nephew Perry at work upon the problem; you say he is a mathematician, and I have no doubt he will solve it readily.

"And further, if your brother could in any way have made these little savings so productive as to yield ten per cent. it would have amounted to more than $42,000.

I believe the old gentleman thought I was playing a hoax upon him; he, however, promised to take measures for finding out that business.

The old gentleman sat musing awhile, as if determined to go through the whole calculation, mentally, but at length broke silence.

"Well, then, according to your account, there was but a *four pence ha'penny* between me and the most abject poverty."

"How?" I asked.

"Why, when we began the world, I took a miff against the village shop keeper, because he cheated me out of a *four pence*, and I never would trade with him afterwards, though there was no other place in town, at that time, where they kept any thing fit to drink. So I gave up the article altogether, until finally I did not care a fig about it, and did not seem to need it at all."

One brother was cheated out of a fip. Another was cheated out of character and respectability, together with the very necessaries of life for his family, while he was hurried on to second childhood more than ten years before his elder brother!

O. C.

Cincinnati February 9th, 1838.

Christian Liberality.—You will say, here is a marvelous doctrine, which commandeth nothing but give, give: if I should follow this doctrine, I should give so much, that I should at length have nothing left for myself! These be the words of infidelity; he that speaketh such words is a faithless man. And I pray you tell me, have you heard of any man that came to poverty because he gave unto the poor? have you heard tell of such a one? No, I am sure you have not. And I dare lay my head to pledge for it that no man living hath come or shall hereafter come to poverty, because he hath been liberal to the poor. For God is a true God, and no liar; he promiseth us in his word that we shall have the more by giving to the needy. Therefore the way to get more is to scatter that you have. Give, and you shall gain. If you ask me how I shall get riches, I make thee this answer—Scatter that thou hast; for giving is gaining. But you must take heed and scatter it according to God's will and pleasure; that is, to relieve the poor withal, to scatter amongst the flock of Christ; whosoever giveth so shall surely gain, for Christ says, Give and it shall be given unto you. This is a sweet word, we can well away with that, but how shall we come by it? Give.—*Bishop Latimer.*

From the New York Evangelist.

Revival in Alton.—March 7th, 1838.—No intelligence, I am sure, can come to you from this "scene of bloody strife," of more gratified and encouraging import than is contained in this communication. God has once more remembered his praying believing people, and caused his salvation to flow through our guilty and polluted city. Many have been the songs of "new born souls" which have gone up in sweet unison in once before the throne of God. How changed since the memorable 7th of November! How cheering to the christian heart, to witness the triumphs of redeeming mercy on the very spot where the grim deceiver had so late celebrated his maddest carnival! And what a lesson of patience, and forbearance, and meekness, and forgiveness, to the doubting and faint hearted believer! How different the judgement of the infinite jehovah, from the narrow and contracted views of unrenewed and fallible man! Who would have supposed that amid so much strife, and contention, and hate, and malice, and murder, the heavenly comforter would so soon have descended to calm and assuage the tumult of angry passion and take up his abode with such a wicked and ungrateful people! Yet during the very week in which the rioters, and associated murderers of the martyred Lovejoy, were tried before our criminal court, and at the face of the most positive demonstration of their guilt, were acquitted, stones were inquiring what they should do to be saved, and young converts were singing the song of Moses and the Lamb."

Conclusion.—In view of this subject, what Christian is not ready to exclaim, What hath God wrought? Surely no people are called upon to express higher thanks to the great head of the church than we. Look back upon the scenes of terror, and darkness, and danger, and conflict of the last few months. When I call to mind the mercy of the Lord in sparing my unprofitable life and I think of the threats of assassination and violence upon my own person, and the nights of fear and foreboding experienced by the companion of my bosom, when I reverse to the misery and forbidding spiritual condition of my own church; when I remember the unswerving resolve of opposition that came upon us like a flood; and the beloved city of my adoption disgraced, ruined, and apparently beyond the reach of re-

and their contentment. But what are all these crosses, compared with the mercies we have experienced? During all the time of outward gloom, our church has been, to a remarkable extent, united and harmonious, and beyond any former period has augmented in numbers and grace. Since the first of October last, eighty-five have added to our communion, fifty of whom on examination of their faith in Christ. Well may we, then, raise our joyful Ebenezer and exclaim, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

But we look for still greater results, and hope are long to see our beloved city redeemed from her iniquity, and her citizens regenerated, "clothed and sitting in their right minds." There has been too much prayer put up for Alton, to give her up, without a long and contested struggle. We believe there are at least "ten righteous souls within her limits, for whose sake the lord will spare the devoted city. We say, then to you—to the Christians of New York—to the thousands who read your valuable paper—pray for Alton.

Yours, Respectfully,
FREDERICK W. GRAVES.
Pastor of the Presbyterian church Alton, Ill.

The following beautiful lines are from the pen of C. P. Ilsey, Esq. editor of the Portland Transcript.

Voyager on life's troubled sea,
Sailing to eternity!
Turn from earthly things away—
Vain they are and brief their stay!
Chaining down to earth the heart,
Nothing lasting they impart—
Voyager! what are they to thee?
Leave them all and "follow me."

Traveller on the road of life!
Seeking pleasure—finding strife—
Know, the world can never give
Aught on which the soul can live;
Grasp not riches—seek not fame—
Shining dust and sounding name!
Traveller, what are they to thee?
Leave them all and "follow me."

Pilgrim through this "vale of tears!"
Banish all thy doubts and fears;
Lift thine eyes—a Heaven's above!
Think—there dwells a God of Love!
Wouldst thou favor with him find,
Keep his counsels in thy mind:
Pilgrim! much he's done for thee!
Will thou then, not "follow me?"

Wanderer from the Father's throne,
Hasten back—thy erring own!
Turn—thy path leads not to Heaven!
Turn—thy faults will be forgiven;
Turn—and let thy songs of praise
Mingle with angelic lays!
Wanderer! heavenly charms for thee!
I know they have—then "follow me."

From the Trenton State Gazette.

Hints to Young People.—No. 2.

RESPECTED FRIENDS.—In the last paper, I saw, at the foot of the same column in which my last communication appeared, the following short, but very valuable admonition; "Try to spend your time profitably, both to yourself and others." I commend that short saying to every young person, as a motto to be laid up in the memory and made a rule of life. I thank the editor for it myself, as it has given me a hint at a good subject for this letter, and perhaps for several more.

When we say "time is precious," we state a truth, which to every reflecting person, is self evident. It is almost like saying "life is precious." Who does not know that? Time, in a certain sense, is life. What would life be, but this world, without time? He who "wastes time wastes life. If a man wastes all his time, he wastes all his life. He may be a living creature, but he is a dead man. He might as well never have lived at all, as to have lived only to waste his life.

Bear it ever in mind, then, that to spend time unprofitably is to throw away life. To lose time is to lose life. All that a man hath will he give for his life. A dying man once said to his physician, "Sir, if you will prolong my life one day I will give you my whole estate." This man perceived the value of time, and was ready to give all he had for a single day. All time is as precious as the last hour of a man's life; but how few esteem it so.

Do not let your life pass away, before you consider the value of it. Anticipate its value, and improve every hour in preparing to improve the next. The only proper way to live, is to be ever learning to live well.

The first part of our life, then is the most important part. It is the foundation on which the whole superstructure of the future life is to be built. It should be made of solid and durable materials, and laid with care. The best opportunity of the whole life, for acquiring firm principles of virtue, is afforded in youth. Now, if you would try to spend your time usefully to yourself consider, its value, and especially the value of a few of the first years of your life. It may be, too, that these will be your last.

If we divide life into four periods, we shall find it very convenient on some accounts, to contemplate each period by itself. Each of the portions is, in some respects, different from the others. Childhood has pleasures and privations, which belong only to itself. Youth has those which do not belong to childhood. Manhood keeps to itself its labors and responsibilities; and old age, its solitary comforts and woes.

In one sense, the whole of human life depends on childhood. That is the beginning of our being, through which all men pass to the following stages of life. The elements of good character, therefore, ought to be combined in childhood. But should this season pass unimproved, the losses of childhood may, sometimes, be almost entirely recovered in youth.

Many young persons feel the loss of parental instruction and discipline. Many were left orphans while very young: and their education may have been committed to unfaithful or unskilful hands. Or, perhaps, their parents neglected them, and now, in their first years of reflection, they find themselves without knowledge, without good principles, on the contrary, with very bad habits. But let no such youth despair. He can give to his knowledge of youth, what he could not acquire in childhood; and it may even be that he will be better prepared for the duties of life, if he has been compelled to acquire the knowledge required for it by dint of his voluntary exertions. He may acquire a good character in youth, which the misdeeds of an ill spent childhood will not tarnish. He may form good habits, and make himself, in all respects, as good, and honorable, and useful, as though his childhood had enjoyed the best advantages. But it depends on himself, and if he has his youth, he cannot get it back in manhood. Yours cordially,

CHARLES CRAYON.

From the Washington Globe.

New Mail Arrangement.—Mail cars constructed under the directions of the Post Office department are now running on the railroads between Washington and Philadelphia. They contain two apartments; one appropriated to the accommodation of the great mails, and the other to the way mails, and a Post Office Agent. The latter compartments is fitted up with boxes, labelled with the names of all the small Offices on or near the the rail road lines. It has also a letter-box in front, into which letters may be put up to the moment of starting the cars, and say where on the road.

The agent of the Post office department attends the mail from the Post Offices at the ends of the route, and sees it safely deposited in his car. As soon as the cars start, he opens the letter box and takes out all the letters, marking them so as to designate the place where they are put in. He then opens the way mail bag, and distributes its contents into the several boxes. As the cars approach a post Office, the Agent takes out the contents of the proper box and puts them into a pouch. The engineer slackens the speed of the train, and the Agent hands the pouch to the Post master, or carrier, who stands beside the track to take it, receiving from him, at the same time, another pouch, with the matter to be sent from that office. This the agent immediately opens and distributes its contents into the proper boxes. Having supplied thus all the way Offices, the Agent, when arrived at the end of the route, sees the mail safely delivered into the Post office.

The mail leaves Washington at 6 o'clock, A. M. All letter-writers should, if possible, put their letters into the Post office the preceding evening. The letter box at the cars will not be open until after 5 o'clock in the morning. It is not a Post office; and letters will not be received at it while the post office is open. Its object is to allow all persons, until the last moment before departure, to send letters by mail, even although the mail has been closed at the post office and even placed in the cars.

The letter box will be open after the mail closes in the post office at Baltimore, and all the intermediate points. Philadelphia cannot at present enjoy its advantages fully, because the cars do not run into the city.

In this arrangement the Post Office Department has sought to give the greatest security to the mails, and to afford the community the best possible accompodation. Well executed, the plan must be almost the perfection of mail arrangement. It is intended when it can be conveniently done, to extend a similar arrangement through to New York.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

Burning of Breckenridge's Magazine in Petersburg Virginia!—Our "southern brethren" have made a most ridiculous exhibition of their sensitiveness, lately at Petersburg, in the "Old Dominion." Some recent numbers of the Religious and Literary Magazine, published at Baltimore, and edited by Robert J. Breckenridge; contained an article entitled 'A Presbyterian on Bible Slavery,"—which maintained the slavery, as it exists in the United States, has no sanction from the Holy Scriptures. On the reception of the work in Petersburg, the vigilant eye of the Postmaster detected amidst abuse of abolitionists, and eulogies upon Colonization—the obnoxious sentiments set forth with addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Petersburg Committee of Vigilance, pointing out the incendiary document—and enquiring whether the numbers of the Magazine containing it, ought not to be burned publicly, in conformity with the law of the State, in such cases made and provided. After describing the character of the article, he very justly, in our opinion, remarks;

"*If the doctrine of the writer be true, who will venture to condemn the conduct of the Abolitionists?* If attempts to draw arguments from the Bible to show that slavery is a crying and damning sin?"

Gen. Pegram, Chairman of the Lynch Committee, cites the Act of Assembly, of March 22d, 1836, for the burning of incendiary publications; and decides that inasmuch as the writer in the Magazine "has assailed the property of Masters in slaves, in the most imposing of all modes, by undertaking to prove that it is contrary to the law of God," his article is incendiary, and within the cognizance of the act aforesaid.

Accordingly we learn by the Petersburg Intelligencer, of the 9th inst., that the Magazines, containing the "incendiary" article, "were burned in the streets, by order of the Recorder, and in the presence of some of the most respectable citizens." Comment is unnecessary.

The Steam Frigate &c.—From a letter in the Baltimore Patriot, with the New York date of 20th of March, we make this extract.

The courtesy of Capt. Perry, U. S. N. brother to the immortal hero of the same name, enabled me by a short cruise in the frigate Fulton, on Thursday, to appreciate the value of a steam battery.

One thousand tons burthen, propelled by engines capable of exerting one hundred horse power, moving at the rate of 13 knots an hour, presenting a small surface above water to hostile cannon, armed with 66 pounders, and enabled by the distance at which she can hull an enemy, without exposure to a return fire, she is invulnerable in harbor defence, and if the system is carried out, will render useless further expenditures on fortifications.

From the tremendous propelling force, and a child with his Pebble arm arrested enemy, which is an instant arrested the progress of the enemy's fleet, and brought her to repeated parley.

The Macedonian Frigate got under way with us, and we towed her round the shoals with the ease of a canoe, and described a circle within our own length.

The science displayed by her young engineers was most gratifying. Midshipmen just entering the service of their country are enabled by discipline and experience, imparted by her accomplished commander, to regulate and control this mighty mass, and in no position can our gallant naval officers of all grades be better employed than in this service.

A few months impart knowledge and experience, and when twenty additional steam batteries of increased size, say 1500 tons each, are constructed, our sea coast would be invulnerable.

The beautiful ship Levant lay in the stream. She is one of the largest class of our sloops of war constructed under the supervision of our gallant countryman, Commodore Ridgely, with all the modern improvements, and as a perfect model of Naval architecture, of which the nation may be proud.

From Lyford's Baltimore price Current.

The first Steam Vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean! is now in port! She is called the "City of Kingston"—is schooner rigged, spreads very large square sail from her foreyard; is in every respect well found and apparently fitted for sea navigation. She is a handsome vessel.

This vessel was built in London about eleven months since; is 225 tons British measurement and her construction long and buoyant, not unlike some of our best steamers on the Atlantic waters. Her wheels and arms are constructed of wrought iron, and her buckets of oak plank, the appearance of the whole being light and neat. She has two low pressure engines, each 50 horse power, and her machinery is fitted of course below. Her cylinders are each 40 inches in diameter, with 4 feet 4 inches stroke—has two boilers, and consumes half a ton of good Liverpool coal every hour—can carry 65 tons of coal at a time with out inconvenience.

The City of Kingston was intended as a mail packet between Jamaica and Carthagena, and with that object in view, left London, via Madeira. Her run from Plymouth to Madeira was made in seven days, five and a half of which she made under steam, and performed well. Failing in her object after arriving at Jamaica, she left for New York, and put into Norfolk as mentioned in our last. She again left Norfolk for New York but encountering at sea the gale on Saturday and Sunday, and failing in all efforts to succeed with wood or anthracite coal, and the gale continuing, it was deemed advisable to put back and into this port, where she now remains waiting advice, from her consignees in New York.

American Common School Society.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.—The object of this Association being the extension and improvement of education in primary schools in the United States, it shall be called

American Common School Society.

Article 2.—The officers of this society shall be a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary an Executive committee of five, and a Board of Directors, which may be convened at any time at the request of six members of the Society. There may be honorary members and ex-officio directors in any part of the United States.

Article 3.—There shall be an annual meeting of the society in New York, at which reports of the previous year's transactions shall be regularly made, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

Article 4.—The secretaries of the society shall act under the advice and direction of the executive committee.

Article 5.—A donation of $500 shall constitute a person a patron of the society for life—$250 shall constitute a person a member and director for life—and $50 or more shall make a person eligible as director.

Article 6.—There shall be an office open in the city of New York, where the publications of the Society, and other works on education may be obtained.

OFFICERS.

President,—*Hon. Albert Gallatin.*
Vice-President,—*Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen*
Executive Committee.—Robert Donaldson, Henry D. Cruger, James Lenox, Samuel B. Ruggles, Robert Ray.
Treasurer—*Frederick Sheldon.*
Secretary—J. Orville Taylor.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Peter A. Jay,	Elihu Townsend,
Rob. Donaldson,	Samuel B. Ruggles,
J. A. Wadsworth	Russel H. Morris,
Henry D. Cruger,	Robert Ray,
John Mason,	Hon. Gideon Lee,
James Lenox,	David Lee,
I. F. Stone,	M. H. Grinnell,
Wm. Reichner, M. D.	F. Olmsted,
William Colgate.	R. Sedwick,
D. S. Gregory,	Nathaniel R. Richards,
David Henderson,	S. Brown,
S. F. Mott,	T. Hedges,
Richard Wood,	Be j. L. Swan,
H. F. Field.	N. S. Goswold.

PROSPECTUS.

In announcing the organization of "The American Common School Society" to the public, it is deemed proper to mention some of the incentives which have led to the first step of the Association, and to explain briefly, the proposed plan for the accomplishment of its purposes.

The paramount importance of popular education in this country, is so very obvious, that no one can be found, to question it; and the least consideration of the strong and various claims which it has upon the philanthropist, the christian and the patriot, must stimulate all to enquire, how can the system of common schools be extended and rendered more beneficial.

It is believed that nineteen-twentieths of the American people obtain at common schools all the large portion of the children of our widely extended Republic, are destitute of the knowledge even of primary schools; and yet these children are to enjoy the same political privileges that we do, and to exert the same influence for good or for evil, upon the institutions of our country. What but education, then, can protect these from the sinful impositions of the demagogue?

The Society proposes to devote its energies to the improvement and extension of Primary school throughout the United States; and in thus adopting for its exertion, a field commensurate with our whole country, it will keep itself aloof from all sectional and minor influences that would circumscribe its usefulness.

A cheap monthly newspaper will be published, which will contain the laws of the several states, providing for the support and regulation of schools —Reports of successful schools and systems of instruction in the United States, and also in foreign countries—drawings of model school houses communications of literary men on kindred subjects, and earnest appeals to parents, teachers, pupils and school inspectors, to co-operate in elevating the standard of common school education.

To offer premium for good School books which may be printed and sold by the agents of the society.

To communicate with auxiliary societies and correspondents, for the collection of facts and for the distribut on of information; and to arouse attention by public lectures on the subject.

To open an office in the city of New York, where all books and information relative to schools, in this as well as in foreign countries, may be collected, and be accessible to inquirers —and where all the publications of the society and other approved books on education may be purchased.

Mr. Senator Tallmadge writes to Mr. R. Riker, of N. Y. concerning the Sub Treasury bill as follows.

Mr. Wright, in his speech at the extra session said "For himself, he agreed with the view of this matter which he understood to be honorable cotemporaries to take, that in case the deposites were confined to the safe keeping of the officers of the government, it was a question of much less interest to the banks than seems to be generally supposed. If the banks were not made the depositories, it could not be supposed their rates, if made receivable would be retained for any length of time in safe keeping. It would be a necessary result of this mode of keeping the public funds, *that all bank notes received me at be presented at short intervals for payment*; and he could not see that it would be very valuable favor to the banks, as a permanent system, to receive their notes *merely for the purpose of immediate* presentment and payment." At the present session Mr. Wright said, that the banks must continue to be received in payment of the public dues, and the depositories are directed, in as that case they undoubtedly would be, to call *frequently and at short intervals* for the balances against the banks and to demand specie for those balances, this must operate as a powerful check upon all the banks in the vicinity of those depositories where the collections are large."

From the above quotations, and from the manner in which they come, I trust there can be no longer any doubt upon the public mind, as to the manner in which the Sub-Treasury bill, if it shall become a law in its present shape, will be carried into effect—and I leave it to the judgment of every rational man to say, whether the receipt of the notes of specie paying banks under such regulations, and under the discretionary power claimed by the Executive, is not far worse than the positive and absolute receipt of gold and silver only? In the latter case, the banks would only have the amount of their notes to be brought upon from them, and deposited in these Sub-Treasury vaults, by which they would be disabled to extend those accommodations to which the mercantile community is entitled. In the former, it would subject them to the same inconvenience by the presentment of their notes for specie, and put it in the power of the Executive to pull down or build up any bank he pleased, from the manner in which he could accumulate its bills if in contact to do business, and suddenly present them for specie at the same remark is also applicable to Mr. Calhoun's proposition, whilst bank notes are received, by which one sixth was to be received in specie the first year, and so on till the whole receipts of the public revenue should be in gold and silver. Who can fail to see that, under such a system, every bank throughout the country may be destroyed, and all those evils, which *have been so fully depicted, during the discussion* of the question, inflicted on the community. It is in fact establishing a gold and silver currency, for officers and contractors of government, and leaving the people at the mercy of the Executive or the secretary of the Treasury. The banks cannot resume or continue specie payments, if they continue to do business under such a system. Nay, they cannot live but by executive clemency.

The great evil consists in the adoption of the sub-treasury system in any form. That done, all others follow. There is no way in which the objections to its adoption can be overcome. I hope the country will not be deceived by the pretended boon to the banks. It was right to strike out the specie clause, if we could, because that was giving a blow which destroyed that latitudinarity it had, and left it in a shape in which it was hoped none would seriously think of passing it.

It contains powers which lead directly to an unmitigated despotism of opinion. You have not failed to see, in reference to the progress of the measure, the dangerous extent of executive influence. You can scarcely imagine the *means which may follow* the exercise of the additional powers now sought to be conferred by this bill on that department of the government. Away then with the whole system—away with these vaults and safes, these bars and bolts. Let the Government deposite its funds in sound institutions, and let there be received the notes of such banks as the deposite banks will agree to credit to the government as cash. Let the government then make its drafts on those depositories, and let the holders draw such currency as they desire.

I am utterly astonished at the manner in which this measure is attempted to be forced upon con-

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We have received from the collector of the revenue in gold and silver be so essential for the general government, why is it not equally so for every state government? The same argument would apply in the one case as in the other.—What would be said to such a proposition in the state of New York? I believe it was entertained at Tammany Hall. But what would the people of the state say to it. It is scarcely necessary to voice or a vote with the one or the other. Who is there who would require our canal tolls, auction and salt duties, and our taxes to be collected in specie? Such a law, if it were passed could not be enforced. The same remark is applicable to every state in the Union. And I say what is good enough for the states, and the people of the states, is good enough for the general government. I hope then, the community will not be deceived as to the character of this bill.—It does not contain a single mitigating feature. I trust it will be resisted, or any thing like it, in all the stages of its progress, until the people of the will be compelled to abandon his scheming, and return to a system based on sound principles, and sanctioned by experience.

There is no occasion to despond. The spirit here is good. We are in earnest, and our resolution is fixed and firm. Let but the people have an opportunity to see this matter in its true light, and an end will be put ere long to those pernicious and dangerous projects.

Very respectfully yours,
N. P. TALLMADGE.

Judge Buel, of Albany, planted last year 12 lbs of a valuable French potatoe, which produced 515 lbs.; measuring 9 bushels. It is the most productive potato known. They sometimes weigh 14 lbs.

A Jury in the west of England, commiserating the case of a poor woman who was charged with a trifling theft, agreed to the following wise verdict: "Not guilty; but we hope she won't do so again."

A meeting held at Norfolk has resolved to concur with Charleston and Savanna in carrying on a direct trade with Europe.—*Beacon.*

The Life Preserver.—This is the title of No. XVII of Sargent's Pamperance Tales. The story is short being an alluring description, by an old tar, of the shipwreck of a steam ship in consequence of the incapacity and intoxication of the commander, and unseaworthiness of the vessel. In a word it is a brief sketch of the loss of the Home, steam packet, between New York and Charleston.

The Louisville Herald says that the steamer Ben Franklin arrived at that place on the 19th, in 7 hours, 55 minutes from Cincinnati.—Distance, 150 miles.

The letter of Dr. Channing to Henry Clay on the annexation of Texas, has been republished in a pamphlet in Mexico. The Diario, the Government paper, calls it a precious document, and extols it in most enthusiastic language.

Infant Philosophy.—"Mother," said an urchin, "may I go to the theatre?" "No." "Well, didn't you go when you were little?" "Yes, but now I see the folly of it." "Well, mother, I want to see the folly of it too."

Irish Notions.—The British ship Dolphin, arrived in New York last week, with twenty puncheons of whiskey, 409 barrels of oat meal, and 2100 casks of potatoes.

The London packets lately arrived, have brought out the following amounts of gold, in sovereigns:

Ship Toronto,	$96,000
Ship Ontario,	96,000
Ship Westminster,	146,000
	$338,000

Outrage on the American Flag.—The Mexican blockading squadron had arrived off the Brazos, (Texas,) on the 24 ult. The steam packets Columbia, Capt. Wright, was chased by a brig and a ship of war, on her way from Velasco to New Orleans, though the American flag was flying. The publisher statement of the passengers states that when about 10 miles from Velasco, the brig sent across her starboard bow, hoisted the Mexican flag, and at a little more than musket shot distance, fired a gun loaded with grape and ball, which passed within a short distance; shortly after another gun with grape and canister, which passed close under her bow; the ship at the same time hoisted her colors, and fired a ball which fell on the starboard side: the brig again fired with grape and canister, evidently aiming at the colors, as one of the shrouds connecting them with the mast were cut through, and the flag at the same time perforated by the ball. Although lying perfectly still, the engineering stopped, and within 40 or 50 yards of the brig, these acts of hostility were manifested. Capt. Wright demanded what they wanted of him. They replied, We want your papers. Capt. W. rejoined come and get them and if you fire another shot at me I'll blow you to hell. *Immediately three muskets with buck and slug were fired at* him as he stood alone by the wheel house on the forward deck. At that instant, the engineer let the steam partially escape, which from its strange and extraordinary noise to those brave Mexicans, caused one and all, with a solitary exception, to fall upon their faces apprehending, (as supposed,) that upon them he had uttered previously.

Thus ended this encounter, and Capt. Wright proceeded on his way.

Much excitement exists at Norfolk in consequence of the discovery of a runaway negro on board the English brig Charity, just as she was about to sail for Barbadoes. One of the pilots revealed the fact and a posse found the negro secreted among staves, and rescued him. The Capt. (Hisbert,) is now in custody, and the brig is in the hands of the sheriff. It is a serious offence against the laws.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, April 11.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Congressional.—The proceedings of Congress for the past week have been singularly uninteresting. Nothing of moment has occurred in either house. The late duel occupied the attention of the Senate on Thursday and Friday, and on Saturday it did not sit. The House was engaged on Thursday with the Navy appropriation bills and on Friday and Saturday, with private business.

The death of Mr. McKim, a member of the House from Maryland, which occurred at his lodgings, at Washington, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, was announced to both houses on Monday. The funeral services were performed in the Hall of the House, at 11 A. M. on Tuesday, after which the procession moved to the *rail road depot, and thence to Baltimore.*

The House resolved on Wednesday, to meet hereafter at 11. Mr. Wise failed to obtain leave to present a resolution against the Exploring expedition.

On Thursday, April 5th, a bill establishing a Criminal court in the District of Columbia, passed the Senate; the Anti-Duelling Bill was then taken up.

In the House, Jos. Folansbee was elected door keeper, in the place of Mr. Carr, deceased, on the 6th ballot. The house then concurred in the bill from the Senate, for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government

During the week, many memorials against the parties in the late duel, from several parts of the country, and several of them requiring that all concerned should be expelled, were presented. In the Senate debate on the Anti-Dueling Bill, the abhorrence of the dueling system seems universal, and the debate is continued to devise the best means of preventing it in future.

Connecticut Election.

Full returns have been received of this important election, which is now a complete revolution in the state politics, in favor of the Whig party.—The total Whig majority in the state is over 4000—the whig gain since last year, the Newark Daily says, is 6,813 votes. 4,700 more votes were polled than last year.

The Senate now stands, 18 whigs and 3 Van Buren men—the Assembly, 154 Whigs, 50 Van *Buren men, and 10 Conservatives. Last year,* the Senate stood 7 Whigs and 14 Van Buren,—the Assembly, 85 whigs to 121 V. B. A complete turn-over.

A letter from Senator Tallmadge to Mr. Riker of New York, on the passage of the Sub treasury Bill, will be found in our columns. *It is a little too much on one side, altogether to please us,* but was inserted by the request of a friend whom we are always happy to oblige.

Mr. Ed. Robinson, a whig, has been elected member of Congress, from Mr. Culley's district in Maine, by a majority of 166. Robinson received 4,113 votes, M'Crate, (Van Buren,) 3,430; scattering, 497. It has long been a closely contested district.

Resumption of Specie Payments.—It appears that the Philadelphia, Boston and Providence Banks have all concluded it inexpedient to resume specie payments with the New York banks —New-York, must therefore resume alone. In that case, it is considered certain that the State government will fully sustain them, by a loan of eight or ten millions of the New York Internal Improvement State Stocks: this we are very glad to see. When the banks of the country generally, will resume, it is difficult to foresee—but we fear it will not be this year, or the next.

France has acknowledged the independence of the Republic of Hayti, in the West Indies, and a treaty has just been concluded between them, by which the latter has agreed to pay France, 60,000,000 francs, as Indemnity money, at the rate of 1,500,000 francs per year.

Monday before last, 2d inst. was the day appointed for the steam packet Sirius to leave Cork on the southern coast of Ireland, for New York. Her owners anticipate that she will arrive on Tuesday or Wednesday next. If she arrives, as expected, it will be the commencement of a new era in navigation.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, and the Gazette, the two oldest papers in the city, have been united into one. The Gazette has been in existence 50 years.

The Baltimore Gazette and the Baltimore Patriot have also been united, and the paper is hereafter to be called "Baltimore Patriot, and Commercial Gazette."

Public Meeting

ON THE SUB TREASURY BILL.

At a meeting of the citizens of the township of Westfield, called pursuant to notice, to all the legal voters of the township, and held at Barr's Hotel, Scotch Plains, on the 3d day of April inst. Recompense Stansbury, was appointed Chairman and Zachariah Webster, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being to express the opinion of the township upon the Sub-Treasury bill now pending in Congress, it was resolved that a committee of 3 be appointed to draft resolutions to that effect; whereupon John Wilson, John Randolph, and Abraham Runyon were chosen.

The committee, after conferring together, reported the following resolutions, which were separately considered, and adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting:—

1st. That a well regulated Banking system is of great advantage to all classes of the community, *but more especially to enterprising industrious* men of small capital; and that any measure of the Government tending to cripple or break down the banks in the several States with the chimerical pretence of giving the country hard money currency, will be sure to entail distress and ruin on the great mass of our citizens, and will favor none but office holders, and those already independently rich.

2. That the present distress in every branch of business, and the *multiplied disorders* of the currency, we believe to be the unavoidable and legitimate fruits of the fiscal experiments of the late Executive; and which were long ago predicted by the opponents to his daring acts in seizing upon the treasures of the Nation.

3. That the sub treasury bill now pending in Congress, should it become a law, will tend to prostrate the State banks or place them so much under the control of the administration as to unite in its own hands the sword and the purse of the Nation;—which new "Experiment" if it should succeed will make it the master instead of the servant of the people; and will increase to an alarming extent the power and patronage of the President, and put into his hands greater means and incentives to corruption than has ever been possessed by any President of the U. States.

4. That all our experience since we were a nation goes to prove that the only sure way to secure a uniform currency, and fair rates of exchange is by a well regulated National Bank: and that therefore the National Government will best promote the general welfare by establishing such an institution without delay.

5. That Garret D. Wall, one of our Senators in supporting the Sub-Treasury Bill contrary to the known will of the Legislature and the people of New Jersey, has proved himself unfaithful to the trust reposed in him, and that he is not a faithful servant of the people, and therefore unworthy of the confidence they have given.

6. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Samuel L. Southard, our Senator in Congress, and to John B. Ayerigg, one of our Representatives in the lower House, with the request that they present them to their respective houses.

It was also resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Plainfield Union, and Newark Daily Advertiser.

RECOMPENSE STANSBURY, Ch'n.
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, Sec'y

The bill to authorize private banking passed the Committee of the Whole, and was ordered to a 3d reading in the N. Y. Assembly on Tuesday. A motion to require every private banking Association to keep on hand an amount of Specie equal to 10 pr. ct. on the amount of its issues, was lost 47 to 45—No specie is required to be kept on hand. The security for the redemption of bills may be built mortgages.—the rest must be Stocks of this State or the United States. The minimum of capital is fixed at $100,000. *No* maximum is named.

It is expected to become a law.

The business on the Morris and Essex Railroad has increased to such an extent that the Directors, at a meeting last week, resolved to put on another locomotive and train of cars to start from Newark at the same hours they do from this Town. Farmers for miles distant find it more to their advantage to put their produce on the cars and take to Newark rather than to proceed with their teams; and the return cars are heavily laden with merchandise, not only for our own Town, but merchants at a distance. A few days since we saw on a car 11 barrels of eggs and 163 dozen pigeons bound for New York, and the residue of the load made up with "sundries for a market."—*Jerseyman.*

Disturbance among the Osage Indians.—The St. Louis, (Missouri,) Republican of the 24th of March states that a band of Sioux and Osage Indians in a state almost of starvation, came into the settlements in Bates county, 16 miles above Harmony mission, and applied to a Mr. Dodge for the purchase of corn. Dodge warned them off, and in the night the Indians killed a number of hogs. On the following day 16 of the settlers went armed to the Osage Camp and a regular battle ensued, which lasted all night, when the whites returned home, with their wounded, two in number.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. *Randolph* of this state, has made a report from the Agricultural Committee, recommending the appropriation of 5000 dollars a year for national collections of Seeds and plants, and the establishment *of an agricultural depository in the patent office,* at Washington, under the charge of the Commissioner of Patents—the Commissioner to distribute the seeds and plants gratuitously. The report enforces the propriety of more attention to the agricultural interest of the nation forming, as it does the basis of all our prosperity.

The U. S. and Mexico are in unfortunate relations. Each vehemently complains of the other *determined upon injustice.* If Mexico was prepared for a war with us, we should certainly have it; and we do not see how a rupture is to be avoided at any rate. The Mexican government evinces great jealousy and dislike of us.

If a man cheats me once, shame on him; if he cheats me twice, shame on me.

A Monstrous.—A Pennsylvania paper says that a *living infant* was found a few days since, upon the track of the Norristown Rail Road, so soon as that the boy should necessarily crush it! It was providentially discovered by the engineer in time to stop the cars. The monster of a parent had not been discovered.

The following are amongst the laws passed at the last session of the Ohio Legislature;

"To repeal an act to prohibit the circulation of small bills. To abolish imprisonment for debt. —To repeal an act prohibiting the establishment within this State of any branch, office, or agency of the Bank of the U. States." &c.

Our Currency.—We are getting into a very good condition in this respect. The Eastern bank notes are much better and fewer than they were, while the little bills of our own banks are getting quite plenty. With the exception of two or three banks in Vermont, the notes of the United States Bank are now at a greater discount than any others which pass.

Newspapers now so common and so cheap, are only, it seems, about 300 years old, England having given birth to one in 1642. They are mighty engines now for good or for evil, and are overturning kingdoms, principalities and powers, and diffusing light, religion, liberty and law.—They are at the same time, perverted to the basest and most destructive purposes.

New potatoes of this year's growth have been served this season at the United States Hotel, at Frederick, Md.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE examination will take place on Thursday the 12th of April inst. The exercises will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning, and be continued through the day. In the evening there will be a rehearsal of select Speeches. The friends of the Students, and all who feel an interest in the cause of Schools are respectfully invited to attend.

The Summer Session will commence on the first Monday in May. Boys between the ages of 9 and 14 years are admitted.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, April 3d, 1838

Come and Settle,

OR you will find your accounts in the hands of Cornelius Boice, Esq. where they will be placed, indiscriminately, after this week, for collection. If you cannot pay your accounts, come and settle, give your note, that the books may be closed. You can settle with me better than with any one else. I mean what I say.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, April 9th, 1838.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Ecurious L. Sheppard, $3,75; Isaac Titsworth, 3,00; Ephraim J. Runyon, 2,50; Simeon F. Randolph, 2,00; Phineas Randolph, 1,62 John R. Van Norden, 1,38; Samuel L. Pound, 1,00; Elston Marsh, 1,00; Morris F. Randolph, 1,00; Samuel Webster, jr. ,50.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Snake Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CUSHING.

MARRIED.

In Newark, 4th inst. Lawrence Hartshorne, of Philadelphia, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late Moses Smith.

In Newark, 1st inst. John A. Oliver to Christian R. Williams, both of Newark.

DIED.

At Sussex Vale, New Brunswick, 28th ult. Donald M'Clean, in the 100th year of his age.—He was one of the first settlers of the province.

At Pleasant Valley, 29th ult. Mrs. Nancy Lewis, widow of Edward Lewis, late of Basking-ridge, aged 82.

At Somerville, 25th ult. Mrs. Lucinda Dewint At Newark, 4th inst. Telamon P. Whitlock, aged 41. 5th, Geo. Brinkerhoof, aged 49.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a fresh supply of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CROCKERY,

All of which will be sold a little cheaper for cash than any before offered.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, April 2, 1838. 83 3t

Ducks and Geese.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few live Ducks and Geese, immediately. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Green Brook School, Plainfield, March 14.

For Sale,

A ONE HORSE WAGGON, HORSE, AND HARNESS.

THE Horse is sound and kind, a good traveller, eight years old. The wagon is nearly new, with steel springs, and top. Apply to

CHARLES JOHNSON.

March 14th. 60 tf

COMPREHENSIVE ALMANAC

for the year 1838.

April, July, Jan. Oct.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri. Sat.
May,	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat. Sun.
August,	T-e.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun. Mon.
June,	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon. Tue.
Sep. Dec.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue. Wed.
	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed. Thu.
	1	2	3	4	5	6 7
	8	9	10	11	12	13 14
	15	16	17	18	19	20 21
	22	23	24	25	26	27 28
	29	30	31			

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,		15	a	16
Coffee, Cuba,		9	a	14
" Java,		10	a	12
Molasses,		30	a	33
Oil, Linseed,		75	a	85
Whale,		28	a	32
Fish, brl.	13	00	a	14 75
Beef, prime city,	9	50	a	10 50
Hams, lb.		10	a	12
Smok'd Beef,		10	a	11
Butter,		20	a	26
Cheese, Am.		7	a	10
Flax, Am. dry, 100 lbs.	3	75	a	4 00
Turks Island Salt,		33	a	37
Liverpool ground,		44	a	
Do. do. sack,	2	12	a	2 31
Sugar, N. O. prime,		6	a	9
" Hava. white,		10	a	11
" Lump,		14	a	15
" Loaf,		16	a	19
Tallow, Am.		10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,		50	a	1 00
Gunpowder,		50	a	1 00
Hyson,		50	a	1 00
Young Hyson,		32	a	80
Hyson Skin,		22	a	45
Souchong,		25	a	50
Bohea,		15	a	20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	7	50	a	
Western,	8	00	a	8 62
Philadelphia,	8	00	a	0 00
Georgetown,	8	50	a	
Rye Flour,	5	25	a	00
Indian Meal,	3	62	a	
Wheat, Baltic,	1	45	a	0 00
Do. Genesee,		—	a	— —
Do. N. Carolina,		—	a	— —
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1	03	a	1 07
Corn, N. bushel,		75	a	80
Do. South,		73	a	80
Barley,		95	a	— —
Oats, North.		40	a	

Vendue.

Will be Sold at

Public Auction,

ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH INST.

At the late residence of John Stelle deceased; All the moveable property, consisting of the following articles:

Four Horses, 1 two year old Colt, Cows, Young Cattle, 1 Hog, Salt and fresh Hay, Stalks, cord Wood, and a quantity of Wood by the door, *Waggons, Harness, Ploughs, Harrows,* Sleigh, 1 knee sled, and other Farming Utensils. 1 pleasure Carriage and Harness, nearly new, Corn, Oats and Potatoes, by the bushel, Timothy seed. Smoked meat and salt Pork, Green Grain on the Ground, Poultry.

Beds, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, 1 eight day Clock; Carpets; 1 ten plate Stove, Andirons, shovel and Tongs; pots; Iron and Brass kettles; Tubs, pails, *Washing Machine; Crockery,* and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

Sale Commences at 9 o'clock precisely,

MANNING STELLE and
EPHRIAM J. RUNYON. } *Administrators.*

Piscataway, April, 6th, 1838.

$1 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Thursday, the 29th ult. at Plainfield, an indented apprentice, named EDWARD FLYNN, aged 16 years. Had on when he went away, a brown broad cloth coat, a striped worsted vest, pantaloons of Bangup Cord, and a brown cloth cap, all pretty well worn—pantaloons pretty well stained with logwood. Said boy was about five feet, 3 inches in height, quite spare built, pale face, and of Scottish descent. Any person returning said boy to the subscriber at Brooklyn, New Jersey, shall receive the above reward.

All persons are forbid harboring said boy under the penalty of the law. JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.

Brooklyn, April 10th.

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY, ON THE HOLY BIBLE,

BY MR. JENKS, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable *work will be published in June, after which time* the whole will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee:—"Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Jenks. The grand and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. It is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private reading.—and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. S. school teachers and Bible classes."

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well exec ted cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a 'goodly pearl,' which every devout man should seek to posses in his family.

Susscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—his well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

Railway Daily Despatch Line.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Railway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt Wesley.
LaFayette,	Yanpelt.
New Jersey,	Beasley.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited

Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FRELINGH.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickhouse, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Drabs, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $4.00 per yard; Plains and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Cottons, very cheap; Bombazinets Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and shirting Muslins, 6 pieces a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS KENNETT.

Newark, March 26th, 1838.

Plainfield English School.

☞ The Summer Term of this School will commence on *Monday, April 9th.* under the direction of

Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE,

in the Basement Room of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, March 28th. 62 3t

State of New Jersey, } Middlesex County. }

Orphan's Court, of the Term of March, 1838.

UPON the application of Simeon F. Randolph and Jonathan Sandford, Executors of *Randolph Randolph, deceased,* to this Court to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of the deceased shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor after such due notice being given, be for ever barred of his or her action against the said executors. It is ordered by the Court, That the said executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the said estate within twelve months from this time, by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in said county, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in this state. And that every creditor shall neglect to bring in her debt, demand or claim within the said period of twelve months after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her action thereafter against the said executors. ZABDIEL C. Clerk.

March 27, 1838. 62 9w

N. B. The executors of the above estate earnestly request all those indebted to the estate on book, to settle the accounts without delay,—and all those indebted by note, as soon as they become due; for the accounts must be closed as soon as possible.

SCHOOL.

WILL be opened on the 9th inst. at the house of Samuel L. Pound, a school for girls by Susan Robinson and Margaret Lud. Pound in which will be taught the usual branches of an English education. Terms from two to five dollars per quarter.

4th mo. 2nd. 1838.

Take Notice.

AS I have taken wholly upon myself the Lower Mills in Plainfield, which is now leased by George Wells, and has been formerly occupied by Wm. Wells, it is my expectation to attend to Customer work particularly. Those favoring me with their custom will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. It is my expectation to keep constantly on hand a full supply of good quality, and of all kinds for sale for cash.

As the public well know, or I am well aware myself of the difficulty attending keeping flocks or trusting, and as promises are as fashionable with some of paying today as to-morrow, and to-morrow never comes with them, I am determined to sell for cash or to exchange for grain.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Mill at all times and reasonable seasons, Seventh Day excepted, as I consider that day to be the Sabbath, and intend to observe it as such. PHINEAS RANGOLPH.

April 1st, 1838 63 3m

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. on March 31st, 1838.

David Allen,	Aaron G. Kilpatrick,
Mr. Bulman,	John D. Kerghton,
Henry an Boice,	Wm. B. T. Lane,
David Lewis,	David Lewis,
Freeman Cole,	William E. Moody,
Cornels d'. Cooper,	Augustus Martin,
Capt. Cook,	M. G. Hunsted,
Lewis Du'o,	William Pegg,
Joseph S. Darby,	Elisha Runyon,
Benjamin D. Camp,	Joseph S. Shotwell,
Hannah S. Dunn,	Garret D. Wall,
Phebe Ann Daughty,	Joshua Seaman,
Jesse Dolbear,	James Thorn, 2.
Berry & Dunham,	Jacob Thorn,
David A. French,	William Thorn,
Calen Garret,	David Thorn,
John Gregory,	Christian Veil,
David Gregory,	Abel Vail,
Thomas Hill,	J. M. Vermule,
Alexander Hewens,	Gideon Wooden, 2.
Frazee Hewens,	Solomon Winmiller,
George P. Jackson,	Reuben Woods,
Sarah Kirkpatrick,	

JACOB MANNING, P. M.

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

PLAINFIELD MUTUAL ASSURANCE Fire Company.

The Annual Report,

Of the Directors of said Company, made March 12th, 1838.

Since the last meeting of the Company, the charter has been so far altered as to admit members in the company upon the same terms as before.

The loss sustained last year was $3,000 on R. P. Bull's mill, at Stanhope.

The following is a statement of the Condition and Affairs of the Company.

Amount of all losses,		$2,426 00
Amount of expenses, &c.		547 16½
Capital of the company,	$32,677 65	
Am't of interest rec'd,	29,306 71	
Am't rec'd for yearly insurances,	388 04	
Amount of interest due,	800 18	
Am't due April 1st, 1838,	423 36	
Whole am't of interest, &c.	$10,513 89	
Leaving a nett amount of money arising from interest and yearly insurances, after paying all losses and expenses,	$5,540 73½	

JACOB MANNING, President.
CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.
March 14th, 1838. 2t3 3w.

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of

Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'tx.
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 23, 1838. 58 6m

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barkhuv's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen.

EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 26th. 53 tf

House to Let.

A Good-sized, two-story House, situated about one mile from Plainfield, near George Wells, to Let, from the 1st of April next. Apply to

GEORGE B. VERMULE.

February 28. 56 tf.

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE.

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly up hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, Straw Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 58 tf

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 16. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Ploughs.

AS the season is drawing nigh, when ploughs are wanting, I will take this method to inform the farmer that it is thought by the best judges that I have made some valuable improvements on the self-sharpening plough in the following particulars:—The long and perfect shaped mould board will break the sod less than any plough now in use, and of course will run lighter,—the steel bar that forms the point is a great saving, to which the coulter or mouth valued in part.

The above described ploughs will be left for sale at the store of Berry & Dunham, Plainfield.

AARON BALL, *Jr.*

Westfield, April 3d.

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on book account, or notes due may have a chance to settle them, between now and the 1st of May next, with the subscriber at the Brook-lyn Mills, or with Ayres & Bullman, Plainfield.

J. R. DUNN.

Brooklyn, March 21.

To Let.

FOUR Rooms from the 1st of April next, for one year, in the house now occupied by J. R. Dunn.

Also, one room in the basement of the same building, suitable for an office or shop.

Likewise, a small barn attached to the Premises,—all which will be rented on reasonable terms, on applying to the subscribers, on the Premises. AYRES & BULLMAN.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large *Assortment, For Sale by*

Oct. 24. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Small Fire Engine For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53tf.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

6m NEW-YORK.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. March 19.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Bides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 3 tf

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS, Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods,*

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

f1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

Oct. 24. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

Jan. 31st. 54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

200 lbs. Flax, for sale by

Jan. 31st, 1838. BERRY & DUNHAM. 54 tf

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 3d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, illistinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages as extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2 25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in Maynard, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—to which is well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 1y

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions; and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic motion in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and pancreas or secretions—to purify the blood—to equalize and aterial action—and to aid all the different organs of digestion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at their Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and four inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to any work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his valuable

TAN-YARD,

Situated in the village of Plainfield, on the Main street, in about the centre of the village, being in Westfield township, Essex county, N. J.

There is in the Tan-Yard, a good currying shop 2 stories high, 32 by 16 feet, 2 mahogany finishing tables, 1 stone securing table, and one good stuff do in the drying loft, and a good set of tools, a good barn, 22 feet square, a good bark house, 59 by 21 feet, Gale's patent bark mill attached, beam house, stone lime house, &c. &c. Mill race running through it with water plenty and handy. Said Tan Yard is in good repair, buildings good and some of them new, and is one of the best stands in the state for bark, hides and skins, and in a good neighborhood for retailing leather. Any person wishing to settle himself in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon. *Also,*

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite said Tanyard, 2 stories high, 18 by 36, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop, or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house, Wood house, a never failing well of water with pump in it, a variety of fruit,—every thing snug and in good repair. *Also,* A Four Acre LOT, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, and very handy for pasture or tillage. Any person wishing to buy or rent will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Dec. 12th, 1837.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by

Oct. 24. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 118, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state one cent and a half on each number, in any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

For Sale or To Let,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

CONTAINING half an acre of ground, in the upper part of Plainfield, opposite Elijah Shotwell's boarding house, now occupied by Edgar Mundy. The house is large and convenient for a large family. It stories high, and nearly new. For further particulars, apply to the owner, ABRAHAM LAING.

Plainfield, Feb. 13th. 56 4t

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 Nassau street, New York.

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for Good or Evil. We believe its principles intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatism of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any useful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired

All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

NOTICE

Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels of Frazee Griffin and Tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, as absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, hath been duly issued, and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, *Jr.* Clerk.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Atty.*

Nov. 22. 44 3m.

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of B. M. PRICE

Rahway, Nov. 14. 45*

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries,* low for CASH, or country produce, Corner of Exchange and Front streets. Premises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 56

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are now in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will——cash you for it. ☞ Don't forget it.

Fair Play!!

I AM very anxious to have the settling of my own business myself; but as I am about to leave the place, I shall be under the necessity of leaving all my unsettled accounts in the hands of some person for collection,—A word to the wise is sufficient.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Jan. 9th, 1838. 51 3m*

Half-a-dozen houses *To Rent or For Sale*

Apply to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Jan. 17th. 56 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in this line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSEND, December 12, 1838. 1f.

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES, CONSTABLES' SALES, WARRANTS, SUBPŒNAS, Bills to let houses, BAIL BONDS, for Constables, EXECUTIONS.

Books.—Porter's Travels, Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo. Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo. Porter's Travels, 8vo. Howditch's Navigation, large 8vo. Ossian's Poems, 2 vols. Brimblecom Hymns, 2 vols. in one. Crook in the Lot, a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet. Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 8vols. Baxter's Saint's Rest, complete. Beauties of Locke, Preston's Fables, in French, with plates. Goldsmith's Greece. Dodd on Death. Life of Franklin. Large School Testaments,—Pocket do. Murray's small grammar. Three Last Children, an interesting tale. India Rubber.—Tooth Powder. Wafers, at Wholesale. Patterns for working Lace, a variety. Albums and Scrap Leaves. Family Records. Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored. SEAR'S PILLS.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the elegance with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying exquisitely, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, its great *power and durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly suitable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel, Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1 tf

To Rent.

THREE ROOMS in the House on the corner of Front and Peace streets, with other privileges. Apply to MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 31st. 54 tf

Window Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the large house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Parker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 29 tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1838. Number 65.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrances from the east: MILTON F. CORNING Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $1.50 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $1.62½; and if not paid till the close of the year, $1.75. $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Tuesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar, and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; embellished with magnificent and costly engravings in steel, copper and wood —and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents employed expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c. and a delightful variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume: Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from periodicals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Ild Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Re-Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. — No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by B. M. PRICE.
Oct. 24. Rahway.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN
WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 26, 1838. 1y

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice.

MILTON GOLMSTED.
Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call at the store before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities. Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boyaith Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty year's standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
PLAINFIELD, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

NEW CHEAP STORE, *IN RAHWAY.*

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door no. the late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beaver'ns, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 5th. Rahway.

TWO FARMS, For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two farms. One contains 150 acres of Wood, Meadow and Plough Land, and Buildings, situated three miles from the village of Plainfield, in Somerset county.

The other contains about 50 acres of good Plough and meadow land, with buildings, and is well watered. It is pleasantly situated, one mile from Scotch Plains, in Essex county. A further description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Indisputable titles will be given and terms made accommodating. Enquire of

NOAH DRAKE, near Plainfield.
Warren, Feb. 20th. 57 if

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and White Wadding, for sale cheap
Nov. 14. by B. M. RICE

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of March next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

JOHN N. DENNISON.
Jan. 17th. 52 tf

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries.*

low for CASH, or country produce, Corner of Exchange and Front streets. Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM
PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will——— you, you'll see. ☞ Don't forget it.

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large *Assortment, For Sale by*

B. M. PRICE.
Oct. 24. Rahway.

Small Fire Engine For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16 will throw water over a common two-story house, as it can be pumped in with a common hand pump.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.
Jan. 24. 53 tf.

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinos, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of

B. M. PRICE
Rahway, Nov. 14. 43

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following beautifully written communication is from the Morristown Jerseyman.

Poor Trait of a Distinguished Character.

Lawrence McFiggin was the lawful appellation of a man who was endowed with a more than ordinary share of assurance; he was in fact fairly saturated and dripping with the oil of impudence.

Larry, (by which favorite diminutive he was most generally known) always bore upon his skull a thrifty crop of bumps, which alike engaged the attention of the physician and the phrenologist; one maintaining that they were the natural effects, while the other as strenuously asserted that they were the principal causes of this his extraordinary stock of audacity.

Larry became early attached to a maxim inculcating rather a questionable moral, namely, "Policy is the best Honesty," and which, without a moment's discussion he appropriated to his own particular use. He did not, however, at all times give this apothegm its most rigid construction; for when he considered it *politic* to do so, he would bear the precept about in reversed order; but in general he carried it along like a horse blinder upon both ends forward, which was clearly perceptible when in his daily avocations he was in the habit of pursuing a regular "*policy of assurance*," which was also honestly enough corroborated by his physiognomy, with a hint as broad as its own auricular expansion.

The occupation upon which he depended for his daily bread, was that of a glazier; and altho' his business called him constantly abroad, yet he was a considerable faculty of making himself at home at all times and places; for diffidence was in fact no part of his profession.

You might often see him plodding along the street with a scrutinizing eye directed towards the windows on either side, and an oblong wooden box depending from his hand containing certain ingredients, consisting of window glass of various sizes—a lump of putty—a quantity of small triangular bits of tin, and such implements of his trade as were adequate to the purpose of mixing up said ingredients with a due proportion of manual labor.

About this time the "great pressure," so remarkable for her urbanity, did not forget to call on Larry and leave her card in the shape of a ragged shinplaster. Economy was the order of the day. Window shutters spontaneously closed; and within doors it seemed as if the dark ages were about recommencing. Rowdies were now becoming sober, and the "wilful breaking" of an honest citizen's windows began to be looked upon as an indiscretion. The servant, heretofore so careless, now no longer poked his heedless mop through a 24 by 30 plate of glass; and Larry now no longer listened to the music as the tinkling fragments fell upon the pavement. His purse was empty—trade was dull, and his heart was disconsolate.

After many an anxious reflection he was convinced, to believe that the hardness of the times was contagious, and had communicated its own durable qualities to the staple commodity in which he dealt. Glass seemed to have lost its fragility, and to have assumed the more pliable properties of leather.

Larry watched with heart-felt interest every random stone that was flying within the scope of his observation; and if one happened to rush towards a window frame, it was sure to meet the surface of the pane at an acute angle and glance off, sometimes for the purpose of making a jingling visit to his own brittle wares.

Amid these scenes of desolation, without a penny in his pocket, or the faintest prospect of reviving trade, Larry was tempted to throw himself back upon his own natural resources; and in a soliloquy that betrayed the philosophical wo king of his heart he was distinctly heard to utter sentiments that clearly evinced a determination on his part to adopt that alternative. "I and my wife and boy, when the circulating medium would have hung to a man by its own weight; but now these greasy skin plasters are so slippery, that to grip one you might as well try to hold a live eel in a tallow chandlers apron. If others won't furnish work, I must even be my own provider. I can find no window to mend unless I break it myself."

Having communed with himself in this portentous manner he turned round and beheld a window of extensive area, behind which were sociably seated several victims of the pressure," who were enjoying the comforts of a public house, by gradually imbibing the contents of a pewter flagon, or more rapidly discharging down their throats a modicum of unadulterated "Cheatley."

This window he immediately patronized: and walking deliberately up to it, he coolly applied his hammer to the center of a pane with a momentum sufficient to achieve his object; and at the same time fitting his face into the jagged aperture he saluted the astonished occupants with the emphatic enquiry of "Do your honors want the broken light mended?" "You broke it yourself you infernal scoundrel!" resounded from the inside.—"I've no time to listen to your impertinence and Larry—"no speculative suggestions if you please, for that is travelling out of the record. The purpose, (continued he) of my present inquiry is to ascertain a mere fact. Do you want the window mended or not?" These words were delivered with a coolness that at once inflamed his auditors. A confused Babylonish utterance of a mass of imprecations proceeded from within; and at the same time a flight of missiles, discharged from the hands of the inmates, and intended for the pate of Larry, (luckily for him, converging into a focus rather short of the mark, and thence diverging again,) made a general destruction of the remaining transparencies

Larry contemplated the fragments with honest satisfaction, as he consoled himself with the fact, that this was none of his performance. "Gentlemen, said he, you are laying out more work than I anticipated; but I thank you, however, in a proportion accordingly."

The uproar now brought the master of the house upon the scene of action, who forthwith proceeded to investigations. Larry, being heard in his own defence, animadverted with becoming severity upon the scurrilous manner in which the gentlemen had evaded his honest inquiries, and successfully appealed to the feelings of the Landlord by pointing out to him the near approach of a regular North-East storm; which point of the compass he quietly indicated by reversing his thumb over his left shoulder; and towards which point also the mutilated window was gaping with a brazen indifference that almost eclipsed even the accomplishments of Larry himself.

The landlord happening to be a man of fine taste, could not but appreciate and constantly enjoy, so rich a specimen of unsophisticated impudence. His soul indeed, upon the contemplation of such superlative effrontery, was inflated with the same enthusiastic admiration that expands the heart of the mineralogist when he becomes newly possessed of some rare and beautiful object; which he intends to be the queen of his cabinet. He therefore, after duly considering the proofs and allegations of the parties, rendered a judgment in favor of Larry, who was accommodated with a lucrative job, subject, however, to an express proviso on that he, the said Larry, should never thereafter presume to be or appear in or about the precincts of said Tenement without the distinct invitation of him, the landlord aforesaid.

Q.

It is stated that the publishers of the Pickwick papers, after paying all expenses, have cleared $50,000.

If Nature be defective, repair it by industry. If rich, be not elated: if poor, be not dejected. If the council be good, no matter who gave it.

Incombustible Wash and stucco White Wash.—The basis for both is lime, which must first be slackened with hot water, in a small tub or pigpan, and covered to keep in the steam; it then should be passed in a fluid form, through a fine sieve, to obtain the flour of the lime, it must be put on with a painter's brush—two coats are best for outside work.

Incombustible Roofs.—To make a fluid for the roof, and other parts of wooden houses, to render them incombustible, and coating for brick, tile, stone work and rough cast to render them impervious to the weather and give them a durable and handsome appearance.

The proportions in each receipt is 5 gallons.

Slack your lime as before directed, buy six quarts into which put one quart of clean rock salt for each gallon of water, to be entirely dissolved by boiling and skimming clean; then add to the five gallons one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, and three fourths of a pound of pearlash—the last to be gradually added; four quarts of fine sand or hard wood ashes must also be added, and coloring matter may be mixed in such quantity as to give it the requisite shade. It will look better than paint and be as lasting as slate. It must be put on hot. Old shingles must be first cleaned with a stiff broom, when the may be applied. It will stop the small leaks, prevent moss from growing, render them incombustible, and last many years.

Second,—to make brilliant stucco white wash for buildings, inside and out. Take clean lumps of well burnt stone lime; slack the same as before; add one quarter pound of whitening or burnt alum pulverised, one pound of loaf or other sugar, three pints of rice flour, made into a very thin and well boiled paste, starch or jelly, and one pound clean glue, dissolved as calsimine's can. This may be applied cold with its coarse, but warm outside. It will be more brilliant than plaster of paris, and retains its brilliancy for many years, say from 15 to 100. It is superior, looking like it. The east end of the President's house, in Washington is washed with it.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Mr. Van Buren is conceded on all hands to be a gentleman in his manners, and to conduct the courtesies of his station in a manner above reproach. The Baltimore Chronicle, a staunch whig, thus remarks; "Mr. Van Buren does not think it inconsistent with the proprieties of station to entertain at his table, Messrs. Clay, Webster, and others of his most distinguished opponents. Nor do these gentlemen refuse to cultivate with him those social relations which his character and theirs, as gentlemen, render agreeable and appropriate. The effect of such a spirit spreads itself through the society of the federal metropolis." This is as it should be—for there is no more reason that political differences should become personal enemies, than there is that parties should be discarded with the musket. A general prevalence of this spirit would do more than legal enactments can, to check duelling.—*N. Y. Com.*

At the commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, on the 6th inst. the degree of doctor of Medicine was conferred on 157 gentlemen.

Moral and Religious.

From the Canada Baptist Magazine.

The Consistent Christian.

"Or, the Lord will provide."

Mr. Joseph Hoxie hroper is an excellent Baptist Minister of the last century. When he commenced his labors in Sussex shire, he was compelled to labor for his living in connection with preaching, he was exposed to great opposition. The farmers and tradesmen refused to employ him, but great offence at the frequent religious conversations. They were sorely annoyed in such a spirit of humanity as they, these gentlemen, declared, that they would be obliged him to desist. They were therefore resolved to bodily to use means; and in a friendly manner advised him to leave off exhorting himself, and declaring the villages round his abode of small account, indeed, to succeed, they threatened him, that if he did not comply with their wishes they would take all their work from him and hinted that they had procured another workmen to serve them. Having now seven children, and expecting two more, this was trying occasion; yet he bowed with firmness and propriety, "Gentlemen," said he, "are you pleased with my work?" "Yes," they replied, "we find no fault with that." "And," resumed he, "are my wages reasonable?"—"Yes," they replied, "we are satisfied in these respects; our complaints are of a different nature." "These, gentlemen," continued Mr. Dunscombe, "are the duties which I owe to you, what I conceive God and my own conscience, you have no concern with; God forbid that I should obey you rather than him. The reason of his dismissal, the sacred watchmen, deprived me of the means of obtaining a livelihood, I have no doubt but he will support me and I" seeing him thus determined, his employers called for his books; discharged their bill; took away their work, unfinished as it was; and left him without any visible resource.

Mr. D's confidence in the care of Providence was not disappointed. At first, his thoughts of travelling the country in one place. These suggestions recommended itself to him, by the opportunities which it would furnish him of making known the Gospel. But before he could put the design into execution, an unexpected order from a London gentleman, a perfect stranger, prevented it. He executed the order, received payment for it, and a further order. But other work had then come in, and before he could obtain the goods in London, he accidentally observed the name of his employer in a list of bankrupts, this appeared to him another mode of the care of his heavenly father; why had supplied his wants in the time of need, and prevented him from suffering by this unforseen failure.

This excellent man went on in the path of duty and was honored to be the instrument of raising up numerous Congregations. Indeed, he may be regarded as the founder of the General Baptist Churches in Leicestershire. He lived to a good old age, and was struck with death in the pulpit at Loughborough, while giving out—

"The kind of triumph, lies on high,
There are no fields of battle there;
Lord, I would conquer till I die,
And furnish all the glorious war."

Licensed Taverns a Curse.—At a horse-race in New Jersey a few weeks since, there were drank $1500 worth of ardent spirits, and $6.00 worth of wine; and during the days devoted to it, there was an amount of idleness, wickedness, blasphemy and pollution, which might well make the patriot tremble. A tavern keeper who had reaped largely of the spoils, remarked that he did not approve of such things: "but," said he, "it is necessary for us to get up something of this kind for our support. The ordinary business of tavern-keeping will not sustain us." Here then we have the truth. Our legislatures license tavern-keepers to accommodate the public. The public do not demand or support them; and to sustain themselves, they must get up horse racing, cock-fighting, and every species of wickedness; as not licensed houses then, truly a curse to be done away with!—*Jour. Am. Temp. Union.*

Christian Confidence, illustrated in the death of the Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D. By Gardiner Spring. New York, John S. Taylor.

This attractive little volume is a tribute to the memory of one of the most distinguished of our American divines, and therefore deserves a place in every American library. Dr. Spring was a pupil of the illustrious man whose virtues he thus worthily commemorates.

King Alfred's last advice.—"My son, sit thou beside me and I will deliver thee true instructions. I feel that my hour is coming. My countenance is wan—my days are almost done—I shall go to another world; and thou shalt be left alone in all my wealth. I pray thee, strive to be a father and a lord to thy people. Be thou the orphan's father, and the widow's friend. Cherish thou the poor, and shelter the weak; and with all thy might, right that which is wrong. And so govern thyself by law; Then shall the Lord love thee, my God above all things, shall be thy reward. Call the upon him to advise in all thy need and so shall he help thee the better to compass that which thou would-t.

The bill repealing the law authorizing the licensing of retailers of ardent spirits has passed the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 220 to 164.

Copied for the Plainfield Union.

Scraps.

Or, A Page from my Port Folio.

Doubtless we are a great and glorious people,
Free, moral, wise religious, and what not;
Enjoying heartily, with other comforts,
Opinions most respectful of ourselves.

Yes, doubtless, we are great, and every hour
Beneath our feet, like a vast mushroom,
There rose one if by magic, in the forest.
And where of late, a troop of tuneful wolves
Howled their wild wood-notes to the midnight moon,
Caper the hopefullyouth, and fiddles squeak.

Our virtuous and enlightened population
Rolls onward like a deluge, scattering wide,
With such commendable, unsparing zeal,
The tawny, two-legged, and inferior vermin,
To dens obscure, and deserts far remote,
To trapper and to squatter, yet unknown.

Yes, doubtless, we're a wise and moral people.
Ask ye for proof? and can ye not perceive
The sense of whiskey that on every gale?
Others may boast their flood-get milk and honey,
Ours may be called a whiskey steaming land.
As flows life's current through the human frame
So coursethese rills meandering, so does whiskey
Flow through our country; but a countless tide;
Resembling more a torrent, than a rill—
Marking its troubled and tumultuous course,
By poverty and crime, disease and death.
We kill the nations off to get the soil,
The soil produces grain, the grain the whiskey,
The whiskey ruin, both to soul and body;
And thus we travel the delightful round:
And many Seers behold who rule the nation,
Wisely decline to tax the precious fluid,
Lest haply they might check the growth of grain,
And raise a frown upon a voter's brow.

Yes, doubtless, we're a free, a Christian people
Holding this truth to be self-evident,
That *all men are by Heaven created equal*,
Endowed alike with right to liberty.
Behold ye the fact! and have ye ne'er beheld
Upon our public ways, a group of being,
Aye, human being, with immortal souls,
Driven to the market, like a flock to slaughter,
Chained, sold, tanned, mangled at the fiendish discretion
Of worthies, doubtless, of superior nature,
Because enveloped in a paler skin;
The dearest tie the heart can know disavowed,—
The parent parted from her infant treasure,
The fainting maiden torn her lover torn,
And doomed to toil and slavery for ever.

Yes, doubtless, we're a moral, Christian people.
God hath commanded thou shalt do no murder;
He, at whose bidding all things rose from nothing,
And at whose frown would sink again to nought,
And in! forth crawls the important dwellist;
An ornament worn a ring of dust,
And dares in wrath, and trespass on his law.
The curse of Cain is on him—the right hand,
His soul enrimsoned with a brother's blood,
A friend—a boon companion—one with whom
A few short hours before, he had united,
Perhaps in scenes of folly, and of crime:
What then? he mingles with congenial Christians,
Calls himself one, no doubt, and stands prepared
To enact the self-same christian part again.—
Writ him! Never him! Human laws
Were surely not designed for men of honor;
A starving wretch, in the pursuit of plunder,
Commits a murder, and he shall be hanged:
Not so your man of honor—he may kill
Arrange deliberately his mode of murder,
Become an adept by industrious practice,
And boast of his experiness at the trade;
He shall go free—he is a man of honor—
And laws, and those who ought to guard them, sleep.
O yes, no doubt,—we are a Christian people.

SAMUEL G. SMITH.

For the Plainfield Union.

Oft have I climbed the mountain's steep,
And wandered from the haunts of men,
To watch the playful waters leap,
As they traversed the lonely glen.

I've traced Passaic's wandering stream
Through meadows green and woody dell,
Through mountain pass and dark ravine,
Till thundering o'er the rocks it fell.

On the high bank I oft have stood,
Where Genesee's waters pour,
Gazing enraptured on his flood,
And list'ning to his ceaseless roar.

And great Niagara! art thou in truth
A thing of this frail world of ours?
Whence then is thy unchanging youth?
Who feeds thee with eternal showers?

On the rude rock below thine awful steep
With trembling footsteps I have sometimes gone,
And gazing upward how that fearful deep,
Asked whence my foaming floods of waters came.

Wildly they rush from out the distant sky,
And onward! onward! with a thundering sound,
The water spirits shriek as they draw nigh,
And when they leap,—earth trembles round.

FLORIO.

Plainfield, April, 1838.

* To one standing on the rocks some distance below the falls and looking up the rapids, that river actually seems to pour out of the very sky.

Extraordinary Case of Absence of Mind.—The Boston Courier states on good authority that a friend who failed about a year ago, did on Wednesday, take considerable trouble to find two of his old creditors, and without being prompted, except by his own conscience, actually off red them some money for their demands. The relatives will have to keep watch over him, or he will soon squander away what money he has left in the same way.

Newspapers.—The newspapers published in the United States, are computed at 1200—from which 100,000,000 sheets are annually issued.

It is a difficult task to conduct a *neutral* newspaper. When we commenced the «Herald,» we had the opinions of many influential citizens of both parties, as to the manner of conducting it, all agreed that its columns should be open alike to a free discussion of the most important topics which divided one political sect from another. For one year, (its period elapsed since the Herald came into being) we had endeavored to adhere to the principles laid down in our prospectus by admitting into our columns the views of all writers, without distinction of party, on various subjects.

Our readers well knew, that to *edit a neutral* paper, was no easy task for us, and that occasionally, we ought be found bearing to a particular side; even for we have deviated from our intended course, we leave them to judge;—at all events we feel conscious that our aim has ever been to conciliate, rather than inflame, party asperity.

During the fall elections we inserted political communications and notices for public meetings as cheerfully for one party as for another; and by reference to our file, it will be seen, that where the *whigs* occupied a column of the «Herald,» for political purposes, the *Van Buren party* occupied three! we repeat, all this was done cheerfully, and on our part for the best of purposes, viz. to "conciliate party asperity!" and to render the Herald a welcome visitor to fireside of all.

We were led to pen the above remarks from the fact that an ungenerous feeling has been evinced towards us, by one or two friends to Mr. Van Buren's administration, in relation to the article contained in the last Herald, signed "AN ELECTOR."

We are at a loss to comprehend, why any complaint should be made against us for giving place to "An Elector," (suspected of being a Whig) who asks his fellow citizens in a quarter of a column, to vote for "good men"—when in the same paper we give a column of attack on a whig measure, from the pen of a known influential Van Buren man!

To say the least of such *Proscription*, it lacks CONSISTENCY!—*Rahway Herald.*

The Chinese Lady.—Miss Aong Moy, remarkable for the smallness of her feet, who was exhibited through the country about a year ago, is now living in Monmouth county, in a state of seclusion and poverty. The captain of the vessel which brought her to this country, had promised to take her back to China in a year. But after the exhibition on the 4th had ceased to attract the public attention, and to be a source of profit, he carried her to Monmouth county and placed her in the care of a widow woman of very indigent circumstances, living about three miles from Freehold, who, the Monmouth Inquirer says "from her situation and circumstances in life is wholly unable to administer to the comforts, and every day wants of her guest. She is said to be about twenty years of age, and appears to have been brought up in the higher ranks of life, and is intelligent for one but partially acquainted with our language and customs. Her dresses are of a rich and most costly nature, principally silk, and of most curious construction. She says her father was one of the most wealthy and influential men of his country, and appears to have done all in his power to procure her release. On this dissatisfied with her present situation and mode of living—her personal treatment too, we strongly suspect, is not of the most pleasant kind."

This is indeed brutal treatment. How utterly *unfeeling* and *desperate* must be the feelings of this deserted creature this stranger in a strange land."

Fun in Canada.—The people of Kingston have been hanging and burning in effigy several of the leading patriot rebels and the last Kingston Cronicle is garnished with a gallows cut, and the names of Mackenzie, Molesworth, Grote, Hume, *Leader*, Roebuck, and Papineau dangling in the frame. "The 'great sympathiser,' Uncle Sam is not deemed worthy a place among vagabonds, and is therefore sitting up outside! The placards and labels are capital and the whole conceit is in excellent Tory taste. We have no doubt our neighbors across the line feel quite comfortable since the exhibition, and we assure them brother Jonathan enjoys a hearty laugh at the ridiculous figure they cut in *elevating him* in the world.—*Clearel and Her.*

The house of Mrs. Ann Eliza Randolph, at New Market, four miles from this city, together with the barn, waggon house and two barracks of hay, were destroyed by fire on Friday last. Part of the furniture of the dwelling was saved. The disaster was occasioned by some boys carelessly setting fire to loose hay, which communicating to the barn, soon enveloped all the buildings on the premises. Our informant states that there was no insurance upon the property. Loss estimated at about $1000.—*N. B. Times.*

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Messrs. Editors:—As you in a measure are pledged to admit that "in proper courses," you should sometimes give your readers a display of both sides of the political questions now agitating the community; one of the most prominent of which is that relative to currency and exchange, you will oblige a subscriber by inserting the following editorial extract from the Journal of Commerce of yesterday in regard to the course adopted by Mr. Biddle in the great curre cy question—

Curtailing Bank Loans.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Biddle has time bonds to be protested for non payment. He refuses either to give specie or drafts on New York.—to give anything in fact but notes of the old Bank of the U. States, for which now nobody is responsible; and which by his own mismanagement he has depreciated 4½ per cent. We do not think this is the man to teach New York either morals or etiquette, and surely he is not the man to borrow more money of our citizens.

A barn belonging to Matthias Brant, of Union, in this county, was burnt last week with a quantity of hay and other property, by a spark from a heap of burning brush.

SHOCKING!—The wife of Mr. Jacob Van Arsdale, a resident of Hillsborough township, in this county, was burned so badly on Wednesday last as to cause her death in about eleven hours after the event. The circumstances as reported us, are as follows:—The old gentleman and his wife, (the former rising 70, and the latter 60 years of age) had been trading at the store of Messrs. Wortman & Beekman, at the Millstone Basin, and upon getting into the waggon seat, he put the pipe into a basket containing some cotton. Before proceeding three hundred yards the cotton in the basket was in a flame, which communicated with the clothing of the woman and before any efforts of herself or her husband could extinguish the fire, she was burned most shockingly from her neck to her feet. She was taken to a house in Millstone, and received every attention, but after ten hours of most excruciating agony she expired. The accident occurred about 1 o' clock P. M. Mr. Van Arsdale, in his efforts to help his wife, had his hands most severely injured, and also one of his legs. We are told that one finger was burned entirely off. He is not thought to be out of danger.—*Som. Messenger.*

Fires.—The my tery which has prevailed for several weeks with regard to the frequent and unusual occurrence of fires in our town has at length been solved. Robert Van Horn, Wm. Stockton and Amos *Day*, all men of color, were apprehended on Thursday last, and on examination before Elias W nans Esq., confessed that they had participated in firing Nathan Sayre's Barn; the Mallleable Iron Foundry, which was burned to the ground, a Dwelling house in Race street, which was discovered in time to be extinguished without material damage; Mrs Paterson's Barn's one of which was burnt down with a quantity of hay; Julius F. Shield's Flax Factory; a shop belonging to Wm. Ross, and a barn belonging to Elihu Mitchell. Also, a House belonging to Capt. Williamson. We learn that the pieces of a box which were used in the attempt to fire the last mentioned building, led to the discovery of one of the offenders, and his confession implicated the others. These pieces were collected and united (the fire applied to them having expired without ignition) in the form in which they were before they have been split apart, and when united, the pieces from which they had been broken was found on the premises where one of the offenders lived. This circumstance led to his arrest and confession. We fear that the guilty have not all been brought to justice.—On the evening of the examination, and while the negroes above named were in custody, a Carpenter's shop at the Point was entirely destroyed by fire, with the kitchen attached to Capt. Degroot's house, adjoining the shop. The dwelling was barely saved by the stenuous exertions of our firemen and citizens, who promptly repaired to the scene of conflagration. The torch of the incendiary is supposed to have caused the mischief.—*Elizabeth Jour.*

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Friday, April 6.

Mr. Wright asked leave of the Senate, in behalf of the committee on Finance, to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject of the currency. The request was granted, and the memorials were all laid upon the table.

The Anti-dueling bill was then taken up.

In the house, Mr Fairfield presented a number of petitions in relation to the late' duel.

Saturday, April 7.

The Senate did not sit.

The hon. J. M. Patton, from Virginia, having received a state office, resigned his seat in the house.

Mr. Hamer, of Ohio, presented a resolution in the house, setting forth that some of the banks have expressed a desire to resume specie payments, and declaring that "it will be the duty of the government, in the late of its constitutional authority, to aid such banks in regaining public confidence and to sustain them in their laudable effort to fulfil their obligations. It was ordered to be printed: and the board of claims occupied the remainder of the session.

Monday, April 9.

After the presentation of petitions, the anti-duelling bill was taken up. Mr. Clay spoke in favor of the bill, when the punishment of death was stricken out, and from five to six years imprisonment in the penitentiary as substituted therefor. The bill then passed, 31 to 1, Mr. Sevier.

The bill for graduating the price of the public lands was postponed to Wednesdy next.

A bill making an appropriation for roads in Michigan, was rejected, 23 to 19.

The Navy appropriation bill occupied the day, during which Mr. Hoffman ex-guard advocated the Exploring Expedition, in the house.

Tuesday, April 10.

The Senate adopted a resolution, calling on the Navy Department for information to enable the senate to determine what fortifications might be dispensed with, and whether a system of defence by the aid of steam batteries would not be more economical and efficient than the present system.

In the House, the bill from the senate to suppress dueling was referred to the committee of investigation.

The Navy appropriation bill was taken up, and after considerable debate it was ordered to be engrossed.

Wednesday, April 11.

In Senate, a debate arose respecting our relations with Mex co. Mr. Clay then spoke in opposition to the bill, graduating the price of the public lands.

In the House, the Navy bill, including the provision for the Exploring expedition, passed.

The bill authorizing the banks to to issue post notes payable twelve months shed and extending their issues from the limitations of the suspension act to once and a half their capitals respectively, passed the New York Assembly on Tuesday. It allows the city banks to issue three fourths of their capital in post notes and those in the country one half.—The rate of interest on such notes must not exceed 3 per cent. The time during which they may be issued, is limited to two years.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, April 18.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Resumption of Specie Payments.—This appears to be the subject of engrossing interest at present, and many movements have of late occurred by no means calculated to allay it. New York is still firm in the purpose of resuming in May, though it is probable no other states will upon follow her example. Mr. Biddle, President of the Pennsylvania bank of the U. S. who appears to be the leader of the banks of that city, has addressed a long letter to John Q. Adams, which fills five columns in the Nat. Gazette, in which he gives his reasons why he does not now resume himself, and why he thinks it inexpedient for the banks to attempt a resumption at present, though he says he is fully able. He says none of the causes which produced the suspension has yet been removed, and while they continue in full force, the banks should hold their present position.

This letter is of course looked upon in a very different light by the two parties, and especially by the editors of the two cities, as will be seen by the extracts given below. For ourselves, we have read the letter carefully, and were not convinced that it is inexpedient, at *this time*, to resume. Some of the statements of the letter we think to be false, and some of the arguments without weight. For instance: he says all the causes of the suspension remain in full force—we always supposed the principal cause of the suspension to be our debt of $60,000,000 to Europe, and over importation; the debt is liquidated, and importation has ceased for a year back, exchange is in our favor, and one of the *greatest* causes of the suspension done away. Again,—Mr. Biddle says it is idle to talk of resuming until the Government ceases its hostility to the banks,—we do not believe there is any hostility of this kind existing, the administration, whatever may be said against them, are not such *fools* as to be hostile to the resuming banks. He ackowledges that he is able to resume,—we think he should then, inasmuch as it is the duty of all to pay their honest debts as soon as they have the ability.

One reason why the banks should resume is, that specie is now only ½ or 1 per cent. premium and it would seem that those banks can pay specie, which can pay at all.—In looking over the reasons given by Mr Biddle for his not now resuming, *we guess* he has omitted one very important one, and that is, his hostility to the Government.

As many may think differently from ourselves on this subject, we proceed here to give the opinion of several of the leading journals.

The sentiments of the Newark Daily we have not been able to gain, resigned his seat in the house. We have carefully perused it.

The Frudonian says:

We have on hand an admirable letter from Mr Biddle to John Quincy Adams, explanatory of the reasons why, in his opinion, the Banks cannot now permanently resume specie payments, and why they ought not to attempt it. It is in our mind, conclusive. None of the causes, he says, which made the suspension necessary, have been removed; and many of them have increased in power. The war against the Banks is more active and vindictive than ever; and the clamor about bank notes propagated by the government has been deeply spread throughout the country, until what was at first a passing pantry, has settled into an implacable hostility." He considers the Banks in New York in a false position—acting upon false pride, and false principles—and curtailing the very community which they are bound by the most solemn obligations to sustain But, if New York will sacrifice herself, she has no right to expect that other states will follow her example.

The New York American says:

Returned this morning from Albany, we think it right to say, at once, that the Legislature is resolute, and in our judgement, wisely resolute, not *to extend an instant of the time of resuming specie payments by our Banks.* They know the condition of the banks to be now good and able, and they will not consent, from any considerations of temporary expediency—if, indeed, it were far more certain than it is, that even temporary expediency would sanction such a course—to hazard present, absolute ability, for the possibility of greater ability hereafter.

As to support from the Legislature, the community will not ask in vain. We say the community because the banks are, at any rate, secure solely, resume and maintain their resumption. But the public confidence would be increased by the certainty of the State's support, and that will not be withheld.

The Gazette:

It had the effect yesterday, to depress the sales of the United States Bank in the market from ¼ to 1 per cent below Saturday's prices; and to increase the discount on United States Bank notes to 4 1-2 per cent below New York paper. The rates of discount on Southern Exchange were also considerably increased, and few buyers at the advanced rates, as the general belief is that they will be still further increased. Stocks generally were higher than on Saturday, the advance averging from 1-2 to 1 per cent.

The Express:

The latter caused quite a sensation, and adds that it is generally admitted by practical uninterested business men that in facts and arguments cannot be controverted, and that a further delay in the resumption would tend very materially to keep down the great differences in domestic exchanges.

The Courier says it is

A very able and satisfactory letter, and anticipates certain, wide spread, and inevitable evil as the result of a present attempt to resume.

The Journal of Commerce thus speaks of the letter, and of resumption:

We find in the National Gazette a letter from N. Biddle, addressed to the Hon. John Quincy Adams, announcing the intention of the Bank of the United States not to resume specie payments in May, or at any time now to be named. The reasons of Mr. Biddle are false and dangerous to the country and himself, and ruinous to both if persisted in. The letter seeks to make politics of the question, and says the banks cannot resume while the government remains hostile. Mr. Biddle seems to have forgotten his declaration at the time of suspension, that he would go on to strengthen himself and be ready to take the lead in resumption. The government may be hostile to the Banks for aught we know, and probably is to the U. S. Bank. But under present circumstances, the hostility of the President is an inoperative and impotent as that of Job Haskell, and we have no doubt that if any party attempts to sustain the Banks or Mr. Biddle in the doctrines of his letter, the people will bury them so deep under the mountains of public indignation that the sun shine will never visit them again. It is idle to sophisticate the subject. The state of New York understands it, and so do the people at large. Specie was deposited in large sums at our banks on Saturday, although the tide has but just turned. It will be brought in millons before sixty days are out and cannot the banks pay coin when nobody wants it and every body brings it to them Mr. Biddle might as well write a letter to show that the ice in the North River broke up too early this year, or that it was a mistake to suppose it had broken up all. Those Banks can pay specie which can pay at all.

If they can pay in the paper of good banks, in stocks, in bills of exchange, or anything else, they can pay coin. If they have bills on England, they can import more specie dollars for those bills than they can get paper dollars by selling them in the market. The only question is, whether they can or cannot pay—at all.—If they can pay then let us see the proof—If they cannot we shall see the proof of course. *Now* is the time. Never again will there be so favorable a concurrence of circumstances. Let those institutions who refuse to fill their stations and sustain the call of their country, stand aside dishonored. They will have proved recreant to their own honor and their country's best interests, and let them be branded accordingly. If they cannot pay their debts let them stand forth honest bankrupts, confessing the truth.

The town meetings in this state last week, resulted, as far as we can learn, much as the election did last fall. The Whigs still hold Somerset and Morris counties, and other counties where they then obtained possession. They have also obtained possession of the new county, Mercer.

In this town, Westfield, the following officers were chosen, all whigs with the exception of four or five conservatives; there being no opposition to the ticket.

Recompense Stansbury, *Moderator.*
Dennis Coles, *Town Clerk,*
Elisha Runyon, } *Assessors,*
Jonathan Woodruff, }
Henry Baker, and John M. Hand, *Collectors.*
Gideon Ross and James Leonard,—Chosen Freeholders.
Randolph Dunham, Samuel Badgely, junr. and John Randolph,—Commissioners of Appeal.
Jonathan Osborn, and Frazee Coles,—Surveyors of High ways.
Simeon Lambert, and Ezra Hand,—Overseers of the Poor.
Recompense Stansbury, Judge of elections.
Elisha Runyon, and Henry Baker, Inspectors of election.
Zachariah Webster, John Littel, Daniel Shotwell, David M. Clark, and Martin Runyon,—Town committee.
Zachariah Webster, Dennis Coles and Dr. Corn Osborn,—School committee.

In Warren, the following officers were elected —the two first are Van Buren men, the remainder are whigs.

Madison Terrill,—*Moderator,*
James S. Drake,—Town clerk,
John Waldron,—Assessor,
Isaiah Coddington,—Collector,
Lewis Mundy, and Noah Drake,—Chosen Freeholders.

The affairs of the Dry Dock bank, which our readers will recollect was the first to suspend, having been examined by the appropriate officers, have turned out better than was expected. Sufficient funds were found in their possession to redeem all their debts, and they have not therefore forfeited their charter.

The Phenix bank has of late been undergoing a severe scrutiny from the bank commissioners, on a charge of shaving, which is almost or quite a proof of the same. The president and one other officer have resigned, and it is thought that this step would save the charter of the institution. It was one of the most influential banks in the city.

Be saving of time and stand to your

New York City Charter Election.—This is the most exciting event that has occurred since our last—the big city was in violent commotion, and the contest was more close, and animated than for a long time past. About 6000 more votes were polled than at the state election last fall. Victory was for a long time doubtful, but it finally declared in favor of the whigs, as follows:

For Mayor.

Aaron Clark, (Whig.)	18,780.
Mr. Varian, (Van Buren,)	18,342.
R. Riker, (Conservative,)	862.

The Whigs have 9 aldermen, and 9 assistant aldermen, the other party eight of each. The 14th Ward, which gave a V. B. majority for mayor, chose a whig alderman and assistant, by a majority of 7, thus giving the whigs a majority of one, in both boards of the common council.

It will be seen that Clark's majority over Varian is 438, and over both of the other candidates, 76. This is doing much better than the year before.

At the Newark charter election last week, the hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen was re-elected mayor without opposition. They could not easily have found a better man.

Our readers may recollect that we mentioned, some two or three weeks since, the fact that even in our own limited acquaintance we knew some instances of extreme want and absolute suffering from the destitution of the necessaries of life, in this place.

The proposal of Dr. Dayton, which we give below, furnishes a fit occasion to recur to the subject. There are doubtless many instances like those mentioned, and we say again in a community like this it should not thus be. Nothing, softer as we know,) has yet been done, except by private charity, and "the town,"—but private charity should not be too heavily burdened, and there is a vast amount of suffering of which the overseers of the poor must of necessity know nothing. Those persons who have much regard for character will frequently suffer to a great extent before they will even make known their wants,—and they must actually be starved out of their self respect and independence before they will solicit as a favor to be taken "on the town," or even submit to such a course. There is such a thing as *mental* suffering, as well as bodily,—a true benevolence would prevent or remove both. Some means must be adopted by which those whose delicacy shrinks from loud complaining of clamorous begging will be sought out and relieved.

Distress must not be disregarded because it is too retiring to exhibit itself in the highways or proclaim itself upon the "house-tops." There is enough of charitable feeling in Plainfield to dictate, and talent enough to devise some plan which will accomplish the object in view—if the ladies do not choose to be first in this work, we are sure they will not be found "among the missing," when the business has been begun. Have we none who will go forward and lay the first stone? We are as a village falling entirely into the back ground in this particular In our sister town of Rahway, we have certain information, that nearly or quite $300 have been received and employed during the past winter, by their two benevolent societies, for the relief of the poor. Plainfield is not accustomed to be behind her neighbors in public spirit,—and we are confident there is as much benevolence here as elsewhere,—it needs only to be called forth, a channel in which it may run. Let combination and system be used, and used now, and something will be done.

In the very liberal offer of Dr. Dayton, which we now proceed to give, he should receive ample encouragement and support. We expect that every friend of the science, and every friend of the poor, will attend this course. And if you do not feel able to do any thing else for the poor, you can certainly do this.

For the Plainfield Union.

Friend Cushing:

I proposed at the time of my last visit, to deliver a course of Lectures on Phrenology to our citizens the proceeds of which should be placed in the hands of some benevolent society for the benefit of the Poor—I have been necessarily absent from this place much longer than I expected—I have been somewhat disappointed to find that no systematic efforts have been made as yet for the relief of those whom misfortune has made wretched—I trust however that something will yet be done—and I shall consequently pursue my original plan.

I intend to deliver a course of 6 Lectures including the outline and many of the details of the science together with its application to philosophy of mind the moral and intellectual condition of man &c. &c. The proceeds of which shall be placed at the disposal of any benevolent society whose object shall be the relief of our own suffering poor—or in case no such society should be organised, I will appropriate personally to that object—

In doing this I shall have the double satisfaction of doing something for the cause of humanity and of communicating information with reference to a science which I sincerely believe is destined to exert an influence in meliorating the moral and intellectual condition of man which will be surpassed by christianity alone.

See advertisement.

A. COOPER DAYTON.

New York Fire Department.—On Tuesday, the committee on the Ruggles case made their report in the Senate, and were discharged. They decided unanimously that the charges against him were unfounded, and he was acquitted. That great fraud raised by Matthew L. Davis, it seems, was all for nothing. He must feel rather cheap, one would suppose.

For the Plainfield Union.

A RACE.

Mr. Editor:

Probably all your readers are not aware that arrangements are making for a race this season on a grand scale, but such is the fact, as the writer is in possession of distinct information. It seems your own beautiful Village and pleasant plains have been selected for the place of meeting and the race ground.

More than one hundred have already entered the lists. Many more have determined to enter and are daily being enrolled; we understand the judges are appointed.

We expect a great assembly,—are sorry the peace of your quiet village should be disturbed But we have our rights—We only add to those enrolled—be in good trim. To all who think of entering,—take a fair start. To all,—run—run lawfully.—Our Motto is—TOTAL ABSTINENCE—your reward, health and prosperity, long life and peace.

AN OBSERVER.

PLAINFIELD, April 16, 1838.

New York Friday April 13th.—The Committee of the Bank Convention reported yesterday afternoon, recommending the first of October as the day of resumption; leaving it open to any State or any bank to resume before that period at its pleasure The object of the report was to name a day certain, by which all the banks should place themselves in a position to resume. On this report the votes in Committee were 13 to 8—the Ayes, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Indiana Illinois, Missouri. Nays—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware Maryland and Mississippi.

At 8 o'clock, after an earnest discussion, the Convention adjourned to this afternoon. The Journal of Commerce says, it is thought that the proposition to fix on the first of October will be adopted.

The bank statements for April, published in the Albany Argus yesterday, show a diminution of loans and discounts for the last month of $553,489; an increase of specie of $755,097; an increase of canal fund deposits of $61,003; of individual deposits $866,283; a diminution of the state treasurer's deposite of $22,725; and of the U. S. deposites $97 7,941.

The New-Yorker, a leading literary paper in New York, has the following notices of recent publications; which are not only of authority in literature, but interesting as a sign of the progress of public sentiment in

"Alton Trials."—By J. F. Trow, 36 Ann-st. has just published in a neat 12mo. volume of 158 pages a full account of the trial of Winthrop S. Gilman and others for aiding to defend Rev. Mr. Lovejoy's press at Alton last summer, and of John Solomon and others for the destruction of the warehouse and the press. We have perused a good portion of its contents with profound interest; and we can read it and not be deeply affected. It ought to have a wide circulation.

—By the way, will our editorial friends in Illinois, inform us if it be really the settled law of that State that a man may be shot in defending his own property in his own store house from a mob bent on its destruction at any cost, and that active participators in that mob may commit burglary, robbery and murder with equal impunity? We do not exactly understand the laws of Illinois referred to in these trials; but if this is their drift, we shall advise our Western going friends who have property or mean to have, to choose some other location.

Good Prospects in Nashville.—The Nashville Banner, of the 6th inst. has a long article on the money market in that city. It says; The exchanges are rather worse, than when we last quoted them. But, if what we hear be true, there is a probability of Eastern exchange coming down very speedily. It is in contemplation, we learn, by the Planters and Union Banks of this place to issue each half a million say, of Post notes, at 12 months payable at the Eshtward. This will afford the Banks abundant time, and give them the benefit of the next crop, to meet the liabilities thus incurred. The New bank may also be expected to furnish some exchange, and the three institutions thus acting in concert, may have it in their power essentially to serve the community.

Enlargement of the Erie Canal.—The bill to provide for the speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal, passed the Assembly in committee of the whole on Saturday last. It authorizes the issue of such additional stocks as the canal commissioners may deem necessary to prosecute the work of enlargement in the most advantageous manner—such additional stock (above one million) not to exceed three millions.

The Boston Atlas, of Saturday, says; "Indictments have been returned into the municipal Court by the grand jury against Parker H. Pierce and Joseph Andrews, late president and cashier of the Commercial Bank. They have both absconded."

The Rahway Herald mentions that a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Capt. John Wainwright in Lewsville on Thursday morning last between 10 and 11 o'clock, which was nearly destroyed.

Gen. Van Rensselaer of the Patriot army, has published a manifesto in the northern papers, containing a history of events, and an announcement of its determination "to make a dash at another quarter of which you will hear in due time."

The Hon. J. W. Ripley, member of Congress from Louisiana, died at his residence in New Orleans, on the 29th ult.

We are making preparations to enlarge our paper; and in a few weeks, shall present it to our readers, *the largest in the State.* This will of course, greatly increase our yearly expenses. We look to the community and our friends and subscribers for whose gratification we assume the burden, to extend us increased support. This they can easily do by a little exertion.—*Trenton Gaz.*

Hard Times—Sitting on a cold grindstone, and feeding the President's Message.

Love—A little world within itself, intimately connected with shovel and tongs.

Progress of Time—A peddler going through the land with wooden clocks.

A Working Man—A lofer filled with new made beer.

Genteel Society—A place where the rake is honored, and moralists condemned.

Politician—A fellow that culls all his knowledge from borrowed newspapers.

ENIGMA No. XL.

For the Plainfield Union.

Plant me an orchard, if you please,
With four and twenty apple-trees,
Eighteen rows set forth to view,
Each row containing two and two.

WARREN.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

L. V. B. Hoagland, $2,30; Caleb Freeman, 2,00; Randolph Runyon, 2,00; Wm. S. Webster, Rahway, 1,50; Charles Johnson, 1,25; James S. Garrison, 1,17; Joseph Dennison, 3,50; Charles Roll, 50; Reuben Dunn, 50.

DIED.

In this place, on Monday afternoon, the infant daughter of Mr. David Coon.

At Bound brook, Monday, 2d inst. Julia Ann, daughter of John Latourette, Esq. aged 30.

Elias Hagar,

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRER,

FROM NEWARK,

WOULD take this opportunity to inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has opened a store in the building adjoining Dr. Craig's office where he intends carrying on the Clock and Watch Repairing business, and hopes, by strict attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage. He would also take this opportunity to say that he will spare no pains to give general satisfaction, and as the old saying is, the proof of the pudding is eating it, he hopes you will taste before condemning it.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. for sale.

PLAINFIELD, April 17, 1838. 65 tf.

Vendue.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue at the residence of John Vermule in Plainfield on Friday the 20th, of April inst. the moveable property of said Vermule consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, Beds, and Bedding, Carpets, &c. &c. Also a lot of Carpenters tools and mahogany plank &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. attendance and conditions by

CORNELIUS BOICE, Assignee.

April 17th 1838.

PLAINFIELD

Fire Engine Company.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Company will be held at Jacob Thorn's on Thursday evening, 19th inst. at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance requires attention.

By order of the committee.

April 14. 65 It

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.

Dr. Dayton will commence his course of Phrenological Lectures on wednesday evening, 18th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. in the basement of the Presbyterian Church,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.

Lectures on Wednesday Thursday and Friday evening of each week—

Admittance, 12½ cts. for each Lecture, Ticket for the Course, 75 cts.

Dr. Dayton will spare no pains to make this more instructive and entertaining than either of his former Courses in this place.

$1. Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Thursday, the fifth day of April instant, an indented apprentice, named EDWARD FLYNN, aged 6 years Had on when he went away, a brown broad cloth coat, a striped worsted vest, pantaloons of Bangup Cord, and a brown cloth cap, all pretty well worn—pantaloons pretty well stained with logwood. Said boy was about five feet, 3 inches in height, quite spare built, pale face, and of Scotish descent. Any person returning said boy to the subscriber at Brooklyn, New Jersey, shall receive the above reward.

All persons are forbid harboring said boy under the penalty of the law. JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.

Brooklyn, April 10th.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CUSHING.

COMPREHENSIVE ALMANAC

for the year 1838.

April, July,	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan. Oct.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
May.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.
August,	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.
Feb. Mh. Nv.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.
June,	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.
Sep. Dec.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

Dentistry.

DR. DAYTON has returned to Plainfield, and is at Mr. Jacob Thorn's, where he will be happy to wait on any who may desire his services.

He has on hand a large quantity of the best Premium incorruptible Teeth,—which will be inserted in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms, and in a majority of cases without pain. He warrants the Teeth which he inserts not only to stand but to please; and to those who are dissatisfied he will refund their money.—Those who have lost all their teeth either in one or both jaws, can have them replaced in such a manner as to chew their food comfortably, and the operation is not painful in the least.

DECAYING TEETH restored to health, and effectually prevented from decaying more

Old Stumps of Decayed Teeth, which have become useless are always injurious, and should be removed. Dr. Dayton will not promise to extract them without pain, pain, but he is provided with instruments which render the operation as little painful as possible.

The operation of cleaning, by removing the Tartar, which defaces and injures them in a great majority of cases, is not painful, and it not only renders the teeth white and beautiful, but often prevents decay, and if properly performed never inflicts the least injury on the enamel or hard covering of the teeth.

Tooth Ache can be cured in many instances without the loss of the tooth, and frequently in five minutes.

Examinations and advice gratis. Ladies waited on at their dwellings if they prefer it.

References.—Those for whom work has been done on previous occasions.

Come and Settle,

OR you will find your accounts in the hands of Cornelius Boice, Esq. where they will be placed, indiscriminately, after this week, for collection. If you cannot pay your account, come and settle, give your note, that the books may be closed. You can settle with me better than with any one else. I mean what I say.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, April 9th, 1838.

Vendue.

Will be Sold at

Public Auction,

ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH INST.

At the late residence of John Stelle deceased, All this moveable property, consisting of the following articles:

Four Horses, 1 two year old Colt, Cows, Young Cattle. 1 Hog, Salt and fresh Hay, Stalks, cord Wood, and a quantity of Wood by the door, Waggons, Harness, Ploughs, Harrows, Sleigh, 1 knee sled, and other Farming Utensils. 1 pleasure Carriage and Harness, nearly new. Corn, Oats and Potatoes, by the bushel, Timothy seed. Smoked meat and salt Pork, Green Grass on the Ground, Poultry.

Beds, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, 1 eight day Clock; Carpets; 1 ten plate Stove, Andirons, shovel and Tongs; pots; Iron and Brass kettles; Tubs, pails. *Washing Machine; Crockery,* and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

Sale Commences at 9 o'clock precisely.

MANNING STELLE and } *Administrators.*
EPHRAIM J. RUNYON, }

Piscataway, April, 6th, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a fresh supply of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CROCKERY,

All of which will be sold a little cheaper for cash than any before offered.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, April 2, 1838. 63 3t

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY BIBLE,

By Mr. JENKS, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From Mr. C. Brownlee:—"Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Jenks. The great and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. It is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private reading—and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. School teachers and Bible classes."

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We expressly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a goodly pearl, which every devout man should seek to possess in his family.

Subscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—his will worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

200 lbs. Flax, for sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Jan. 31st, 1838. 54 tf

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. March 12.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 25th.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,		15	a	—
Coffee, Cuba,		9	a	10
" Java,		10	a	11
Molasses,		30	a	32
Oil, Linseed,		75	a	80
Whale,		28	a	32
Fish, brl.		12 00	a	14 75
Beef, prime city,		9 50	a	10 50
Hams, lb.		10	a	12
Smok'd Beef,		10	a	11
Butter,		20	a	25
Cheese, Am.		7	a	10
Rice, Car'lina, 100 lbs.		3 75	a	4 00
Turks Island Salt,		33	a	37
Liverpool ground,		44	a	—
Do. do. sack,		2 12	a	2 31
Sugar, N. O. prime,		8	a	9
" Hava. white,		10	a	11
" Bump,		14	a	15
" Lost,		16	a	19
Tallow, Am.		10	a	11
TEA,—Imperial,		50	a	1 00
Gunpowder,		50	a	1 00
Hyson,		50	a	1 00
Young Hyson,		32	a	60
Hyson Skin,		22	a	45
Souchong,		28	a	50
Bohea,		25	a	28
CORN EXCHANGE.				
Flour, N. Y. brl.		7 50	a	—
Western,		8 00	a	8 62
Philadelphia,		8 06	a	8 00
Georgetown,		8 50	a	—
Rye Flour,		5 25	a	00
Indian Meal,		4 00	a	—
Wheat, Baltic,		1 48	a	0 00
Do. Genesee,		—	a	—
Do. N. Carolina,		—	a	—
Rye, N. 56 lb.		1 03	a	1 07
Corn, N. bushel,		75	a	80
Do. South,		73	a	80
Barley,		95	a	—
Oats, North.		40	a	—

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dahl, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1,25 to $6,00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashions, from 75 to 30 shillings a yard;—an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Cottonades, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and Silk fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pence a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THO. KENSETT.

Newark, March 26th, 1838.

Rahway Daily Despatch Line.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt Wilsey,
LaFayette,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening this business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods to *New York*, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is no other line established at Brockhawn, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

Plainfield English School.

☞ The Summer Term of this School will commence on *Monday, April 9th*, under the direction of

Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE.

in the Basement Rooms of the Presbyterian Church.

Plain'd, March 28th. 62 3t

SCHOOL.

WILL be opened on the 9th inst. at the house of Samuel L. Pound, a school for girls by Susan Robinson and Margaret Laing, in which will be taught the usual branches of an English education. Terms from two to five dollars per quarter.

4th mo. 2nd, 1838.

Take Notice.

AS I have taken wholly upon myself the Lower Mills in Plainfield, which is now owned by George Wells, and has been formerly occupied by Wm. Wells, it is my expectation to attend to Customer work particularly. Those favoring me with their custom will be punctually executed and punctually accepted. It is my expectation to keep constantly on hand, Feed, Flour of good quality, and of all kinds, for sale, for cash.

As the public well know, or I am well aware myself of the difficulty attending to keeping Books or trusting, and as promises are so fashionable with some of paying to-morrow, and as to-morrow scarcely ever comes with them, I am determined to sell for cash or in exchange for grain.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Mill at all times and reasonable seasons, Seventh Day excepted, as I consider that day to be the Sabbath, ordained to observe it as such.

PHINEAS RANDOLPH.

April 1st, 1838. 63 3m

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by

S. M. PRICE & Co.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

State of New Jersey, }
Middlesex County. }

Orphan's Court, of the Term of March, 1838.

UPON the application of Simeon F. Randolph, and Jonathan D. Randolph, Executors of Barzilla F. Randolph, deceased, to this Court to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same—and that such creditors, after such time as shall be limited, be for ever barred of his or her action against the said executors. It is ordered by the Court, That the said executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the said estate within twelve months from this time, by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in said county, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in this state, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of twelve months after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. ZABRISKIE, Clerk.

March 27, 1838. 6? 2m

N. B. The executors of the above estate earnestly request all those indebted to the estate on book to settle their accounts immediately,—as all those indebted by note, or soon as they become due: for the accounts must be closed as soon as possible.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hunter Dye Stuffs and Dyewoods, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sales, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Job Printing.

ALL Kind of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS. CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks,
LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 16th, 1837.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

A 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Brown & Bleached Muslins.

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 24. Rahway.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 21st.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cts. per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 16th.

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200 lbs. Flax, for sale by

BERRY & DUNHAM.
Jan. 31st, 1838. 54 tf

Blue, Brown and Drab Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 24. Rahway.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street.
Of NEW-YORK.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. March 12.

NOTICE
Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suits of *Alfred Berry* and *Alexander Dunham*, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, hath been duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Lands attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, Jr. Clerk.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Atty.*
Nov. 23. 4t 3m.

THADEUS DAVID'S
WRITING FLUID,
A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness and consistency, the elegance with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying exquisitely, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never leaving any sediment; and lastly, *its great or Durability* and *its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks*—*rendering it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log Book, as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker Plainfield, N. J.
May 25. 19tf

GREEN BROOK
Family School.

THE design of this School is the Instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. No shelf elm is the prevention rather than the punishment of offence. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bedclothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Ploughs.

AS the season is drawing nigh, when ploughs are in wanting, I will take the liberty to inform the farmer that it is thought by the best judges that I have made some valuable improvements on the self-sharpening plough in the following particulars:—The long and perfect shaped mould board will scour better and draw plough now in use, and of course will run lighter,—the steel bar that forms the point is a great saving, to which the coulter is attached, forming a substitute for the beck coulter so much valued in turf.

The above described ploughs will be left for sale at the store of Berry & Dunham, Plainfield.

AARON DALE, Jr.

Westfield, April 2d.

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on book accounts, or notes due may have a chance to settle them, between now and the 1st of May next, with the subscriber in Brooklyn Mills, or with Ayres & Bellman, Plainfield.

S. K. DUNN.

Brooklyn, March 21.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, an intended keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BELLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 55 tf

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by

Feb. 28. BERRY & DUNHAM. 56 tf

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO. 16 6w

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 16. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

House to Let.

A Good-sized, two-story House, situated about one mile from Plainfield, on George Wells, to Let, from the 1st of April next. Apply to

GEORGE S. VERMULE.

February 26. 58 tf.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Bird Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book store, No. 27 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 118, Canal-street

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages of good paper and clear type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood, whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by its description of matter, and mode of postage, is subject only to Newspaper postage; thus it may be sent to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE
Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and in instance has occurred of their knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may be used with perfect safety by persons of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.

Their effects when taken according to the directions will be to excite and maintain a healthful peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite in the liver and other glands its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at the Office where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

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The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
At 143 Nassau street, New York.

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, when in both States and Nations the most atrocious systems of oppression are upheld by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 of them, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries have a right to be considered at war. We believe its principles intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservation of our free institutions. Fair object, well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired

All Authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSIAH A. LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 13. 51tf

Long lawns & Irish Linens,

for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark, to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner, and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 39 tf

STEAM POWER
Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to fourteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 7th 1837 13

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at the Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 24 of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10 00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, but doing washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associates
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathan M. Dexter, Horace Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y., and Mrs Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intentions to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WELSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 1y

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barkley's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SEARCH WARRANTS,
Bills to let house,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,

Books.—Porter's Travels,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo.
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bertolet's Navigation, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Brambletye House, 2 vols. in one.
Crock in the Lot, a very talented Treatise by the late Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Baxter's Dying thoughts.
Beauties of Locke.
Fenelon's Fables, in 2 vols. with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Dodd on Death.
Life of Franklin,
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar.
Three Last Children, an interesting tale.
India Rubber.—Touch Powder.
Wafers, at Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

BEAR'S PILLS.

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel, Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE Rahway.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 0

To Rent.

THREE ROOMS in the House on the corner of Front and Peace streets, with other privileges. Apply to MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 31st. 54 tf

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. 1st March 31st, 1838.

David Allen,
Mr. Bulman,
Henrietta Boice,
David Cozen,
Freeman Cole,
Cornels P. Cooper,
Equir Cool,
Lewis Du ,
Joseph S. Darby,
Benjamin D. Camp,
Hannah S. Day, 2,
Edward Ann Doughty,
Jesse Dolbear,
Betty A. Dunham,
David A. French,
Calvin Garret,
John Gregory,
David L. Gagne,
Thomas Hill,
Alexander Heamas,
Frazee Haseman,
George P. Jackson,
Sarah Kirkpatrick,
Aaron O. Kilpatrick,
John D. Kerghson,
Wm. B. T. Lane,
David Lecour,
William E. Mundy,
Augustus Martin,
M. G. Olmsted,
William Pegg,
Elisha Runyon,
Joseph L. Shotwell,
Garret Skinner,
Joshua Seaman,
James Thorn, 2.
Jacob Thorn,
William Thorn,
David Towns,
Christiana Vail,
Abel Vail,
J. M. Vermule,
Gideon Wooden, 2.
Solomon Windmiller,
Reuben Worth.

JACOB MANNING, P. M.

PLAINFIELD MUTUAL ASSURANCE
Fire Company.

The Annual Report,

Of the Directors of said Company, made March 12th, 1838.

Since the last meeting of the Company, the charter has been so far altered as to admit members in the company upon the same terms as before.

The loss sustained last year was $2,000 on R. P. Bell's mill, at Stanhope.

The following is a statement of the Condition and Affairs of the Company.

Amount of all losses,		$4,226 00
Amount of expenses, &c.		547 164
Capital of the company,		$22,877 58
Am't of interest rec'd,	$9,398 71	
Am't rec'd for yearly insurances,	383 64	
Amount of interest due,	300 18	
Am't due April 1st, 1838,	428 36	
Whole am't of interest, &c.		$10,513 89

Leaving a nett amount of money arising from interest and yearly insurances, after paying all losses and expences, $5,540 73½

JACOB MANNING, President.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.
March 26th, 1838. 6t 3w.

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of

Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Exrx.
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 56 6m

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

For Sale,

A ONE HORSE WAGGON, HORSE, AND HARNESS,

THE Horse is sound and kind, a good traveller, eight years old. The waggon is nearly new, with steel springs, and top. Apply to

CHARLES JOHNSON.

March 14th. 60 tf

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE.

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

Ducks and Geese.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few live Ducks and Geese, immediately. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Green Brook School, Plainfield, March 14.

Looking Glasses;

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1838. Number 60.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Wednesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Marsh F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all dirrearges are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper, &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Tuesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (10 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Communications Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A PUBLICATION, uniformly sustained Journal of elegant literature, combining original and selected matter with engravings and beauty of typographical execution, and each number and week forming a complete and independent whole, consisting of articles from the pens of celebrated and distinguished writers, upon every subject of taste and interest to the gay and literary world, including original poetry—tales and essays—criticisms—sketches of society—memoirs—anecdotes—wit and humor—notices from the best new publications, both American and foreign—scientific and literary intelligence—foreign notices of books, literature, &c. &c. &c. The whole arranged expressly and exclusively for this journal—embracing upon the various productions in the line and interest are presented for the reader and appreciation, all the most distinguished and popular writers of the age—poets, artists, authors, and members of the united drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works and other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c. &c. &c.—forming a variety of unsurpassed reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, sketches and improvements in science, art, manners, &c. &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exercise its preference for literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a splendid foreign correspondence will be established. The sum of $6000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and delicious fragments of foreign literature will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts ever published.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed in formal designs and execute the beautiful series of pieces of embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 24. Rahway.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers at his log at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

WARREN TOWNSEND, December 28, 1838. 1y

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice.

ELIAS GOLMSTED.
Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of
FRESH GROCERIES,
For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by
B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased

elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty years standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Plainfield, January 24, 1838. 53tf

NEW CHEAP STORE,
IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door to the late occupant by Brown & Bennet, has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beavertees, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 5th. Rahway.

TWO FARMS, For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two farms. One contains 150 acres of Wood, Meadow and Plough Land, and Buildings, situated three miles from the village of Plainfield, in Somerset county.

The other contains about 50 acres of good Plough and meadow land, with buildings, and is well watered. It is pleasantly situated, one mile from Scotch Plains, in Essex county. A further description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Indisputable titles will be given and terms made accommodating. Enquire of

NOAH DRAKE, near Plainfield.
Warren, Feb. 20th. 57 tf

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap by B. M. RICE.
Nov. 14.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of March next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

JOHN N. DENNISON.
Jan. 17th. 52tf

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
low for CASH, or country produce,
Corner of Exchange and Front streets.
Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM
Plainfield, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will ask you for it! ☞ Don't forget it

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large *Assortment, For Sale by*

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 24. Rahway.

Small Fire Engine For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $10. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.
Jan. 24. 53tf

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinos, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of
B. M. PRICE.
Rahway, Nov. 14. 42

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Plainfield Union.

TO THE DEPARTED.

Silent in dust thou art sleeping,
Dark is the place of thy rest;
Ivy and myrtle are creeping
O'er the cold sod on thy breast!

Hushed is the voice of the weeper,
Ceased every sorrowful strain;
Now they have turned from thee, sleeper,
Back to earth's pleasures again.

Love, that so tenderly bound thee,
Breathee to another its tone;
Hearts that had gathered around thee,
Sigh not to know thou art gone.

Gone!—and thy sand hath been taken,
Round the loved hearth there is one
Claiming the power to awaken
Feelings once ruled by thine own.

Say, does thy pure spirit yet hover
Weary and anxious o'er earth—
Watching each change to discover,
Grieved at the accents of mirth?

Or, are its pinions forever
Severed from all that is low?
Soaring with those who stood never,
Naught of earth's sorrow to know!

Who can the mystery unravel,
Darkness and doubt to dispel?
Who may the dreary road travel
Mortals the secret to tell?

None, from all the vast number
Swept from these perishon shore,
Ever awaked from their slumber—
Vainly the dead we implore.

Faith has unfolded a story,
Glowing with visions of bliss!
Pointing to mansions of glory,
Where we behold thee, in peace.

Rochester, April, 18.8. A. C. P.

A few weeks ago, a very wealthy old gentleman of New Orleans was married to a blooming young damsel. On the wedding night three or four thousand amateurs, skilled in serenading, assembled at the house with horns, kettles, gongs, cowbells, &c., and commenced a serenade, the like of which never before grated upon the ears of mortal man or woman. The old gentleman appeared at the window and begged piteously for mercy. Thereupon the spokesman of the musical assemblage proclaimed to him that they had taken an oath never to let slumber visit his eyelids or those of his blooming bride until he made a donation of $1000 to the orphan boys' asylum. The old gentleman was obstinate, and the young rascals were inexorable. They kept up the horrible melody through that night, and the next, and were just opening the performance for the third night, when the old gentleman purchased from his tormentors the mercy of their silence by acceding to their demands. And on the day following, the Treasurer of the Orphan boys' Asylum acknowledged the receipt of $1000 given by Mr. Will and Brand, of that city.

"I wonder," says Cæsar, rising and rubbing the mud from his holiday suit, "why de deuce de sun no shine dese dark nights, Cato, and not always keep shining in de day time, when dere's no need of him."

Locusts.—A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser, says this is the year for the reappearance of the seventeen year locusts, their last visitation in that quarter having been in eighteen hundred and twenty one. These insects have a distinctly marked W formed on their backs. Shortly before their disappearance, many of the small twigs of the young oaks appear to be girdled and partly cut off, and hang suspended from the extremity of the branches. The leaves turn red, as when touched with the frosts of autumn. On examination these twigs appear to be sawed about two thirds off, and girdled so that the circulation of sap being cut off a few days, and probably kills to the ground in the course of the ensuing winter, by the action of the wind, rain, and snow. The general belief is, that by a curious and remarkable instinct, the insect is led to deposite its eggs in some secure mode upon these small twigs, and they thus partially to sever them from the parent stock, so that by their fall the eggs shall be borne gently and safely to the ground, into whose bosom they are in some form to be received and cherished, to reappear in the form of the full grown locusts, after the lapse of seventeen years. The emblem presented by this beautiful and brilliant insect, rising from its dark abode being and its burnial, full of life and activity, making the woods vocal with its shrill and agitated song, is a beautiful one.—*Salem Gaz.*

Iron Vessels.—On Saturday last, the *Rainbow* an iron steam-vessel, built for the General Navigation Steam Company, was launched from Mr. J. Laird's yard, Birkenhead. She is, with two or three exceptions, the largest steam-vessel built or building in this country, her dimensions being—length over all, 225 feet; beam, within paddle boxes, 25 feet; extreme width, 43 feet. She is divided into six compartments by five water tight partitions, which entirely remove all danger of sinking in case of collision with other vessels; and if all the other advantages iron vessels possess are left out of view, the simple fact that them these particulars can be rendered most efficient and secure, will we have no doubt, cause their general adoption, both for sea going and river vessels. The *Rainbow* is now being fitted by Messrs. Forrester & Co., with a pair of 90 horse power engines and her cabins, which are of the most spacious and elegant description, being also in a forward state, we may shortly expect to see her at work, and have no doubt, from superior model and light draft of water, she will be one of the fastest steamers afloat. The *Rainbow* is the tenth vessel built by Mr. Laird with water tight compartments; and we understand that he has now three other large ones building on the same principle.—*Liverpool Adv.*

Stop Thief!—The following extraordinary circumstance we copy from the Montreal Transcript of March 31st. The length of the railroad from Laprairie to St. Johns is about 14 miles.

On Saturday last, while the persons in charge at Laprairie were busy in getting out the cars, and putting every thing in order for the opening of the season, the car which happened to stand next the door, and which weighs about 1,200 lbs was run out upon the main track, there to await the arrangement of a train of cars to proceed to St. Johns by horse power.

This car had doubtless been infected with a spirit of revolt, for it resolved not to be conducted by horses, for which it had not been consulted, and pushing by the storm which had previously set in, it determined to travel by wind and that independently. It accordingly started away propelled by the wind, and being missed when another car was run out, a little boy was despatched to stop it.

The car however, continued gradually to mount the hill, at the summit of which the messenger nearly came up with it, but having once passed the summit, it started on the declivity at a rapid rate, and the messenger returned in despair. About 4½ miles from Laprairie it entered on the curved track, and so reduced her speed, that a little boy, observing its sluggish movement, stepped up on the side projection, and climed inside.

The car no sooner emerged from the curved to a straight track, than it resumed a pace at which the boy did not dare attempt escape; and the car with its passenger, arrived at St. Johns in one hour and ten minutes from Laprairie. It was there overtaken by a man who had been despatched on horseback from Laprairie, and who returned with the truly surprising intelligence of its arrival. *Query*—will an action lie for the boy's passage money?

Friend—One who takes your money and then turns you out of doors.

From the Halifax Novascotian, 3d inst.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN.

Her Majesty's Ship Hercules,
Halifax Harbor March 28, 1838.

On our passage from England to this port, when in lat. 42 N. and lon. 42 W. we observed a sail hauling for us, apparently with the desire of speaking this ship. I immediately closed with her, and found it to be the American ship "Commerce" of and from Charleston, bound for Liverpool, commanded by Capt. Perry, and that his object in communicating with us, was, to beg that we would receive on board part of the crew of the Elizabeth Caroline, of St. Stephens, New Brunswick, which vessel he had met, dismasted and water logged, in lat. 39 N. and lon. 45 W. and had taken all the crew off the wreck 6 days previous.

These unfortunate persons had been 22 days on the forecastle of their vessel, lashed to the mainmast, exposed to every sea, with barely sufficient food to sustain life, and all the water that they had remaining was but 2 gallons when the Commerce fell in with her.

My motive in detailing to you these particulars is principally to express my admiration, and that of all those under my command, at the generous and humane conduct of Capt. Perry, as it has been made known to us by the men belonging to the Elizabeth Caroline.

It appears that the Commerce fell in with this wreck by the merest chance, at about half past 9 at night, on the 4th of March; and that on hearing the cries of the crew, the Commerce instantly shortened sail, wore round, and went close alongside of the waterlogged vessel—Capt. Perry hailing them in these cheering words, as the men have themselves represented;—Keep up your hearts boys, there is too much sea to board you now, but I will never leave you till I take you off; and through the night he twice or thrice passed around them, repeating these consoling words, and offering to veer to them water and provisions if they were in immediate want of either.

These generous assurances, this brave sailor rigidly fulfilled, and after preservingly keeping close to the vessel for two nights and a day, blowing very hard all the time, he at length succeeded in getting the people all out of her into the Commerce, where he clothed them, and treated them with kindness, which, as they gratefully say, they never can forget or cease to acknowledge.

If this is the first time known the exemplary conduct of Capt. Perry, it is with sorrow I have to draw a disgraceful contrast on the part of a vessel, bearing a flag of which the very morning of the day that the *Commerce* fell in with the *Elizabeth Caroline*, hauled up within three miles of the wreck, and took in her standing sails; yet, though in the other was then fully able to go again to the Eastward without offering the slightest assistance, her object, thus evidently seeming to have been *plunder*; and that on discovering living persons on board of the *Elizabeth Caroline*, which would have rendered this design abortive, she at once abandoned them all to their fate.

For the honor of the two nations, it is to be hoped that those who acted thus inhumanly, did not belong either to England or America, lest the crew of the shipwrecked vessel regret to say, believe her to be English; but be whatever country she may belong, I trust a manne, and that of her unfeeling master, will be brought to light in order that the man who could act so heartless a part may be held up to the execration of mankind; and time receive the punishment which he so well deserves.

I have the honor to be sir,
Your very obedient servant,
J. TOUP NICHOLAS,
Capt. H. M. ss. Hercules.

P. S.—I may add, that with the view of observing our own rations, at the noble conduct of Capt. Perry, in saving so long and so preservingly in a gale of wind, by the wreck of the Elizabeth Caroline," the officers of the "Hercules," and myself, together with Major, Estcourt of the 43rd Regiment, and the officers of the detachment of the 15th, 34th, 66th, 83d Regiments, taking a passage in it a step from England, have made a subscription for a piece of plate, which we mean to present to the worthy American Captain, as a lasting memorial of his generous deed which he performed.

J. T. N.

The Cincinnati News mentions a remarkable instance of the sagacity of a large dog, that was seen to enter the school of the Post Office, rise himself upon his hind legs, look into his master's box, and finding it empty, departed with an evident look of disappointment.

A country man was examining at the signs in Albany, when a pert clerk asked him if he wished to buy some grape seed. "No, I don't want none," was the reply. "Am looking at this little town—I talk of buying it."

Moral and Religious.

It is among the strange anomalies of society that so many respectable men should reckon it a disgrace to have borne an unstained, possibly, whilst it is none at all to be living a licentious life. The real conduct of our day regulates that teaching which leads to reckless vanity and conceit. It loves to be told that human nature is all wise, all excellent, and to doubt it is an offence only to be expiated with blood. *The duellist*, put once, for instance, all-enduring patience, are not among our popular virtues. They are rejected and disregarded, as things dishonorable—accepted and lauded as things of value, but utterly unworthy of any assumed belief in spiritual character and progress.—*Newark Daily.*

A Remarkable Fact.—By the intelligence communicated in our two last papers, it will be seen that the Christians in the Sandwich islands have established a monthly concert to pray for American lentenes! We rejoice in the fact, but consider it one of the most remarkable events in the seventh age. Let professing christians in America, who hesitate and fear their fellow men, or keep them in heathenish darkness, and all who apologise for, or who refuse to oppose such practices, tremble in view of such an astonishing fact.—*Emancipator.*

Intemperance and Pauperism.—In April last, the Massachusetts Legislature directed returns to be made from the different towns, embracing statistics of pauperism. From these returns the following table is gleaned. The first column shows the number of paupers in the large towns named, and the second column gives the number made so by intemperance.

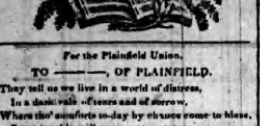
Boston,	3279	2030
Salem,	755	500
Danvers,	148	104
Gloucester,	143	86
Haverhill,	342	75
Lynn,	177	102
Marblehead,	138	104
Newbury,	159	98
Newburyport,	200	200
Cambridge,	149	181
Charlestown,	343	300
Lowell,	501	469
Watertown,	72	50
Brookfield,	67	44
Worcester,	163	129
Northampton,	121	98
Dorchester,	56	37
Roxbury,	112	45
New Bedford,	338	200
Taunton,	350	300
Nantucket,	98	79

Will any ingenious trafficker in broken constitutions and broken hearts exhibit an offset, in the shape of the big text and imaginable *Public Good*, against the long bead string of public evil and private woe we cite above.

To the list of town paupers we are compelled to add a good deal of multitude, who are not supported by town, but by the state, the tenants of penitentiaries and prisons, county jails, lunatic asylums, and at the prisons. To these we must add the eatch gang of miserable, tippling drones, the loafers, and idlers, who are permitted to go at large.

President Madison observed that the whole Bible was against negro slavery; but that the clergy do not preach this; and the people do not see this.—*Miss Martineau.*

POITICAL.



For the Plainfield Union.

TO ——, OF PLAINFIELD.

They tell us we live in a world of distress,
In a dark vale of tears and of sorrow,
Where tho' comforts to-day by chance come to bless,
Some trouble will curse us to-morrow.

I say not 'tis false, but I cannot tell why
The world should be dreary and dark
While bright forms around me I spy,
With spirits as blithe as the lark.

Earth may be a dreary and desolate place,
All shrouded in darkness and gloom,
But to those who can dwell in the smiles of your face,
Its darkness will never be known.

FLORIO.

Plainfield, April 17, 1838.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

The First part of the following song is an effusion of a Quebec bard, and ridicule the "French whim of equality," and endeavors that "both nature and fortune ordain eternal distinctions among mankind."

The Second part was written by an American, (now resident in Plainfield,) in the year 1813—but has never before been published. It ridicules the "British whim of eternal distinctions," and contends that both nature and reason ordain "liberty among mankind."

Song.—PART I.

Here's a health to sonest John Bull,
When he's gone we mustn't find such another;
And with hearts and with glasses in hand,
Here's a health to Old England his mother.

And with hearts, &c.

She gave him a good education,
Bade him keep to in church and his king
Be loyal unto to his nation,
And then go be merry and sing.

Be joyal, &c.

Now John's a good honored fellow,
In manners, honest and brave;
Not afraid of his beaters who mellow,
Since beaters he knows he must have.

Not afraid, &c.

For there must be fine lords and fine ladies,
There must be some into some great;
Their w ath the supply of our trade is,
Our hands the support of their state.

Their wealth, &c.

Some are born for the court and the city,
And some for the village and cot,
But all 'twere a dolorous pity,
If all became equal in lot.

But not, &c.

If our ships had no pilots to steer,
What would become of poor Jack in the shrouds,
Or our troops no commanders to lead,
They'd soon be trained to fight in crowds.

Our troops, &c.

Then the plough and the loom must stand still,
If they must be gentlemen all;
Or all two-legged sticks may want half
The Parliament, pulpit and hall?

Or all 1-bodyers, &c.

"Rights of man" make a very fine sound,
"Equal riches" a plausible tale:
But whose labor would there till the ground?
All would drink, but who'd hew the last sale?

but whose labor, &c.

When half-naked, half-starved in the street,
We were wandering about sans cash, tea,
Would equality go learn us meat?
Or liberty tighten our coats?

Would equality, &c.

PART II.

Let us drink to the health of our betters,
And stand to the health of the king!
Then we'll merrily twirl our fetters,
As becomes us to whom we sing.

Then we'll merrily, &c.

The people are sons of the nation,
But the king and nobility are;
It is clear that representation
Of the people can never be fair.

It is clear then, &c.

Yet the populace ought to be taxed,
To defray the expense of the crown;
Let the government rents be raised,
And no longer a income tax be known.

And no longer, &c.

What a privilege 'tis to be loyal,
And to join in No Man my tunes!
To the watch his numbers are loyal
May pamper all inventive noses.

To the watch, &c.

How absurd that the rich and the great
Should contribute at all to our wants,
For 'tis obvious the wealth of the state
Ought to *grow* to a *nobleman's* possessors.

For 'tis obvious, &c.

And the people fare well if they're able
To get what a king wouldn't eat;
And if they can't keep it a stable,
They can keep it as well in the street.

And if, &c.

Otherwise they might murmur and grumble,
And dare to prosecute they are lords;
When they ought to be loyal and humble
And cheerfully carry the screws.

To their duty, &c.

Our religion lays down nothing flatter.
Than that tythes are the clergymen's due;
Since the former's established, the latter
Might as well be established too.

Since the former, &c.

When half-naked, half-starved in the street,
We are wandering about sans cash tea,
Won't impressment provide us with meat.
And furnish us red woolen cloth?

Won't impressment, &c.

HUSBANDRY.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Mischief and injury from the wanton destruction of birds.

The season having now arrived, that the little songsters make their appearance amongst us, to build their nests and rear their young, I appeal to every man, woman and child in the nation, to afford protection and security to them, in return for their most valuable services to us in the destruction of the myriads of insects and worms, that annually devastate our fields and gardens. It is not to have been noticed by the most ignorant, that the various tribes of insects have increased in a geometrical proportion to the decrease of birds, who are their natural enemies; the equilibrium of nature has been destroyed by our cruelty and ignorance in refusing protection and succor to our best friends; and the annual loss sustained by it to the country, it would not be possible to estimate. During the past forty years the various tribes of small birds have been diminishing with a frightful rapidity, and if it should progress in the same proportion for forty years to come, it will be a serious question whether the produce of the country can be kept up, so as to supply the wants of the inhabitants. When a the farmer that followed the plough fifty years ago, that does not remember the flocks of birds that crowded the furrows of the newly turned up earth, devouring every grub or worm that was exposed to the surface? They seemed fearless of man, and appearing in a state to be unacquainted with the fact of the ploughman to destroy his inveterate and insidious enemies. Now what has become of those faithful guardians of our property? The answer to this quest on can be given by every farmer in the country without mistake—As soon as t ey appear amongst us in the spring and begin to build their nests, a set of idle miscreant boys commence annoying them; take their eggs and otherdestroy their nests, and offer every kind of persecution to them which is in their power, and all session of the year; a set of ruthless vag bonds prowl through every neighborhood with their guns, ever ready to shoot down a robin, sparrow, found, or wren, either of which are rendering none service to the community in proportion to their ability, than their murderous perse cutors. The damage sustained to grass and grain, the injury to fruit trees and destruction of fences by this worthless part of our population, is a matter of serious magnitude, but it sinks into comparative insignificance when contrasted with the it ct and g devastation by insects, mainly produced by the persecution and wanton distruction of the class of birds which were double as intended to keep their multiplication within harmless limits. The wheat, Indian corn, fruit trees, vegetables, and even the grass and the trees of our forests annually furnish the most conclusive testimony of the great disturbance in the equilibrium of nature produced by the ignorant, wages who have found and shoot a gun.—Public opinion, the influence of which is so potent in many other matters, ought speedily to be brought to bear on this very momentous subject. Where would exist the difficulty in calling public meetings in townships or neighborhoods to concentrate, and express public opinion on a subject in every m mber of the community has so deep an interest? Let this speedily be done, and try its effect; if it should fail, other means must be found out, for the grievance is of too alarming a character to be tolerated longer in civil ized society. Teachers of religion and school teachers ought to consider whether they might not render some service to their fellow citizens by occasional instruction and admonition, that would illuminate the ignorant and alarm the vicious, in a manner that so deeply concerns the public welfare.

A premium of ten dollars, or a medal of equal value, at the option of the writer, will be paid to the person who will furnish the best essay on the foregoing subject, adapted for publication in the Farmers Cabinet and the newspapers generally. The editor of the Cabinet who will pay the premium, to be the judge. The essay to be produced in time for the June number, and not to exceed four pages.

AGRICOLA.

Raising Potatoes.—A correspondent says:—I will briefly state a fact, or rather the experiment in the agriculture line. I planted in my garden in 1836, one potatoe, from which I raised ninety six potatoes. In 1837 I planted the ninety six, and raised from them eighteen and a half bushels or as large and as dome potatoes as I ever saw. Thus in two years I raised from one potatoe eighteen and a half bushels. The only secret is, I cut out the eyes, and put one eye in the hill. I deem it important for farmers to know this, as there is great saving in seed.

Products and profits of Land in Kent County Delaware.

Having often heard from others, of the great profit made by our neighbor, Jon than Jenkins of Camden, from the cultivation of a few acres of land, which a short time since was of inferior quality; I finally determined to ascertain from him the truth of the statements above alluded to. He informed me that he began to improve the soil of this small tract of land, containing only thirty eight acres. It was very poor—more so than most of the lands in the neighborhood of Camden, and not better than much which is now suffered to be waste in our country.—That from me very beginning he paid him a good profit, not the money expended in the purchase, and all the manure and labor bestowed upon it, although some of it in consequence of its immed ate vicinity to Camden, cost him sixty five dollars per acre. That his crops kept every year increasing in quantity and quality, and value, until he was induced to keep an account of them, and of the

250 bushels oats at 50 cents,	$125
150 do red bearded winter wheat, at $2,	300
46 do spring wheat, at $3,	138
325 do Penn. yellow flint corn, at $1,	325
35 tons Clover hay, at $12.	420
15 tons wheat and oat straw, got out with wheat threshing in chine, worth per ton, $8,	120
Corn stalks, top and blade fodder, all cut off by the ground and saved in good order, worth say	75
140 bushels Irish potatoes, at 50 cts.	70
15 do. sweet potatoes at 60 cts.	9
40 do turnips at 15 cents.	6
P storage for 4 cows, 8 months, at $2 per month,	64
Advantage from pasture in fattening 1000 lbs of beef,	4
Deduct for expenses of cultivation and saving crops allowance,	$1092 320
Nett profit,	$1372

He says that some persons may probably think the estimate of prices too high; but that he has always sold most of the produce for the same prices given, and expects to do some of the remainder at the rates there set down; and at all events, making every allowance for excess in the estimate of the value of this little farm, there 38 acres will worth to him the last year, a sum equivalent to the interest on $20,000!!—*Delaware Register.*

The Altonian.—We have received the first No. of new paper just commenced at Alton, by the above title; Parker Breath, publisher. The object for Wing principles, for Henry Clay as President and Gov. Edwards a Governor, and for *free discussion forever*. What a pity the committee of which Mr. Edwards was chairman, did not take the ground on the memorable 3d of November. But we are glad to see such a paper from Alton and hope it may be largely sustained. In commending to the Rev. Mr. Wheeler's theory of mobs, and the duty of putting down those who go so much in advance of the age as to execute mobs, the conductors of the Altonian expose themselves with much force and propriety. His such sentiments found an efficient advocacy in Judge Edwards and those of his class, the stain of blood which now rests on the name of Alton would not have been.—*Emancipator.*

A new Business.—A person in South street, one day this week, was complaining that want of employment left him almost dev tute of the comforts of life, and imploringly solicited work. He got the job you desire, said a gentleman, I will employ you and give you one dollar and fifty cents for your days work. The offer was seemingly good, and the laborer was directed to take a brick and carry it across the street and then return with it and lay it down, making a mark to indicate the number of times it was transported across the street and back again, and thus continued to carry it from one side of the street to the other, throughout the specified term of labor. The fellow ace ompl shed his day's work, and received his pay, but declares that never the sum would he be induced for him to undert ke the same work again.—*N. Y. Adv. & Jour.*

A Scene.—Dandy. I say, you sir, will this road i ke me to N w York?

Rustic. Can't tell; you'd better ask it.

Dandy. You impertinent scoundrel! pray who brought you up?

Rustic. Wasn't brought up at all, thank ye; I com'd down on a raft.

The Pittsburg Advocate has the following narration:

A passenger in the Steamboat Post Boy, the other day, had the misfortune, when within a few miles of this city, to lose from his vest pocket a wallet containing bank notes to the amount of five thousand dollars, which fell into the river. This was too considerable a sum to grieve over, without an effort at recovering. So thought the loser—and so long as the hope was took the yawl of the boat, with a man to help him to go in pursuit. But time had elapsed in making these preparations—the steamer going rapidly in one direction and the money another. They pu sued away, however over the broad Ohio—one thousand chances against them—in pursuit of a very speck upon its surface, or perchance under the surface. But, lost two miles from where it was dropped they actually picked up the treasure!

Fine Arts.—A ma ble bust of Mr. VAN BUREN, the President of the United States has, within the last few days been placed in the Library of the Capitol. The National Intelligencer says it is a work of extreme beauty, and adds

"The more we look at it, the more we are struck with the perfect manner in which the execution. The style is now to us, unbelieving, a d way, according to our idea, the refinement of the chisel of CANOVA with the impressive simplicity of the days of the Roman Empire. In the possession of PETTRICH, a favorite pupil of the celebrated THORWALDSEN, and certainly does honor to that school. The studio of this admirable artist, adjacent to the new Treasury buildings, contains many charming things; amongst the rest, a naked, just executed, for a national vessel which is beyond all the praise we can give it.

An Extraordinary Lusus Naturæ.—The Boston papers mention that on the 31st of March last a male child was born unto Mr. John Sadbury, of Weymouth, in that state, who had *four* eyes, *four* ears, *four* arms and *four* legs! It died the day after its birth. The duplicate eyes appeared above the natural eyes, in the forehead—the duplicate ears just behind the true ears—the duplicate arms grew from below and immediately under the true arms—and the duplicate legs sprung from the hips and extended in length a short distance below the knees of the true legs.

Richard K. Frost, one the lobelia doctors, recently convicted in New York of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was brought up yesterday and fined $250 which he paid on the spot.

The legislature of Michigan have passed an act authorizing a bounty of two cents per pound on all sugar Beet Sugar manufactured within the bounds of the st te Michigan has engaged in this branch of agriculture with a great deal of zeal.

The packet ship Columbus arrived at N. York last evening from Liverpool with another half million of specie, to Prime, Ward, and King. A half million was received the day before, and they seem to be the first instalments of one million sterling on specie, which in pursuance of an arrangement made by the Bank of England in connection with Baring, Brother & Co., and Mr. Jas. G. King of New York then in London, is to be sent out with a view to aid the New York Bank in resuming—the balance will arrive in the successive packets.—The Amer can says this estimated by those who have good means of knowing, that $10,000,000 will be imported before June 1st, and that without reducing the amount of bullion in the Bank of England $10,000,000 sterling—as the tendency of gold was constant from the continent to England.

The house of Lebbeus W. Lathrop, in Piscataway township, five miles from Brunswick, was consumed by fire on Monday afternoon of last week, with nearly all its contents. The act was undoubtedly that of an incendiary, and suspicion is attached to a servant girl in the family, but nothing was elicited in her examination to warrant the arrest of the citizen upon the charge.

The loss sustained is about twenty three hundred dollars, of which five hundred was insured in the Philadelphia Mutual Assurance five comp ny.—*N. B. Times.*

We gather from foreign papers the following account of resuscitation after drowning. It observes the attention of medical men.—*National Gazette.*

"A youth, named Rice, having yesterday fallen into the basin, City-road, a quarter of an hour elapsed before he could be got out, when two surgeons attended; but, after an hour's exertion were unsuccessful in their attempts to restore the youth to life. A drunken man, from the tap room, waking from his sleep, and hearing that the unusual men had failed, staggered into the room, and said he could restore the boy, and applying his mouth to that of the youth, at the same time closing his nostrils, by strong suction, as if drawing the water object from the patient, actually recovered him in a few minutes, to the astonishment of all present. This was the ninth person the individual had restored in a similar manner. This case has excited much speculation, and led to the conjecture that an instrument might be made to answer the means adopted in these instances of resuscitation, which would be highly beneficial in every point of view."

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Friday, April 13.

The bill to provide for the reduction and graduation for the price of the public lands, passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 27 to 16. As this bill is of the highest interest and importance, especially to the citizens of the new States, we subjoin a copy of it.

A BILL providing for the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the 31st day of December, in the year 1838, all the public lands of the United States which shall then remain unsold, after having been offered at private sale, at $1 25 per acre, for 5 years shall be subject to entry at $1 per acre for 12 months after the said 31st day of December, 1838, and after said 1 me the same shall be subject to entry at the price of 75 cents per acre; *Provided*, That no one person under the provision of this act shall be authorized to purchase more than one section; *Provided, also*, That no one shall be prohibited from entering any quantity, as heretofore, of the lands embraced by this act, at the price of $1 25 per acre.

In the House several memorials were presented in relation to the late duel.

Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill authorizing a re-issue of the Treasury notes authorized by the act of Oct. last. The bill was committed.

Saturday, April 14th.

The Senate did not sit. In the house, the bill extending the charter of the Union bank, at Georgetown was passed.

Monday, April 16.

In Senate, the bill to prevent the circulation of the old United States bank notes was taken up. Mr. Grundy spoke at length in favor of it. Mr. Hubbard then took the floor, and the Senate went into an Executive session.

In the house, nothing of importance

Tuesday, April 17.

In Senate, Mr. Preston gave notice that he should very soon bring up his resolutions for the annexation of Texas.

The bill to prevent the issue and circulation of the old notes of the United States bank, was taken up, and after considerable debate, was postponed till to-morrow.

In the House, Mr. Boon, from the committee on Public Lands, reported the Senate bill to reduce and graduate the price of the Public Lands, without amendment.

Wednesday, April 18.

In Senate, the resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 4th of June, came up for consideration, and a motion to lay it on the table was refused, 12 yeas and 30 n. ys.

There was some debate respecting the bills of the old United States bank, but no conclusion was arrived at.

In the House, the resolution for a divorce of the Government from the public press, was again taken up. Also the Cumberland road bill.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, April 25.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.—*Thomas Jefferson.*

Military.—By the last accounts from Florida, certain intelligence has been received, that Gen. Jessup had captured at one time about 500 Indians and 150 negroes, and dispatched them to the westward.

Gen. Jessup has been recalled from his command in Florida, to fill the duties of his station as Quarter master, at Washington. Col. Taylor, who has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, by brevet, takes the command of *the few troops left in Florida*; while the remainder and the greater part are ordered to the Cherokee country, to quell disturbances expected to arise there in consequence of the removal of the Cherokees next month according to the treaty. Gen. Scott is to take the command, and it is to be hoped he will succeed better than Gen. Jessup has done against the Seminoles.

The Resumption of Specie Payments, once more.—The Bank Convention, when assembled in New York, on the 11th inst. agreeably to adjournment last fall, after a session of five days, adjourned on Monday afternoon, the 16th inst. The preamble and resolutions given below, fixing on the 1st Monday of June next as the time for a general resumption, were adopted on Monday, by the following vote:—*Ayes*, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Nays, New York and Mississippi.

On the motion to strike out the 1st of January and insert May 10th, New York, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, and Mississippi, voted in favor of it.

Several communications were read to the convention. Among them some from the secretary of the Treasury, assuring them all the aid in the constitutional power of the Government to the resuming banks; also one from Prime, Ward & King relative to half a million of specie, that they had made arrangements for bringing into the country, to aid in this great object.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION.

Whereas it is found necessary, in order to simultaneous action by the Banks in the resumption of specie payments, so to proceed in designating a period for that purpose, as to secure the nearest approach to unanimity. And whereas, whilst in the judgment of this Convention, the return to specie payments and preservation of the currency in a sound condition, will depend essentially on the course of the general government: yet this convention deem it the duty of the banks to make the effort in good faith, exclusive of any direct reference to the prospective measures of the Government. At the same time, the convention has been happy to observe in recent letters of the Secretary of the Treasury specific assurances of an intention to sustain the Banks, so far as it may be done through the fiscal operations of that departm nt of the Government.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Banks of the Sever l States, to resume specie payments on the first Monday in January next, without precluding an earlier resumption on the part of such Banks as may find it necessary or deem it proper.

The Delegates from the State of New York held a meeting immediately after the Convention adjourned, and adopted the following preamble and resolution.

New York, April 16th, 1838.

At a meeting of the Delegates of the City and County Banks of the State of New York, held in the City, to-day the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published;

WHER AS the Law which legalized the suspension of *Specie Payments* will expire, by its own limitation, on the 10th of May next, and whereas the effects of a resumption are considerations which more properly pertain to the Legislature than to the Banks; therefore, without attempting to foresee what the effects may be, but hoping they may not be injurious to the commerce and industry of the State, and with a determination to render to those interests all the assistance which shall be found compatible with a discharge of our legal obligations.

Resolved, That the banks of this State be recommended to resume Specie payments on or before the tenth of May next.

C. W. LAWRENCE, Chairman.

W. M. VERPLANK, Secretary.

We are happy to see that the law prohibiting the retailing of ardent spirits in Massachusetts, has passed the Senate, by a vote of 24 to 9. It is now the law of the land, it having previously passed the lower house. It restricts the sale of ardent spirits to licensed apothecaries, the number of whom is limited to one in every 2000 inhabitants. It goes into operation April 1st, 1839. The law also provides against any perversion of the license. Massachusetts has in the great temperance reform in this manner excelled all her sister states,—the first in the Union to prohibit the wicked traffic in spirituous liquors. We hope the public opinion in that moral and enlightened state will sustain the legislature in it, and permit the law to be enforced on all occasions, for public opinion is stronger than laws, in moral reformation.

Rhode Island Election!—We have received full returns of this election from all the towns in the state except three. The whigs have a complete triumph. William Sprague, the Whig candidate, is elected Governor, by about 500 majority, over John B. Francis, V. B. the present governor. All the whig candidates for the Senate are elected, and two thirds for the lower house. It was a Van Buren state last year.

Congressional.—On Thursday, 19th inst. the Senate resolved not to adjourn, on the 4th of June next, and the subject of adjournment is postponed.

The bill to suppress the old notes of the U. S. bank, imposing a fine of $10,000, and imprisonment for 5 or 10 years in the penitentiary, upon any officer or trustee of the bank who shall issue them, occupied most of the day. Mr. Wall spoke at length in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Clay, Preston and Prentiss against it.

Mr. Wise gave notice in the House, on the 18th inst. that unless a successful attempt should be made within a few years to recede the District of Columbia to Maryland and Virginia, he would go for a movement of the seat of government to the West.

☞ We were unable last week, on account of the crowded state of our columns, to notice the examination and exhibition of the Green Brook Family School, which took place at the close of the session. The examination we were unable to attend, but have understood from one who was present and well qualified to judge, that it was highly creditable both to the principal and pupils. The exercises in declamation, which we heard in the evening, we were much gratified with, as were also apparently the very large audience.

The Legislature of New York a journed on Wednesday evening last at 12 o'clock, after a session of 107 days, and having passed 303 laws. The Albany Evening Journal of Thursday evening speaks of the session as remarkable for the diligence and application of its members. During the last four weeks, the house has held two and the last week three sessions daily.

The Assembly's bill to facilitate the resumption of specie payments, *failed in consequence* of a disagreement between the two houses.

The Evening Journal thus notices some of the good fruits of the session:

On no former occasion has more been done to advance the interests of the People, or so much to develope the resources of the State. A new impulse has been given to the cause of Internal Improvement—an impulse quickened and invigorated by the triumphant report of Mr. Ruggles. The speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal is authorized, for which purpose $4,000,000 is appropriated.

The construction of the New York and Erie Railroad is ensured, a loan of $4,000,000 having been made to the Company. The State, by liberal donations to the Canajoharie, the Auburn and Syracuse, and the Ithaca and Owego Railroads, have also ensured the completion of these works. These appropriations and loans, for works of improvement, amount in the aggregate to $7,750,000. Commissioners have also been authorized the survey of several canal and railroad routes.

The bill authorizing associations for Banking has become a law. This law gives freedom to banking and destroys a monopoly which has become too enormous to be tolerated.

The proceeds of the surplus Revenue have been appropriated for the support and benefit of the Common Schools, School District Libraries, Academies and Colleges.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, but one lecture was delivered last week. Dr Dayton intends to recommence his course, this evening, Wednesday, at the same place and hour.

As a proof of a revival of business in this place we take pleasure in stating that Mr. Randolph Frazee sold a building lot, containing less than a quarter of an acre, in the upper part of this village, last week, for $300, in cash. We consider this as worthy of note in these hard times.

On the 4th of this month, the Columbia Rail Road bridge in Pennsylvania, more than 200 feet long, was entirely destroyed by fire. It has been rebuilt already, and was opened for travel on Tuesday of last week, the 17th inst. just 13 days after it was consumed. Very quick work.

The ship republic, which arrived at New York last week from Liverpool, brought an Irish lad, seven feet and six inches high; also a girl with long silver hair,—both for exhibition in this country. This goes ahead of the far-famed Kentucky giant.

The notes of the following Banks, cannot now be negociated or sold in N. Y. viz: Citizen's bank, Worcester, Mass; Lafayette Bank, Bangor Me; Connecticut Bank, at do; Roxbury and Norfolk Banks at Roxbury, Mass. Lancaster Bank Lancaster do: Newbury Bank at Newbury, Vt; Orange co. Bank at Chelsea; Vermont and Old Town Bank, at Orono, Me. The Bank of Newbury has been placed under an injunction, and an investigation into the state of its affairs is about taking place. The Cashier has published a notice assuring the bill holders of the ability of the bank to meet all its liabilities eventually.

Two young travellers, Messrs. Combes and Poirier, have just returned to Paris, after a journey of four years in Africa, during which they have visited and carefully explored Arabia, Senaar, Abyssinia, and the unknown countries Galla, Oiom, and Hat, which Bruce and Salt were not able to reach. They are preparing for immediate publication the narrative of their interesting and perilous travels.

Sharp Shooting.—There resides in Front street a gentleman, who in Castle Island, fired a ball from a rifle at sixty yards distance into the centre and a successive shot, another ball into the other so as to fasten them together. The same at the thatched Cottage, Jersey City, made a trifling wager of 16 to 1, that he would with a dueling pistol shoot into the size of a dollar at 15 yards distance He hit the exact centre, drove the nail, and had a sixpenny piece been placed on the centre and its edge traced with a penknife, the centre could not have been cut more perfectly. He has also hit a visiting card 13 times in 15 shots at 10 paces. He has killed at sea 12 stormy Petrels in 14 shots; the size of the body of this bird is so small that it is supposed by many that it is impossible to hit it. The sailors are very superstitious regarding this bird, and many viewed their destruction with fear.—*New York Gazette.*

Live Oats.—The Yankee Farmer gives an account of a species of oats (avena sterestiva) which have all the appearance of insects. The seeds are covered with a stiff down, and have appendages somewhat resembling the legs of insects, with joints. These joints are so sensitive as to be affected by the slightest changes of the weather, and of course are continually moving. When wet they will turn over and twist about like an insect in the greatest apparent agony.

The New York Legislature has devoted the income of the surplus revenue fund to the cause of education. The bill appropriates $8000 annually to Geneva College and the New York University, each, for 5 years; 3000 a year for the same time to Hamilton college; and a section requiring each school receiving $600 to provide for the instruction of common school teachers as the condition of receiving its share.

Sir Walter Scott says that the first little board which a man can lay his arms, is the foundation stone of comfort and independence.

It is said that the citizen's bank, at Worcester has failed.

Within the past week three million dollars in specie have been received at New York from foreign countries. Half a million in Sovereigns were deposited yesterday in the Manhatten Bank at their legal value. The Journal of Commerce also mentions that a countryman who came in to sell a few hundred dollars, expecting a premium, was unable to do so, and his broker sold it at par and charged him a quarter per cent for his services!

Mr. Rensselaer Van Rensselaer has been admitted to bail and discharged from goal at Albany. He has given security for his appearance at the next term of the District Court to be held in Albany on the Second Tuesday of May next.

A fine child, of five months, was killed, one night last week in New York, by being overlaid in bed by her mother, who is almost phrenized in consequence of it.

U. S. Navy.—It appears from the Navy Register just published, that the number of National vessels of the U. S. is 55, besides the Steam frigate Fulton. Of the 55, one (the Pennsylvania) is rated at 120 guns, 7 at 80. 4 at 74. 1 at 54, 14 at 44, 2 at 32. 11 at 20, 3 at 18, 6 at 10; the remaining 7 are under 10 guns. There are 50 captains in the Navy, 49 masters commandant 276 lieuts., 49 surgeons, 24 passed assistant surgeons, 33 assistant surgeons, 45 pursers, 6 chaplains, 181 passed midshipmen, 247 midshipmen, 27 sailing masters, 25 boatswain 25 carpenters, and 24 sailmakers. The Marine Corps comprises 1 colonel, 1lt. colonel, 4 majors, 13 captains, 19 1st lts, and 20 2d do.

The most glaring deficiency in our Navy is the want of an adequate number of steam ships. Of these we ought to have at least a dozen. In case of a war they would be worth more as a protection to our commerce, than 50 ships of the line. So in case of the arrival of a foreign hostile ship or ships upon our coast. These steamships, with their long guns, could take their distance out of the reach of the enemy's shot, and pelt it into them at their leisure. The latter could neither escape, nor return the fire to any purpose. A single steam ship of war on Lake Erie during the late hubbub, would have saved us a million of dollars.—*Jour of Com.*

The Senate of Massachusetts, on Friday last, adopted the report of the joint committee on the subject of slavery and after some discussion, *unanimously* passed resolutions, 35 Senators voting, declaring its deliberate opinion that Congress has full power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District, and the territories, to abolish the traffic in slaves between the States, and that justice and humanity require the exercise of this power immediately. Tuesday, of this week, was assigned for their discussion in the House of Representatives.

The resolutions against Mr. Patton's resolution, as adopted by the lower House of Congress, and insisting upon the right of petition, also passed the Senate without a dissenting vote.

Fire in the Woods.—The Camden Mail mentions that a fire was accidentally kindled in a tract of valuable young timber belonging to John Gill Jr., of Gloucester county, on Thursday last by a brush heap. It spread so rapidly that in spite of the efforts of the collected neighborhood nearly 100 acres was swept over before it was arrested.

Several fresh murders have been committed in Florida by the Indians.

Liberality to Rev. Times.—Contributions and subscriptions in Dr. Spring's church, N. Y. on Sunday, last inst. were $1500.

Rohan Potatoe.—Thorburn, John st., New York advertises the seed of this valuable potatoe. It was brought from Holland about four years since, and grows to the size of from 12 to 20 lbs.—in one instance it reached the weight of 46 lbs. It is a late potatoe, and of certain production.—The stalks grow 6 or 7 feet high and require support.

Every nation has its traits. The Spaniard sleeps upon every affair of importance; the Italian fiddles upon every thing; the French promise every thing; the British eat upon every thing; and the Americans talk upon every thing.

The wages paid to workmen weekly in the National Intelligencer office at Washington city is said to be fifteen hundred dollars.

The House of Representatives of Maine, have, decisive vote, declared that Congress have the right, under the Federal Constitution, to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; "and it is considered that the exercise of this right would be consistent with the good faith and lasting honor of our country."

A Small Exception.—At a recent insolvent court in this town, an applicant for the "benefit," on being asked if he had dealt fairly and honestly with all his creditors—"I have," he replied, "in every respect—*except paying them!*" Such an uncommon instance of candor secured him a favorable hearing, and he passed through the mill, like a ram rod, slick and perpendicular.—*Sussex Register.*

Large Steer.—Abel Griswold of Suffield, in this state has raised a steer which was 3 years old on the 1st inst. On the 2nd he weighed 2000 pounds and his girth was 7 ft 10 in. He has gained the last year 450 lbs.—*Middletown Sentinel.*

The steamboat Gen. Wayne arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst. in the remarkable run of four days and 16 hours from Louisville—the shortest trip ever made.

Two Miles and a Quarter of Women.—Miss Grimke, in her lecture at Boston on Thursday evening stated that a petition for the immediate abolition of slavery in the colonies of Great Britain, was soon to be presented to queen Victoria, signed only by females, whose signatures extended over a list *two miles and a quarter long.*

The Gladiator arrived at New York on Saturday last, with English papers to the 19th ult.—She brings $1,250,000, in specie.

Buffalo, April 14.—The canal packets have commenced running The Clinton arrived from Rochester this morning, and left here this afternoon.

Scientific Illustration.—A teacher, in lecturing to his scholars on Arabian Sylvan lore, enjoined upon them to remember that *reward* and *discover* were altogether different in their meaning—for inst nce, said he, "*C* dumbus invented America, and Fulton discovered a steamboat."—*Picayune.*

Answer to Enigma, No. 40.

In a circle, draw four equilateral triangles, at equal distance from each other, and all as large as the circle will admit—then join all the points of the triangles through the centre of the circle. Plant the 24 trees at the points of intersection, and you will have 18 *rows* with 4 in each row.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

A. C. Dayton, 1,50; Smith Dunham, 1,00; Phineas Randolph, 88; Gale Borden, Engine company, Frazee Marsh, Pinkham Mosher, Eli Shotwell, Leonard Vermule, and Rura Runyon, 50 cents each.

MARRIED.

In Rahway, Sunday morning, 15th inst. Mr. Kelcey Cutter to Miss Mary Jane Stansbury.

Same place, 19th inst. Andrew Teed, of Livingston, to Mary C. Ross, of Rahway.

At Bloomfield, 17th inst. Rev. Geo. Hulin, of Orington, Me. to Emeline, daughter of Stephen Morris.

At Perth Amboy, 18th inst. Dr. Thomas T. Duvan to Lydia Hale, daughter of David Hale, of the Journal of Commerce.

DIED.

At Troy, 17th inst. Capt. John Relay, aged 104 years and 14 days.

In Belvidere, 10th inst. of consumption, Mr. Frederick P. Shelso, editor of the Belvidere Apollo aged 30.

Money makes the Mare go

THE Subscribers have received in addition to their former stock of Groceries a variety of Articles of husbandry, such as Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, &c.

Also, the subscribers are agents for this place, for Dr. Peters, of New York, in the sale of his celebrated Antibilious pills.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, April 24.

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

M. M. PRICE, Rahway.

COMPREHENSIVE ALMANAC

for the year 1838.

April, July,	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan. Oct.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
May,	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.
August,	Wed.	Thu.	Fri	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.
Feb. Mh. Nv.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.
June,	Fri	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.
Sep. Dec.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the store next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice. ISAAC Y. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash. Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 6 3t

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by

April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Paint & White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

Garden Seeds,

A FRESH SUPPLY, and general assortment, just received for 1838, raised by the united society of Shaking Quakers of Massachusetts, for sale, on the corner of Front and Cherry-sts. by

April 24th. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Elias Hagar,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

FROM NEWARK,

WOULD take this opportunity to inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has opened a store in the building adjoining Dr. Craig's office where he intends carrying on the Clock and Watch Repairing business, and hopes, by strict attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage. He would also state this opportunity to say that he will spare no pains to give general satisfaction and as the old saying is, the proof of the pudding is eating it, he hopes you will taste before condemning it.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. for sale.

PLAINFIELD, April 17, 1838. 65 tf.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit.—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 104*

Come and Settle,

O Reyburn will find your accounts in the hands of Cornelius Boice, Esq. where they will be placed, indiscriminately, after this week, for collection. If you expect to pay your accounts, come and settle, give your note, that the books may be closed. You can settle with me better than with any one else. I mean what I say.

ISAAC TITSWORTH

Plainfield, April 9th, 1838.

Plainfield English School.

☞ The Summer Term of this School will commence on *Monday, April 9th*, under the direction of

Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE,

in the Basement Rooms of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, March 28th. 62 3t

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a fine supply of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CROCKERY,

All of which will be sold a little cheaper for cash than any before offered.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, April 2, 1838. 83 3t

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats for sale by

Mch. 24. R. M. PRICE, Rahway.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions in the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in South Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Sumptown, New Market, Bound Brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. COSSLER.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,	15 a	16
Coffee, Cuba,	8 a	11
Java,	10 a	14
Molasses,	23 a	25
Oil, Linseed,	80 a	85
Whale,	32 a	38
Fish, bbl.	12 a	14 75
Beef, prime city,	9 50 a	10 50
Hams, lb.	10 a	12
Smok'd Beef,	10 a	11
Butter,	23 a	25
Cheese, Am.	7 a	10
Rice, 1st qlty, 100 lbs.	3 75 a	4 00
Tarbs Island Salt,	33 a	37
Liverpool ground,	2 a	—
Do. do. sack,	2 12 a	2 31
Sugar, N. O. prime,	8 a	9
" Havn. white,	10 a	11
" Lump,	14 a	15
" Loaf,	16 a	17
Tallow, Am.	10 a	11
TEA.—Imperial,	80 a	1 00
Gunpowder,	50 a	1 00
Hyson,	50 a	1 00
Young Hyson,	32 a	80
Hyson Skin,	22 a	50
Souchong,	25 a	50
	15 a	30

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	7 50 a	
Western,	8 00 a	8 62
Philadelphia,	8 00 a	9 00
Georgetown,	8 50 a	
ye Flour,	5 25 a	00
Indian Meal,	3 62 a	
Wheat, Baltic,	1 45 a	0 00
Do. Genesee,	— a	—
Do. N. Carolina,	— a	—
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 03 a	1 07
Corn, N. bushel,	75 a	80
Do. South,	73 a	80
Barley,	95 a	—
Oats, North.	40 a	

Dentistry.

DR. DAYTON has returned to Plainfield, and is at Mr. Jacob Thorn's, where he will be happy to wait on any who may desire his services.

He has on hand a large quantity of the best Peruvian encore, this Teeth,—which will be inserted in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms, and in a majority of cases, without pain. He warrants the Teeth which he inserts not only to stand but to please; and to those who are dissatisfied he will refund their payment. Those who have lost all their teeth either in one or both jaws may have them replaced in such a manner as to chew their food comfortably, and the operation is not painful in the least.

DECAYING TEETH restored to health, and effectually prevented from decaying more

Old Stumps of Decayed Teeth, which have become useless are always injurious, and should be removed. Dr. Dayton will also promise to extract them without pain, but he is provided with instruments which render the operation as little pain ful as possible.

The operation of extracting by removing the Tartar, which defaces and injures them is a great majority of cases without pain, and it not only renders the teeth white and beautiful, but often prevents decay, and if properly performed it will not be the least injury to the enamel or hard surface of the teeth.

Tooth Ache can be cured in many instances without the loss of the tooth, and frequently in five minutes.

Examine our advertisement of Dentistry. Ladies would call at their dwellings if they prefer it.

References.—Those for whom work has been done on previous occasions.

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, on prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Bro. Black, Dark, Brown, Green, Adelaide and lowable Bombazines, from $1.25 to $2.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imperial and Domestic Ginghams; Calicoes; Merinos; Plain and figured silks of the latest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Mer no and light fancy shawls; linen and fine muslins; Irish linens; Bleaching and Sheeting; Flannels, by the yard and upwards, with all the other articles necessary to the business. To these we shall be adding during the season all the variety the market will afford.

THE CONCERT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

Rahway Daily Despatch Line.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats consisting of three good and substantial vessels, now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt. Wilsey.
LaFayette,	Vanpelt.
New Jersey,	Stansbury.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business, and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Goods can remain in the storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but at all events at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods to New York, to "Front st." or to the Old Slip, as there is an other line established at Brickhouse, some boats down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

$1 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Th rsday, the fifth day of April inst. a boy indentured apprentice, named EDWARD PLANK, aged 18 years. Had on when he went away a brown broad cloth sack, striped worsted vest, pantaloons of Baugup Cord, and a brown short cap, all pretty well worn—pantaloons pretty much stained with lye-water. Said boy was about five feet, 3 inches in height, some spare built, pale face, and of Scottish descent. Any person returning said boy to the subscriber at Brooklyn, New Jersey, shall receive the above reward.

All persons are forbid harbouring said boy under the penalty of the law. JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.

Brooklyn, April 10th.

Blank Deeds!

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. March 18.

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with *all the solid* branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
" Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10 00
Modern Languages an extra charge	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

Needed bedding &c. also pupils, at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
CLARA FLETCHER, } Principals.

N. B.—Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass. Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the Trustees feel well assured of their ability and attention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to religion and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city—which is easy of access to New-Jersey—Rockaway, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage

ALLEN WITHERELL, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 89 tf

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At the old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.—

☞ Waggons and Sleighs kept constantly on hand and For Sale, or good materials, and by experienced workmen.

EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 83 tf

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837 1 tf

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is two acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of

Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'x,
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 85 6m

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

For Sale,

A ONE HORSE WAGGON, HORSE, AND HARNESS.

THE Horse is sound and kind, a good traveller, eight years old. The wagon is nearly new, with steel springs, and top. Apply to

CHARLES JOHNSON.

March 14th. 60 tf

Cloaks ! Cloaks ! !

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

Ducks and Geese.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few live Ducks and Geese, immediately.—EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Green Brook School, Plainfield, March 14.

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash, at

Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. March 12.

Odd Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. Bye-using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Tf 18. June 1836.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY
At 143 *Nassau street, New York.*

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the *proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles* of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. As the object and principles of the Society and institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 500,000 at no very distant period, others *for similar objects and kindred purposes*, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservation of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, *we must* by lawful and peaceful means, go forward and assert with a speedy and peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

Terms.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired. All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with their orders on as good terms as they can buy them in New York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Blanks, for MUNICIPAL
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills for Sheriff's sales.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables.
EXECUTIONS.

Books.—Porter's Travels, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's French Dictionary, 8vo.
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Sawdust's Navigation, large 8vo.
Onania's Opening, 2 vols.
Brambletye House, 2 vols. in one.
Crook in the Lot, a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet.
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Baxter's Dying thoughts.
Beauties of Locke.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Dodi on Death.
Life of Franklin.
Large School Testaments.—Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar.
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.
Indian Rabbit.—Tooth Powder.
Wafers, in Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.
BEAR'S PILLS.

STEAM POWER *Lathe.*

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory. Coin nos of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Balusters Turning in general, warranted &c. equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13 1837 13

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

GREEN BROOK *Family School.*

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education, to the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and *ample provisions are made, to secure*, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any sect or class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each commence on the 2d Monday in March, and the other on the first Monday in May, and the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bedclothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads is furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of, such as shall, pound in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to be under a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution, and the public may rest assured that *a rude, imbecile, or incorrigible boy*, will be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the southern bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New-Jersey. Both the situation and location of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The cities of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to the homes in the evening of the same day in safety, if it is convenient so to do.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its confidence. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and *examine the establishment for themselves.*

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on book account, or notes due may have a chance to settle them, between now and the 1st of May next, with the subscriber at the Brooklyn Mills, or with Ayres & Bullman, Plainfield.

J. E. DUNN.

Brooklyn, March 21.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found by which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, bilious affections, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, weakness of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness. They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. *They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition*, and will not produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the directions will be to excite and maintain a natural operation or action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and pancreas in proportion—to purify the blood—equalize circulation—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects *they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate* the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing certificates attesting their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new House across Burbridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags, Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1836. 28 tf

Merinos, Merinos.

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 14. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Subscriptions received, at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY BIBLE,

By Mr. JENKS, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS.—These dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole compositions of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work:

From W. C. Brownlee :—"Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Jenks.

"The judicious and pious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited in a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private reading—and is particularly applicable to the study of Sabbath teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several select engravings of men and weapons and dress, &c. designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a 'goodly pearl,' which every devout man should seek to possess in his family."

Subscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume, *at the price of five dollars.*

Dr. Tyler says—It is well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LEBO, Jun. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Archer. *To be had at Orem & Ogden's Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.*

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 118, Canal street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages, good paper and handsome type. The subject will be interesting to Farmers on wool whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. Orders for the back numbers of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one or two each number within the state, and within 30 miles out of the state—three miles in addition to each number, to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or the first number of any volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. March 31st, 1838.

David Allen,	Aaron O. Kilpatrick,
Mr. Balsum,	John D. Kerghton,
Laurentes Bines,	Wm. B. Thomas,
David Coon,	David Lepper,
Freeman Cole,	William E. Mundy,
Cornelia P. Cooper,	Augustus Martin,
Capair Cool,	M. G. Olmsted,
Lewis Du u,	William Pegg,
Joseph S. Darby,	Elisha Runyon,
Benjamin D. Camp,	Joseph C. Stillwell,
Hannah S. Day, 2,	Garret Skinner,
Phebe Ann Daughty,	Joslius Seaman,
Jesse Dolbear,	James Thorn, 2.
Benj. Dunham,	Jacob Thorn,
David A. French,	William Thorn,
Caleb Garret.	David Towne,
Silas Gordon,	Christian Vail,
David G. Gaston,	Abel Vail,
Thomas Hill,	J. M. Vermule,
Alexander Heamst,	Gideon Wooden, 2.
Isaac Plasmuss,	Solomon Wendmiller,
George P. Jackson,	Reuben Worth.
Sarah Kirkpatrick,	

JACOB MANNING, P. M.

May be Had.

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, an intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Cal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and bunding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb 13th. 86 tf

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 88 tf

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel, Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

To Rent.

THREE ROOMS in the House on the corner of Front and Peace streets, with other privileges. Apply to MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 31st. 84 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 28.

Take Notice.

A LL those who are willing to purchase a House in Plainfield, which is now owned by Gershom Wells, and has been formerly occupied by Wm. Wells, may apply to the subscriber, who will sell it very cheap. Those favoring me with their custom, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. It is my expectation to keep constantly on hand a first rate assortment of good quality, and of all kinds, for cash.

As the public well know, or I am well aware myself of the difficulty attending the keeping of a store, I make no promises are so fashionable with some of putting too *narrow*, and to-morrow scarcely ever comes. But I am determined to call for cash in the exchange for goods.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Store at all times and reasonable notice. Therefore, they request, as I consider that day to be the Sabbath, and intend to observe it as such.

PHINEAS RANDOLPH.

April 1st, 1838. 93 3m

State of New Jersey,
Middlesex County.

Orphan's Court, of the Term of March, 1838.

UPON the application of Simeon E. Randolph and Jonathan F. Randolph, Executors of Barzilla F. Randolph, deceased, to this Court to limit and appoint a time for the creditors of the said deceased to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that a notice thereof be given by the said executors for such time as this Court shall direct, and it appearing to this Court that the said executors have duly published a notice according to the order of this Court, made on the application aforesaid, and that more than nine months have elapsed since the first publication of the said notice, and that the said executors have returned to this Court that they have not received any notice of any debts, demands or claims against the said estate, other than those which have been presented to them, and that the said executors have applied to this Court for an order to make distribution of the assets of the said deceased among the legatees entitled thereto, and it appearing that the said executors have given due notice of their application aforesaid, by advertising the same for the space of three weeks in the Plainfield Gazette, a newspaper printed in the county of Somerset, and it appearing that no other debts, demand or claim within the said period of twelve months *after public notice given as aforesaid*, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or their said debt, demand or claim, against the said executors.

ZABRISKIE, Clerk.

March 27, 1838. 92 2t

N. B. The executors of the above estate earnestly request all those indebted to the estate on book, to settle their accounts immediately,—and all those indebted by note, as soon as they become due; for the accounts must be closed as soon as possible.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Furs, Leather and Shoes, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Chrystal, Copperas, Virtriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sales, Bindings and Bands.

C. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 82 tf

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Also, all kinds of **Legal Blanks**, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, and on as low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully solicited by

M. F. CUMMING.

June 15th, 1837.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods*,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

f 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: *The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen*, the superior blackness which it produces, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying sosquiebly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become sour, or muddy over long standing, sediment; and lastly, *its great durability, and its quality to resist the agents as it is illustrated the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by heat.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker Plainfield, N. J. 19tf

May 25.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay Street.
of NEW-YORK.

NOTICE *Of Domestic Attachment.*

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, trading and doing Business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, absconding debtor, to a plea of Trespass on the case, upon promises for the sum of one thousand dollars, lately been duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County and the said Fraze Griffin shall appear, give bail and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

ISAAC VANARSDALE, *Jr.* Clerk.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Atty.*

Nov. 22. 4 3m

House to Let.

A Dwelling House, in Scotch Plains, situated about one mile from Plainfield, near George Wells, to let from the 1st of April next. Apply to

GEORGE B. VERMULE

February 28. 88 tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1838. Number 67.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Evening, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office: en. trance from the rear: Milton F. Cumbis Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letter taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Evening.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON

THE HOLY BIBLE,

By Mr. Jenks, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work:

From W. C. Brownlee:—Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose the work by Dr. Jenks. The general and pervious declarations of the grapelure exhibited. It is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private use and—and is particularly applicable in the wants of S. School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, plain and well executed, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We extremely recommend this work to our brethren and friends. A 'goodly pearl,' which every devout man should seek to possess in his family.

Subscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—It is well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both!

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of E. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th day of every month, (whether will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the dec sion of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state; and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

NOTICE

Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, hath been duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARNDALE, Jr. Clerk.

Cornelius Bonee, Atty.

Nov. 28. 44 3m

200 Bbls. Flax, for sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Jan. 31st, 1838. 54 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice.

SAMUEL GOLMSTED.

53 tf

Take Notice.

AS I have taken wholly upon myself the Lower Mills in Plainfield, which is now owned by George Wells, and has been formerly occupied by Wm. Wells, it is my expectation to attend to Customer work particularly. Those favoring me with their custom will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. It is my expectation to keep constantly on hand, Feed, Flour of good quality, and of all kinds, for sale, for cash.

As the public well know, or I am well aware myself of the difficulty attending keeping Books or trusting, and as promises are so fashionable with some of paying to-morrow, and to-morrow scarcely ever comes with them, I am determined to sell for cash or in exchange for grain.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Mill at all times and reasonable seasons, Seventh Day excepted, as I consider that day to be the Sabbath, and intend to observe it as such. PHINEAS RANDOLPH.

April 1st, 1838. 63 3m

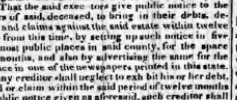
State of New Jersey.
Middlesex County.

Orphan's Court, of the Term of March, 1838.

UPON the application of Simeon F. Randolph and Jonathan F. Randolph, Executors of Josiah F. Randolph, deceased, to this Court to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same—and that all creditors, after such due notice being given, be for ever barred of his or her action against the said executors. It is ordered by the Court, That the said executors give public notice to the creditors of said, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the said estate within twelve months from this time, by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in said county for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in this state, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of twelve months after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. ZABDIEL RIKE, Clerk.

March 27, 1838. 62 2m

N. B. The executors of the above estate earnestly request all those indebted to the estate on book, to settle their accounts immediately—and all those indebted by note, as soon as they become due; for the accounts must be closed as soon as possible.



To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty year's standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

A old stand in this village, near Barkley's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of

Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'tx. JOHN VERMULE, Ex'tor. of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 58 6m

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

For Sale,

A ONE HORSE WAGGON, HORSE, AND HARNESS.

THE Horse is sound and kind, a good traveller, eight years old. The waggon is nearly new, with steel springs, and top. Apply to CHARLES JOHNSON.

March 16th. 60 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two Bottles of Old Irish Whiskey.—The following thrilling narrative, "a tale of real life," we copy from the Illinois Temperance Herald.

A small tenement, No. 32, M——street, was the home, the happy home of three families. Unlike most houses inhabited by more than one family, this was quite clean and respectable. The first floor was occupied by Patrick Callaghan a shoe maker; the front room as his shop, the back serving him, his wife, and their brood of children. The second was tenanted in front by a cartman, named Farrell, a married man but without children; the back by a merry light hearted laborer, Dennis Doyle, his wife and their infant, little Phelim, the finest, prettiest, best natured, smartest in short the *first.*

These three families, though unconnected by blood or any conventional ties, were united in the firmest friendship. Their joys and sorrows were all thrown into one common stock: the joys to swell the general mass of the happiness of their common home; their sorrows they scarce deserve the name, so much was the burden of grief lightened to each when so equally divided among all.

Thus they had lived together for near 2 years when sometime last winter, I was called to prescribe for Doyle's little boy. The spectacle presented by these three united families, living in concord and love was delightful. At first I had some difficulty in ascertaining to which couple the little sufferer belonged, so equal was the interest evinced by all. The shoemaker almost ceased work lest little Phelim "the darlint," should be disturbed by the noise of the shoe hammer. His wife scarcely allowed her children to enter the house, during the day fearing that their racket might break Phelim's sleep. Farrell came home at least once a day to ask how the baby was, and each time "mug and would take one look at the sweet face of him, just to see, with his own eyes, if the life was'nt more in him." As for his wife, her whole care time and thought was devoted to the 'baby,' and t'was only for her frequent attempts to cheer up the mother that a stranger would have guessed that he was not her own.

At last I had the pleasure of pronouncing Phelim out of danger; and of a truth t'was hard to say what heart in all three, felt less swelled with the grateful thanks and thanksgivings. The event made a deep impression on my mind, and I often quoted the scene at No. 32 M——street as an illustration of the respectability and happiness within reach of the poor.

I was passing in front of the Watch House about 10 o'clock on the night of the celebration, when it occurred to me that I might possibly be wanted there, as our public rejoicings rarely pass over without furnishing the Watch house with a tenant or two. Friends, if such more serious injuries. I stepped in. 'Any thing doing, Captain?' 'Nothing y.—'tis scarcely time; but since you are here, you had better remain awhile, for to you we may want you before the evening is over."

Having no very pressing business, I resolved to spend an hour with my friend, the Captain. We had scarcely fairly seated ourselves and began a friendly chat, when a prodigious tumult at the door announced customers. Shouts, curses and screams, in mingled din, fell upon the ear, but high above the rest we distinguished the yells of a female: "He is dead, he's dead—murdered he is—my own darlint murdered!"

In another moment the whole confused throng burst into the room—men and women, old and young, black and white, watchmen and prisoners, hurrying towards the desk. The first figure that attracted my attention was the yelling mother. She was a young, and though her clothes had apparently been torn off her back, yet the fragments that remained were of good quality. They were evidently the tatters of a best dress. Over her shoulders was flung a blanket, which she had gathered in front, and pressed with both hands to her breast. Her face was flushed, her eyes suffused and her gait unsteady. She had evidently been drinking.

Behind her stood another woman with dress less disordered, but so much intoxicated, the supporting arm of the watchman was necessary to prevent her from falling to the floor. She was overwhelmed with drunken grief, and poured out a flood of senseless tears. The group was made up of the usual materials for such a scene—men and women, whose inflamed eyes, bloated faces, and senseless clamor, bespoke them the victims of the *Great destroyer.*

With the utmost trouble the Captain silenced their brawling, and one of the watchmen just began his usual story, in which "drunking," "quarreling, and fighting," were the most frequent words, when the woman, whose clamor for her child had almost deafened us, sprang forward to where I sat: 'O! doctor dear, doctor dear, he's dead, he's dead—it's murdered entirely he is." I looked at the poor creature who thus claimed my acquaintance, but failed to recognize her. "I don't know you, my good woman; what is your name?" "Nor know me! why doctor dear, and I Bridget Doyle, and didn't ye save the life of my Phelim and my own, and Dennis, all the same, for sure we would have died with him, but he's dead, dead!"

I allowed the poor creature to run on with her ejaculations, for I was struck dumb. If a thunder bolt had fallen at my feet, I could not have been more astonished. Recovering my senses, I cast one look at Bridget; another on those who surrounded her. *I saw it all.* There was Callaghan the shoemaker, and his wife, and behind them their two boys, that had evidently been turned out of bed, with scarce time to huddle on their clothes. Farrell too, was there; and the poor driveling drunkard, in the arms of the watch was his wife.

While I made a hasty survey of the scene poor Bridget pushed her way behind the railing, and coming close to where I sat unfolding the blanket which I had supposed she wore only as clothing, and exposed the body of her child. A glance told her's was no groundless alarm. The little boy was dead. The blue contracted lips, the deadly pallic cheek, the sunken eyes—all told of death. The sight of the corpse re-awed the frantic grief of the mother: her shrieks filled the room. Suddenly she ceased, and with her dead child still in her arms, she made her way back to where Mrs. Farrell stood. "O! Mrs. Farrell how had ye the heart to do it?"

Prepared as I am now by sad experience, at the sight of drunkenness, for every form and variety of consequent horror, I could not doubt that misery had turned Bridget's brain. Mrs. Farrell murdered her child? Impossible.

After vain attempts to obtain from either of the parties an intelligible explanation of the sad scene before us, we had to resort to Callaghan's children. Their account I will try to condense into a few lines, for I have already far exceeded my proposed limits.

It chanced that the Celebration day fell this year on the anniversary of Callaghan's wedding. The happy coincidence was seized as an excuse for a family festival. The usual frugal limits to which all three families confined themselves, was for this occasion, to be utterly disregarded. A turkey was duly roasted, and various other dainties provided. The unwonted frequency of Mrs. Callaghan's visits to the grocer's attracted his attention. He asked the reason, and when told of the proposed feast: he praised and recommended his Old Irish Whiskey so highly, that poor Callaghan was persuaded, instead of the single modest pint he had intended to buy, (for he and his friends were comparatively temperate,) to take two bottles.

Reader, may the rest be told? It were scarce necessary but for the horrid catastrophe.

The feast began; joy passed into tumult; then came dispute, anger, blows, and a general fight. Farrell was beaten almo st to a mummy by Dennis Doyle, whose wife (for the women as well as the men took their share of the poison, and of its fruits) had her clothes nearly torn from her back by Callaghan. Mrs. Farrell after fruitlessly struggling to free her husband from the iron grasp of Doyle, broke up stairs, swearing vengeance upon Doyle, his wife and child. The mother heard the savage threats against her child and escaping from Callaghan followed Mrs Farrell to the stairs.—Scarce had she made the first step, when from above, the shouts of the drunken fury are heard. Another instant and the little innocent was dashed over the bannisters. He fell dead at his mother's feet.

Peoria (Ill.) March, 31.

Arrival Extra.—A queer looking craft was seen crossing our lake on Wednesday under full sail, which after exciting much curiosity and conjecture, turned out to be a cause of most unreasonable dimensions. It was 40 feet long, 8 feet 'beam' in the clear, 2½ feet hold, and will carry 25 barrels of flour, or 2 cords of wood. It belongs to Mr. J. S. Adams, the proprietor and occupant of the flouring mill two miles from here on the opposite side of the lake, *and was made from a cotton wood tree by some of his wood choppers.* It runs up the tan race to his mill door, receives a cargo, hoists sails, sets the lee board and skims over here in 15 or 20 minutes. In the absence of a wind it is worked by oars, and altogether the completest *dug out* we ever saw.—*Register.*

The Horrors of Slavery.

Extract from a speech recently delivered in the House of Lords, by Lord Brougham.

The statement which he was about to submit to their lordships he had on authority which could not for an instant be doubted—that of Mr. Laird, the companion of Mr. Oldfield, and unfortunately now the only survivor of an attempted journey into the interior of Africa. According to his statement, it appeared that the cruiser did not go to the port where the slaver was about to take in her cargo. The effect of that would be, that the cargo would not be brought down, and of course if there were no slaves captured, there would be no head money to be received by the crew of the cruiser. The practice of the cruiser was, that when she was informed of a slaver lying at or near to any particular harbor, she put out to sea to such a distance, as that she could barely keep the harbor in sight, while she herself could not be seen from the harbor. She there watches the slaver, and gives chase the moment she comes in sight; and here came an inevitable exaggeration of the miseries to which the unhappy slave was subjected. It was well known that the great object in the construction and outfitting of a slave ship, is a swiftness of sailing to this every consideration he would not say of humanity for the slave, for he was not so absurd as to expect any thing humane from those employed in this mystery of iniquity, as the slave trade had been called, but every consideration, he might say, of even the safety of the ship itself was sacrificed. The slaver was not constructed on the principle, which with respect to all vessels carrying passengers had been rendered necessary by a bill which had passed the Legislature some years ago. She was made in every way for rapid sailing, and was only so broad enough to give her a hold on the water with her sails set. There was no consideration whatever for the misery endured by the slaves, who were passed in between decks by absolute pressure, as if they were dead goods. That was one cause of the misery they endure; but there is another to which he could not refer without a degree of horror which he felt it impossible to describe, and which he was hopeless of impressing on their lordships in its true colors, though he had made up his mind to narrate it as it had been mentioned to him—and this horrible practice was also to be traced up to the system of head money allowed on the recapture of slaves. Their lordships were aware of a practice which existed in this country for many years of allowing certain rewards for the conviction of felons of a particular class, which reward were not unaptly termed "blood money." One effect of that bad practice was to cause the commission, in many cases of the offences which it was intended by severity of punishment to prevent. Parties were sometimes inveigled into crime for the sake of the reward on this conviction. He did not suppose that the system of head money would have the first effect of blood money, for he did not believe that the cruisers created in any way the crime which they were intended to prevent; but blood money had another effect. A man by bribes and petition the reward was to be obtained, was allowed to go on in the commission of crime on the ground that he was not yet of "weight enough," and his crimes were examined at until he became as the phrase went, of sufficient weight—that was, until head-money could be obtained. He now came to another part of this enormous system of robbery and murder. When a slave ship was chased by any of our cruisers her officers and crew calculated with themselves whether they should fight on their vessel, and try and get back to the port from which they started, and there replace the loss of part of their cargo, or whether they should try and get across the Atlantic with even a part of their cargo. Their lordships were not aware of the terrible amount of human suffering involved in the words "with even a part" of their cargo. In trying to escape the pursuing cruiser, the slave captain begins lightening his ship by throwing overboard the heavy out of the entrepon, who are as valueless to him as any lumber on board. Men women and children were thrown overboard without remorse, and in numbers proportioned to the distance which the pursuing ship might be gaining on him. The slaves were thrown over with the fetters placed on them before they were brought on board—fetters which were considered necessary, first, for the protection of the crew against the multitudes of slaves, and also to prevent mutiny, and, secondly, to which the slaves were ever ready to resort, in an opportunity presented itself on their voyage. It might be supposed that these fetters were fastened with a padlock, which the captain could unfasten at his pleasure and that such a mode of fastening would be adopted to facilitate the escape of the slave in case of fire or of shipwreck; but nothing of the kind was done. There was no padlock. The fetters were riveted by the smith before they came on board, and were not opened on until they were brought to the market to be sold. Another object of the fetters was, that when it became necessary to throw parties over to lighten the ship, they when cast in, fetters and all would have the less chance of escape. To lessen that chance weights were sometimes added,—for the negro, with the Herculean strength which he generally possessed, and from that facility of swimming which gave him a sort of amphibious nature, could easily keep afloat by his own unfettered exertions, support himself in the waves until the pursuing schooner came up, and if taken on board would prove a most important witness against those who had torn him from his native home; to prevent the the weights were added, when sunk him before aid could arrive; but that was not the only mode of lightening the vessel. Sometimes three unhappy beings were packed closely in a cask, which was thrown over with weights attached to it, and one slaver which was pursued and before she was captured thrown over twelve such casks, each closely packed with human beings. In another instance two slave ships which were chased had had upwards of 500 slaves on board, every one of whom met a watery grave. let not their lordships imagine that this was a fancy sketch. It was unfortunately a fact of too frequent occurrence. He knew he had said enough to impress on their lordships a due notion of the attrocities of this horrid system, but were he disposed to go into detail, he could say more.

The Boston Mercantile Journal publishes an account of a woman near South St. Marie, who on the 31st of January, during the cold, expected a blessed of her husband that he had been frozen on his way home started in pursuit of him with her infant in her arms.

"There is reason to believe that she proceeded about two miles with her child in her arms, and then finding some difficulty in proceeding further she retraced her steps, and had arrived within a few rods of the wigwam, when she was so overcome with the cold that she was unable to proceed further and was found frozen standing in the snow. The child was found at the distance of 20 yards, carefully wrapped in clothes while the

mother had stripped from her own person. Both were dead.

The husband was safe, and had been kept from home by drunkenness. He ought to be hung for murder.

From the Trenton State Gazette.

Hints to Young People.—No. 3.

To improve time well, we must use it as it passes. Seize every moment as it flies. When it is past, it is gone forever.

Let every young person make himself sure of the fruits of a well spent youth. If he would have a good character in manhood, he must lay its foundations and build a large part of its superstructure in his younger days. The youthful mind lays hold of principles with a lively relish. Young people have a peculiar pleasure in virtue, if they once become established in its ways. They enjoy their right principles and actions more than maturer people do. They have a keener sensibility to every thing that gives them pleasure; and of course, as lively a sensibility to the pleasures of virtue as to any others.

It is hard correcting an established bad character. A man who has formed a bad character, and bad habits, in his youth, must labor hard in manhood, to make small corrections in them, and with all his efforts, he can make only here and there a bright spot, like new cloth upon an old garment, while the ground work remains unchanged.

If you insert a bud in the side of a full grown tree, it may live a short time and put forth a single leaf, till the juices of the bud and stem are exhausted, and then it dies. It never grows to become a part of the tree. It cannot change the current of the sap in the tree, so as to secure sufficient nourishment to itself. But insert a bud in a tender sapling, and it incorporates itself at once with the growing and flexible fibres of the tree, applies to itself a suitable proportion of nourishment, and becomes an important part of the tree.

So it is with good principles. If a young person wishes to turn them to any good account, in his future life, he must establish them firmly in his early years.

The vices of children, may with proper care, be corrected in youth so that they will be forgotten and will leave no stain on the character of the man. But not so of the vices of youth. They are long remembered even if they are corrected, as they very seldom are. Many an unhappy man has borne, through life, the infamy of his youthful vices. Having discovered his errors too late to correct them, he is embarrassed and dispirited by the mortified counte nance and the frowning and discouraged look of a reluctant half-the unrelenting reproach of a virtuous community, he shrinks away into obscurity and insignificance, and dies in his shame.

CHARLES CRAYON.

Another shocking instance of the fatal consequences arising from the detestable practice of carrying deadly weapons is narrated as follows in the Louisville Journal of the 16th inst. at:

"There was, we understand a bloody piece of work in Smithfield in this state, on Friday last. A gentleman from that place relates the circumstances to us as follows: A physician boarding at a tavern in the town, offered an insult to the landlady in the absence of her husband, and she ordered him in consequence of it to leave the house immediately.—He refused to go, and the bar keeper, with a view to enforce the order, followed him to his room.—The physician, after ordering him to leave again, and threatening the bar keeper with instant death if he approached. The bar keeper, nevertheless, continued to advance and the physician shot him through the body whereupon the former drew a Bowie knife and laid his antagonist dead upon the spot. The physician died with scarcely a struggle, and the bar keeper breathed his last shortly afterwards.

An Indifferent Judge.—A deceased upright and able chief justice of one of our courts, was once obliged thus to address a southern jury:—"Gentlemen of the jury, in this case, the counsel on both sides are unintelligible; the witnesses on both sides are incredible; and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

The editor of the Passaic Guardian, sneers at a citizen, once a bank director, because he was elected to the office of Pound Keeper. Why in Boston, recently, several bank directors were *convicted* of being "*pound* keepers" without being elected at all.—*Rhinoy Herald.*

Since the arrival of specie, mentioned in our last, two half-dollar pieces have changed hands. Ere this they have been hauled down with their brethren. "It's a hard currency what don't circulate," Sam Weller says.—*Ib.*

The present crippled state of business has brought about one good result, at least, although there are hundreds of bad ones, viz; people have been taught, that however easy it was to raise money and property, three or four years since, it is quite as easy now to *raise* potatoes, turnips and string beans.—*Ib.*

Good Example.—The Boston papers mention that a dishonest person who made a noise at one of the public meetings at the close recently, had to pay twenty dollars for his folly. Since then there has been the utmost order and quietness.

It is reported that the freedom of the city of New York is to be conferred on Mr. Roberts, [illegible]

72 bail robberies in New York last week.

Advertise in the New York Mercantile Advertiser—the cheapest paper published in the Gazette—a valuable record of reference for the last 38 years.

A fellow in Virginia having whipped his wife was quick-witted by a party of young ladies, whom he prosecuted for damages. The Jury brought in the following:—"Served him right!"—*Boston Beg.*

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The General Banking Law passed at the late session of the New York Legislature, provides that any number of persons, foreigners or natives residents or otherwise, can establish a Bank with a capital not under $100,000 but to any amount beyond, by paying in trust, under the State comptroller, United States or State Stocks, to *half the amount*—the other *half in good mortgages* on real estate. The association is then unlimited in its banking operations, the specie remaining always as a basis, 12½ per cent. in specie of its issues. The bills must all be signed by the Comptroller, and the original capital—half stocks half good mortages—remain always in trust as a fund to redeem the issues in case of revulsion, accident or mismanagement.

One of the papers remarks upon it as follows—

In pursuance of this new state of things, we learn that several banks of very large capitals, on the new system are already organizing in Wall street—one in particular of at least $30,000,000 of capital. Isaac S. Bronson is said to be preparing one—the Barings of London probably another—and several Free Companies think of turning their institutions into Banks. Mr. Biddle can also organize his Agency in Wall street to any extent he pleases under the new law.

"In short, we begin a new era, start on a new voyage—and if the next six months do not witness expansions, speculations, and excitements beyond what has ever been seen in any civilized age it will be entirely owing to the veto of Azariah S. Flagg, the Comptroller of the State of New York, who by the law, is made a greater man, and will wield more power than did Napoleon, Caesar, or Nicholas, of Russia.

The Albany Cultivator, Jesse Buel's paper, publishes several articles, showing the manifest utility of spring harrowing winter grain, and explaining the why and wherefore.

The Cultivator advises that in every case 8 or 10 pounds of clover seed be sown to the acre before the harrow is introduced. It will repay the expense of seed, in the fertility it imparts to the soil to say nothing of the value of the herbage to the farm stock.

The philanthropists of the Country, we rejoice to see are protesting against the course of the administration towards the Cherokees. Petitions from all quarters are sent to the Senate and the House, praying that the fraudulent treaty may not be ratified. *They are systematically laid up on the table.* It is said there has been some ten or twelve from Pennsylvania, in all, bearing ninety thous nd signatures—one of them *ten thousand*—There have also been some from Ohio, some from Boston. The people will not be silent, but are determined to deny any participation in the wrong, if the wrong must be done."

A similar remonstrance is in circulation in this city.

The comparitive quantity of Sugar, Tea, &c. consumed in England and Fra ce, is nearly as follows. Sugar four pound in England to one in France; Tea, one hundred to one; Coffee, eight to twenty; Tobacco, sixteen to seven; Wine six gallons in England to seven hundred in France spirituous liquors, twenty eight to five; beer, four hundred and twenty five millions of gallons in England against one hundred and fifty millions in France.

LAND HO!—Yesterday was a proud day for New York. It witnessed the restoration of specie payments in less than twelve months from the time of suspension, and after one of the most disastrous tide revulsions which ever happened. Such a recovery from such a wreck, the world never before saw. It is attributable, under the blessing of Heaven, to the energy, the sound intelligence, good sense, and moral integrity of our citizens. The Banks have resumed on the fullest scale of the term. They have also returned to the use of their own notes, which they now pay out as formerly. The hearts of our citizens were filled with joy at this, as w ll they might be.

The arrival of the two steam ships also, from Europe, in such a manner as to remove all doubt about the entire feasibility of n vigating the Atlantic in this manner was a most important and joyous gratifying event. It brings us within 15 to fifteen days of Europe, and gives us such increased certainty as well as quickness that a new era opens upon us. Take it all in all, we think a commercial community were seldom more happy than ours yesterday.—*Jour. of Com.*

Twenty thousand Mexican dollars were deposited on Saturday in one parcel. The coin recently from the Bank of England is depositing, and in fact there is nothing better can be done with coin of any sort, unless it be pillar dollars. Specie and bank notes are of even value, without resumption. In fact, we have got resumption in the natural way, and we don't understand how *we are to get rid of it.*

Our Banks we believe, re ready to pay specie for their bills or for deposites, but whether they are or not, we are authorized to say that the Boston Banks can have coin at par for N. York funds, from the quantity just arrived, and so can Philadelphia. We will forever, then as many millions as they can give us checks for on any New York Bank. In fact, specie is more plenty than potatoes, and it would be very strange if an eastern bank should say it could not pay its notes in potatoes. We repeat, if the Banks can pay any thing, they can pay specie.—*Jour. of Com.*

The river Sabine, the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and, by the recent removal of a large raft, boats made navigable for 350 miles, to vessels drawing 6 feet water. A steam boat has already passed up the whole of it, carrying an import; my cargo. It has also been made to the Arkansa river, by the *removal* of one of those enormous collections of trees, logs, stumps and deposites of mud, known as rafts.

Poetry at a discount.—A New Orleans paper advertises wrapping paper, with original poetry on it, suitable to do up soap and candles.

Geo. H. Lodlow has been appointed Post master at the new Post Office at Long Hill.

The Two Steam Ships Arrived.—The steam packet SIRIUS and GREAT WESTERN both arrived at New York on Monday of last week; the first in 19 days from Cork, and the latter in 15 days from Bristol. They now lie in the harbor, and attract crowds of visitors. The Sirius is a vessel of 700 tons, with engines of 320 horse power; and has been fitted up in a most splendid manner. She is schooner rigged and sits high on the water.

Her boilers were supplied the whole way with fresh water by means of a distilling apparatus, which converted the salt into fresh water. The distilling worms small copper tubes measure near four miles.

She had a very stormy and trying passage, but performed admirably equal to the highest expectations of her commander Lieut. Roberts of the Royal Navy.

She brought 40 passengers.

The Great Western Lt. Hosken, R. N. is thus describe:—

This new and magnificent Ship has been built by the Great Western Steam Ship Company," as the first of a line of packets expressly designed to accomplish the object of a regular sta m communication between America and Europe; and every thing that science and practical knowledge can furnish has been provided to render her a safe and in every respect eligible, conveyance for passengers and goods. Her length over all is 234 feet, beam 35 1-2 feet depth 23 1-2 feet—admeasurement 1340 tons—her engines of 450 horse power. Her accommodations for passengers are of the most superior description. She has State rooms, &c. for 120 first class passengers, besides 20 good secondary berths, and if required 100 more sleeping berths can be conveniently arranged.

She came up in the city in fine style, turned a circle round the Sirius, and proceeded up the East River to Judd's wharf. It is said that her voyage has been almost in a straight line across the Atlantic. The weather has been good, except that the wind has been ahead and the sea rough It is also said she has had as little motion that it has not been necessary to put battens on the tables, and that only once has there been motion to upset cups and saucers. She took in six hundred tons of coal, of which perhaps two hundred remain.

The great steam ship "British Queen, (first called the Victoria,) of 1800 tons, was about to be launched when the Sirius sailed. She is said to be a model of naval architecture. Immediately after launching she was to be taken to Glasgow to receive her engines, which have been constructed by Napier.

From the Cincinnatti Post.

LOOK ON THAT PICTURE THEN ON THIS.—The London bills of mortality for 1837 give the number of deaths at "*nearly six thousand.*" There is nothing remarkable in this, but the fact that only ONE of that number was murdered! and that in a population exceeding a million and a half!—and greater by hundreds of thousands than any State in this Union, except New York and Pennsylvania; the latter of which, but little more than equals it, and she has a less number of murderers than an equal number of population in any other parts of the Union.

There are *States* in this great valley, with not a sixth part of the population of London whose murders will average one a week, the year round; and to this the comparisons of the population of London is such, and the mass of extreme poverty so great, that thousands are driven to the perpetration of crime to obtain bread, while in the States of this valley it may be obtained almost without an effort. But in London "Burke and Hare and Arkansa about picks," not known, nor do a man "takes responsibility," he has to make it good, even with his life.

Murderers are not hailed out there, and these are coin for it. Have we not an everlasting chatter about the "*march of mind*," an "*the school master being abroad*," in our land, and an everlasting excitement kept up on some theme, or rather pretended, those who would mind their own affairs from being called Shabby and mean? Have we not proclaimed to the world thousands and millions of times, that we are the most enlightened people on earth, and I same among us ought to think so? No doubt of it. Yet the ignorant and starving among a million and a half in London cannot but excel murder in a year; while here, among the most enlightened people on earth, a population of two or three hundred thousand will commit five times the same period!!!

"If ignorance is blis,
'Tis folly to be wise."

Seizure by the New York Custom House.—The Gazette mentions that from forty to fifty thousand dollars worth of English broad cloths have been seized by the officers of customs within the last few days, belonging to two import ng houses, on the charge of their having been imported with the intention of defrauding the revenue.

It is said that Dr. Brandreth has gone to New Orleans to charter a steamboat to carry pills into the Mississippi valley—the engines to be worked by pills of 100 horse power.

Speech of a Prosecuting Attorney in Indiana.—Now, gentlemen of the jury, this are a case. But I'll tell you one thing. Ever since I have been prosecuting attorney, there is certain big bugs of the law that has tried to take over my rough shod; but, thank heaven, I have risen triumphantly over the rights and liberties of the law; yes, I rise indignantly above the jurisdiction of cavilry in a blaze of glory.

Post Office Specie Circular Revoked.—The bills of all the city banks are now to be received at the New York Post Office for postage. The Commercial also says that instructions have been received authorizing the collector of customs in the city to receive all the notes of the city banks We do not issue paper of a less denomination than five dollars. A section of a recent law prevents the receipt of such notes. The banks in the city which have not availed themselves of the late law of the state are the Manhattan, Bank of America, and bank of the state of New York.

Beef in New York, 18 cts.—veal 13.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Friday, April 20.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to prevent the issuing and circulation of the notes of the late bank of the United States.

After much debate it was ordered to a third reading. 27 to 14.

The resolution offered by Mr. Preston, for the annexation of Texas to the U. S. was made the order of the day for Monday. Several anti-slavery petitions were presented. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

The House was occupied with the Cumberland road bill nearly all day, and it finally passed 96 to 89.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee on Agriculture, reported a joint resolution to authorize the President to lease gratuitously, for ten years any lot of land belonging to the U. S. and not included in the enclosed or public lands, for the cultivation of the mulberry and sugar beet.

Saturday, April 21st.

In the House, Mr. Toucey, chairman of the committee of investigation of the late duel, presented a report. Mr. Grennell then submitted a minority report, signed by himself and Mr. Bayard. Mr. Gilmore of S. C. presented a report for himself, not agreeing with either.

Before the question was put, and pending the motion to print, the house adjourned.

The Committee consists of 7 members. So 4 agreed to the majority Report. Not a line of either Report was read.

In relation to Mr. Graves, the recommendation is in the following words;

"The committee, therefore, viewing the breach of the rights and privileges of the House on the part of Mr Graves, to have been an offence of this high character, against the vital principle of a deliberative assembly and of repres ntative Government, feel constrained, by a sense of duty to present to the house a resolution that he be expelled therefrom.

With regard to the seconds, the committee declare they deserve the censure of the House.

In conclusion, the report says;

"The committee entertain no doubt that James Watson Webb has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House; but they also concur unanimously in the opinion, that if there be any real ground to believe that a conspiracy to assassination actually existed, as set forth in that atrocious paper drawn up by him, signed by Daniel Jackson and William H. Morrel, sworn to by the latter, and published in the New York Courier and Enquirer, he be left to the chastisements of the courts of law and of public opinion, and that the House will consult its own dignity and the public interest by bestowing upon him no further notice."

Any speculation as to the course of the House on the subject is idle. But it is not to be presumed that the requisite majority of two thirds for expulsion could be obtained, even if a bare majority could be.

Monday, April 23.

The Senate, after debating all day on the bill respecting the U. S bank, finally passed it, by a vote of 27 to 13.

The proceedings in the house we copy from the Newark Daily Advertiser:

The House has been all day engaged with a fruitless debate on the report of the Dueling Committee. Mr. Robertson, of Virginia, moved its reference to a Committee of Privileges, with instructions to report what in its opinion should be done with Graves, the second. The present Committee had entered upon it *ex parte trial.* Mr. Toucey, Chairman, vindicated the Committee, and said all parties implicated were duly notified, and that witnesses were freely examined and cross examined.—Mr. Wise jumped up and declared that he filed a written protest against the right of the committee or the House to meddle with his private affairs! By which I understand that he preferred to rely upon his own trusty weapons!

Mr. Elmore of S. C., also vindicated the course of the committee, as being required by the resolution appointing them. Mr. Thompson sustained Mr. Robertson's motion, and Mr. Glascock that to postpone and print. Jenifer objected to the course of the committee, and was in favor of laying the whole subject on the table. Mr. Fletcher, of Vt. thought the house should keep what the report contained before it, could act with gravity, and was therefore for printing. Mr. Duncan said the objection that the committee had transcended its powers, in not confining itself to the mere report of the facts it had ascertained, should have been made when it was appointed. They had been instructed generally and had so reported. It was too late to object.

Mr. Menefee called for the resolutions, and Mr. Bynum, as promptly, for the whole report. Mr. Bell objected to both, and Mr. M. proceeded to object to the report, and contended that members could be tried only by the House. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Fairfield supported the Committee, contending that the resolution required them to report something besides the facts. Messrs. Garland and Briggs thought they had transcended their powers, and opposed the printing, and Messrs. Turney and Cushman thought otherwise.

Mr. Adams thought the House should proceed cautiously, but promptly. He was opposed to postponement, and hoped the motion would be rejected; in which case he should move to strike out the resolutions and all the argumentive part of the report, and to present the bare facts to the House.

Mr. Elmore moved an adjournment the moment Mr. Adams sat down, but gave way long enough to enable Mr. C mbreleng to move the re-commitment of the bill to issue Treasury notes.

Tuesday, April 24.

In the Senate, after three petitions for an International copyright law had been presented, Mr. Preston's resolution for the annexation of Texas came up. Mr. Preston spoke at length in favor of it. He said his course was pacific. That he could prove that the territory belonged to the U. States. It belonged to France, and by them ceded to us. The Rio Del Norte was asserted as the true line as long ago as 1803. Our commissioners always insisted on this line until 1819. Mr. Monroe, Jefferson and Pinckney, all asserted that the U. S. were bounded on the south west by the Rio Del Norte.

He then went on to show that we had the right and the power to receive Texas,—we had the same right as Mexico had. It was also a matter of policy, we ought to receive Texas—that he discussed with much ability. He said the only argument against the annexation was Negro Slavery. He did not believe the annexation of Texas would increase the number of slaves, and by not annexing it we did not lessen their number —Texas would deal in slaves.

In the house the duel report was again taken up and debated all day, as yesterday without taking any question.

Wednesday, April, 25.

In Senate, the report of the S lect committee on the Ruggles case was called up and agreed to without dissent.

The house was entirely occupied with the report on the duel—the question being on postponing and printing, and the proposition of Mr. Robertson to refer the whole to a committee of privileges, with instructions to report as to the steps to be taken by the house. After much debate, the three *reports were read on the call of Mr. Boon*, and the house adjourned.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday Evening, May 1, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

New York was in a great stir all last week from the arrival of the expected steam packets from England, an account of which will be found in another column. The Sirius arrived there on Monday forenoon, and the Great Western in the afternoon of the same day. On Tuesday noon, the Mayor and city councils visited the Sirius, in barges, escorted by a fleet of other barges, all gaily dressed. The Sirius had the U. S. flag floating from one mast, and the British from the other—the band of the barges playing "God save the King," and that of the Sirius "Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle." A full table was spread in the cabin, Capt. Roberts presiding, with the Mayor and Alderman Hoxie on each side.

After a number of toasts were drank and sentiments were interchanged, the company separated about 4 o'clock.

On Friday, the city authorities visited the Great Western, and on Saturday the ladies of New York, by special invitation.

The Sirius, it was positively announced would leave for England to day, May 1st. Several have taken passage in her, some of whom go out to witness the Queen's coronation; and expect after visiting the principal cities of France and England, to be back again in two months. She has superior accommodations, and is fitted with separate cabins for the accommodation of families. Fare in the first cabin, $140, including provisions, wines, &c. Second cabin, $80, including provisions.

The Canada Insurrection.—The trials of several of the leaders in the Canada revolt have been proceeding for some time, and we know not that they are all yet finished. We learn by the newspapers that seven of them were to have been executed on the 20th ult. and that two others, Lount and Matthews were executed on the 12th. Mr. Sutherland has been banished to Van Dieman's Land, and it is feared that Mr. John G. Parker, an estimable American citizen, will share the same fate—all for high treason. Now, much as we disapprove of the Canada revolt, we must say that we as highly disapprove of this wholesale butchery. We thought mild measures were to be used in this case, and not hanging, and we think it would be found more effectual in the long run. Mr. Lount, who was hung on the 12th was formerly from Pennsylvania, but married in Canada, and was at the time of the insurrection a member of the Canadian parliament; he is represented to have been a very upright man, of *fearless independence, and with an ardent love of* justice and liberty. Ere long, the British Government will repent having hung such a man. It looks as if they would have hung our venerable Washington, had they been able to have got him in their power.

We do not mean to say, however, that the Canada revolt is worthy to be named in the same day with our revolution, but that men should rather be pardoned than hung for political offences.

Benjamin Lundy, the veteran editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, and till lately the editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman has concluded to resume the weekly publication of the former in the state of Illinois. If practicable, the first number of the sixteenth volume will be issued early in July. The Genius of Universal Emancipation has been published, at different places, in various forms, nearly 17 years. It has been published in Ohio, Tennessee, District of Columbia, Maryland and Pennsylvania; and it has ever advocated, and ever intends to advocate the *Total Abolition of Slavery.* May he and it be prospered in Illinois.

Baltimore Election.

The Whigs are again victorious,—we have, now-a-days, to record a whig victory almost weekly. A special Congressional election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. McKim, (V. B.) was held in Baltimore on Wednesday last, and Mr. Kennedy, the whig candidate, was elected by a majority of about 800. The district comprises the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and the county of Ann Arundel. The Whig majority in Baltimore was about 600, in Annapolis, 10, and in the county, near 200.

At the regular Congressional election last July, the Van Buren ticket was elected by a majority of about 250.

Congressional.—On Thursday, 26th, the Senate was engaged on the bill to create a board of Commissioners to examine and report on private claims against the United States, which was ordered to a third reading.

The house was again engaged all day with the diel. The following is a copy of the resolutions appended to the report of the committee, which was read on Wednesday :

Resolved, That Wm. J. Graves, a member of this House from the State of Kentucky, in bearing to the late Jonathan Cilley, then a member of this House, the demand for explanation of words spoken in debate, demanding his reasons for declining to receive it, and challenging him, and engaging in a late duel with him, which terminated in his death, has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House.

And be it further Resolved, That the said W. J. Graves for said breach of privilege be, and hereby is, expelled from this House.

Resolved, That Henry A. Wise, in bearing a challenge to the late Jonathan Cilley, then a member of this House, and acting as a second to the challenger in the duel, which terminated in the death of Mr. Cilley, has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House, and that he deserves the decided censure of this House, and hereby is censured accordingly.

Resolved, That Geo W. Jones, in acting as second to the challenged party, the late Jonathan Cilley, then a member of this House, in the duel which terminated in his death, has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House, and that he be, therefore, and hereby is, censured accordingly, by this House.

The reading of the documents accompanying the report occupied the whole day.

Within the last two weeks business has very materially revived in New York, and there is every reason to expect a speedy return to times of prosperity. Nearly all the papers speak of New-York as having in a measure resumed the appearance of former times. Specie is so abundant, that the banks have already commenced the resumption of specie payments,—two or three weeks before the time. We hope we shall soon feel the new impulse to a reviving business thro' the country.

☞ The Merchant's bank at Boston, one of the largest banks in that state, has resumed specie payments on all its notes.

The following characteristic anecdote is from the Journal of Commerce of Thursday last :

Yankee Competition.—On Tuesday there was a great crowd to see the Great Western, but she lay outside a Yankee schooner, across which it was necessary to pass to the steam ship. If there is a chance to make money, the Yankees are always sure to understand it. The captain of the schooner determined that he would not have his vessel made a highway of, for nothing, or he established a turn pike gate, and demanded sixpence toll. He made money hand over hand, until one of his neighbors, perceiving what was going on, hauled his sloop round so as to make a second passage, and put his toll at three pence. The business however, was very good, notwithstanding the reduction.

The Lexington (Va.) Gazette of the 5th inst. gives the following account of an unprecedented and *destructive fire in the Virginia Mountains*—

The high winds that Thursday was the cause of fire breaking out in many of the neighboring mountains, in this and the adjoining counties. Many farms were engaged in burning brush, and the wind rising suddenly where there was combustible matter, carried the flames before it almost as swift as the winged lightning. A gentleman informs us that a space of four miles, in Allegany was traversed in less than 15 minutes. The farms in the vicinity of the mountains have suffered most severely ; in many cases scarce a rail is left on the premises, and on three or four plantations all the out buildings have been destroyed, together with their contents. We understand that one gentleman alone has near 1000 bushels of corn, besides hay, fodder, &c. Iron manufactories, and other establishments which require large quantities of wood are the heaviest sufferers. A furnace in Allegany lost 1200 cords of cut wood, a coal wagon, and a valuable horse. Another in this county, 800 or 800 ; and another 500 cords. The loss including the labor which will necessarily be called from the spring farm work to build fences, &c. cannot be less than $50,000, perhaps more.

Looking up.—Messrs. Whitewell & Seaver's sale of dry goods—wool-ens and prints— yesterday, was the largest that has been held in this city for two years, and brought good prices—the sale went off in a spirited manner, indicating a revival of the good old fashioned business feeling. Every article on the catalogue was sold, smack and smooth, and a large number of duplicates.—*Boston Post.*

FOREIGN.

By the steam packets, late intelligence from England has been received.

The British Parliament were earnestly engaged with the subject of *Slavery* in their West India colonies, at the last dates. Petitions had poured into both Houses for the abolition of the apprentice system, and in favor of entire emancipation, from all parts of the Kingdom. Lord Brougham presented one from Leeds with 17,000 signatures. On the 19th March he introduced a bill in the Lords for the abolition of apprenticeship on the 1st of August next, which on his motion was ordered to be read a first time and printed. On this occasion the marquis of Sligo said that he had been forced to change his opinions, by circumstances which had come to his knowledge, and that he wanted very little to make him an entire abolitionist. Lord B. said that he had never heard a declaration that gave him more pleasure.

On the 22d Lord Glenelg's bill for ameliorating the condition of the slaves, shortening their hours of labor and increasing their privileges, was reported to the Commons.

The subject continued to be discussed until the 30th in both Houses, when Lord Glenelg's bill passed the Commons, 269 to 205. Mr. O'Connel, and others, spoke six hours in support of it.

Lord Dalhousie, formerly governor general of Canada is dead.

The coronation of the young queen is to take place on the 28th of June next. A royal proclamation to that effect has been issued.

A dreadful inundation took place at Perth, on the Danube, on the 13th of March. A great many lives were lost, and the official statement makes the number of houses that have fallen 2291 !

From the American Temperance Union.

Reply to the Letter of E. C. Delavan, Esq. to the Queen of England, accompanying a Present to her Majesty of Mr. Sargent's Temperance Tales.

By a late packet the following has been received by Mr. Delavan, in reply to his letter published in our Ocean number. The value of the reciprocal communication will be perceived by such as consider that in Europe an individual moves a nation. If this youthful female, elevated in the providence of God to the throne of Britain, could by this or any other incident be induced to blot out the plague spot of drunkenness from her dominions, what prosperity would she impart to the millions sitting at her feet ; what a diadem of glory would she secure to herself in the eyes of all future generations !

E. C. Delavan, Esq., Ballston Centre, Ser. Co. State of New York.

St. James's Palace, January 8, 1838.

Sir :—I have had the honor to submit your letter to her majesty and have sincere pleasure in being able to inform you that the queen has very graciously been pleased to acquiesce in the request therein expressed, and to accept of the four small volumes of Temperance Tales which accompanied it. Her majesty at the same time was pleased to command me to convey to you the expression of her entire satisfaction at this mark of your attention.

The subject indeed would not fail to create great interest. The efforts which are now making, both in America and this country, for the suppression of the resetting sin of intemperance, cannot but meet with her majesty's approbation ; and I think it will be gratifying to you to know that those passages in your letter which relate to your residence in England, and the effects likely to be produced here by an abandonment of this pernicious vice, are fully appreciated ; and more particularly that passage which assures her majesty that "your fervent prayer is, that England the land of our fathers, may experience her full share of the benefit of this great reformation."

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. H. Glover, *Her Majesty's Librarian.*

More food for the marvellous.—It is stated in a foreign publication that in the library of Upsal, in Swed n, are deposited the mysterious iron coffers left by Gustavus III.—The period fixed by the royal will for the opening the coffers, falls this year, and it is expected that they will yield documents which will throw light upon the events of those times, hitherto involved in impenetrable darkness.

Charles Macquill lately attacked the editor of the Laurier & Enquirer, published at Hagarstown, Maryland, and gauged out his right eye.

The Woodbury Constitution thus notices a vegetable curiosity :

A number of cabages that were buried last fall, on being uncovered this spring were found to be thickly sprinkled over with seed resembling cabbage seed perfectly formed, and on being broken or crushed seemed to have all the appearance of seed produced in the ordinary way. It was not all lying on the surface but a part enclosed within the folds of the leaves. The cabbage is of the drum head species.

Business like.—The vote of the Executive Committee for stereotyping Thome and Kimball's report on "Emancipation in the West Indies," and James Williams, "Narrative," for *universal circulation*, was passed on Thursday evening, the 5th of April : but from the time occupied by necessary preparatory arrangements, the copy was not placed in the hands of the stereotype founders until the Tuesday following, April 10. We now (April 25) have to report that the whole is stereotyped, the "Emancipation" in 123 pages 8vo, solid brevier type, double columns, and the "Narrative" in 8 pages 8vo ; and the first edition, of TEN THOUSAND COPIES of each work nearly is printed off, and ready for delivery.

☞ Send in your orders. The press goes night and day, 132 hours in a week.—*Emancipator.*

The Marlboro' House, a spacious Hotel in Boston, has been conducted upon the strictest principles of *Total Abstinence*, since June last, under Mr. Rogers : and it is said with great success.—There are 100 chambers nearly all of which have been constantly occupied. Smoking as well as drinking confined and fermented liquors is rigidly interdicted, and the religious services customary in private families, are held in the great hall morning and evening. A large and tasteful building called the Marlboro' Chapel (for service on the Sabbath) has been put up, adjoining the Hotel, which will seat two thousand persons. In the cellar beneath the building, it is contemplated to establish a suite of elegant bathing rooms, to be connected with the Hotel.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Doctor Runyon, New Market, $1,00 ; Ephraim Acker, ,75 ; Oliver Boone], ,50 ; Peter Boice, ,38 ; Laing Webster ,50.

☞ About $300 is due us in this place, and we are very much in want of the money. A word to the wise, &c. We shall soon be obliged to adopt the merchants' plan, and trust no body.

MARRIED.

At Springfield, Thomas M. Periam, of Newark, to Catharine D. Miller, of Springfield.

At Livingston, on the 17th ult. Aaron S. Day, of the firm of Smith & Day, of Newark, to Abby Baldwin, of Livingston.

In Morristown, 24th ult. Rev. Geo. Wood, missionary, to Martha Maria Johnson.

On the 18th ult. at New Durham, Peter Sours of Michigan, to Mary M. daughter of Stelle Manning, of the former place.

DIED.

In New Brunswick, suddenly, 17 ult. Guisebert Van Sickle, aged 56 years.

In Woodbridge, Henry Freeman, a worthy of the Revolution, aged 77 years.

From the N. Y. Evangelist

At Rochester, on the 24th ult. Edward Frederinghuysen, aged 15 months, youngest son of George and Electa Byington.

Sleep on, sweet infant ! pain no more shall rack
Thy little frame, and thou will wake no more ;
To taste the cup of bitterness. The seal
Of death is on thee, and that lovely brow
Is marbled for the tomb. Ah ! sculptor's hand
Hath never fashioned aught so beautiful,
So soft, so truly fair. Why is it thus !
Why didst thou come, and sport about awhile,
Then droop and wither ? Why twine round those hearts
As tendril to the vine, then tear away,
And leave them sad and desolate ? A voice—
A "still small voice"—is whispering. It is God !
Go, then, loved one, into thy prison-house ;
And may we soon go to dust ; we ask no more ;
Since He who traces cause and its effect,
With infinite discernment, and who loves
The highest good of all intelligence,
Hath ordered even this much dear we will bow,
And wait until eternity unfold
The wisdom of his plan. A. C. F.

A CARD.—To Ladies.

Mrs. Vermule begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its varieties at the house lately occupied by Mr. Ludlow as a tavern stand, where she hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. May rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

Mrs. V. begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

Boots and Shoes.

We the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice ; and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere for cash. Cash only keeps the mare going. We solicit a share of custom.

THOMAS HILL.
WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

Arithmetical Table Books

Just Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again. May 1st, 1838.

Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice. The books are left for settlement in the hands of

JOHN T. GRANT.

Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

Notice

All Persons indebted to ISAAC TITSWORTH, in notes or book accounts are hereby notified that they are left in the hands of the Subscriber for collection, and unless they are settled without delay, cases will be made.

CORNELIUS BOICE.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

Somerset Orphans' Court.
Term of April 1838.

Upon the application of John and Thomas Simpson administrators of James Simpson late of said County deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased, shall bring in their debts demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, shall have no notice being given, be forever barred of his or her action against the said administrators.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said administrators give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said estate within one year from this time by setting up such notice in five of the most public public places in the County, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for a like space, in a newspaper, published in this state.

And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in the said period of one year after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said administrators.

P. VREDENBURG, Clerk.

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber yard, formerly occupied by Fish, Cook, & Co. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Trenton, two Saw mills, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber ; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice.

J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound brook, May 1st. 67 3m

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Books,—Porter's Travels,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo,
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo,
Porter's Travels, 8vo,
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Brambletye House, 2 vols. in one.
Beauties of Locke,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Life of Franklin.
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar.
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.
"Crook in the Lot," a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet. By the dozen or single.

ALSO

Wafers, at Wholesale,
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Tops of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

ALSO

SEAR'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PILLS.

500 gals. whale oil,

For Sale, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

2000 lbs. white lead

For Sale by
April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

White wash Lime,

Also a full assortment of brushes, such as, Paint by White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale
GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

Garden Seeds,

A Fresh supply, and general assortment, just received for 1838, raised by the united society of Shaking Quakers, of Massachusetts, for sale, on the corner of Front and Cherry-sts by
April 24th. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

The subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH. Customers & Shoes made to order at the shortest notice.

ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

Plainfield, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house a few doors south of the next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 26 6m

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet to any shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 24th. 1m

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in South Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. Cushing.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
January 31st. 64 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

COMPREHENSIVE ALMANAC
for the year 1838.

April, July,	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan. Oct.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
May,	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.
August,	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.
Feb. Mh. Nv.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.
June,	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.
Sep. Dec.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

NEW-YORK PRICES-CURRENT.
Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,		15	a	19
Coffee, Cuba,		11	a	11
" Java,		10	a	11
Molasses,		27	a	28
Oil, Linseed,		75	a	80
Whale,		28	a	32
Fish, brl.		16 00	a	17 00
Beef, prime city,		9 50	a	12 50
Hams, lb.		10	a	13
Smok'd Beef,		10	a	11
Butter,		20	a	25
Cheese, Am.		7	a	10
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.		3 75	a	4 00
Turks Island Salt,		35	a	37
Liverpool ground,		44	a	
Do. do. sack,		2 00	a	2 00
Sugar, N. O. prime,		6	a	8
" Havs. white,		10	a	11
" Lump,		14	a	15
" Loaf,		16	a	19
Tallow, Am.		10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,		80	a	1 00
Gunpowder,		80	a	1 00
Hyson,		80	a	1 00
Young Hyson,		38	a	90
Hyson Skin,		22	a	45
Souchong,		25	a	50
Bibles,		15	a	30

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	7 50	a		
Western,	8 00	a	8 00	
Philadelphia,	8 00	a	0 00	
Georgetown,	8 50	a		
Rye Flour,	4 75	a	5 00	
Indian Meal,	3 62	a		
Wheat, Baltic,	1 25	a	0 00	
Do. Genesee,		a		
Do. N. Carolina,		a		
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 03	a	1 07	
Corn, N. bushel,	80	a	85	
Do. South,	78	a	84	
Barley,	68	a		
Oats, North.	42	a		

Dentistry.

Dr. Dayton has returned to Plainfield, and is at Mr. Jacob Thorn's, where he will be happy to wait on any who may desire his services.

He has on hand a large quantity of the best Premium incorruptible Teeth,—which will be inserted in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms, and in a majority of cases without pain. He warrants the Teeth which he inserts not only to stand but to please ; and to those who are dissatisfied he will refund their money.—Those who have lost *all* their teeth either in one or both jaws may have them replaced in such a manner as to chew their food comfortably, and the operation is not painful in the least.

DECAYING TEETH restored to health, and effectually prevented from decaying more

Old Stumps of Decayed Teeth, which have become useless are also very injurious, and should be removed. Dr. Dayton will not promise to extract them without pain, pain, but he is provided with instruments which render the operation as little pain ful as possible.

The operation of cleaning, by removing the Tartar, which deduces and injures them, is a great benefit in cases where none is required, and it not only renders the teeth white and beautiful, but often prevents decay, and if properly performed it reflects no injury on the enamel or hard covering of the teeth.

Tooth Ache can be cured in many instances without the loss of the tooth, and heal frequently in five minutes

Examinations and advice gratis. Ladies waited on at their dwellings if they prefer it.

References :—Those for whom work has been done on previous occasions.

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New-York :

Mechanic,	Capt Wade,
LaFayette,	Hedden,
Rahway,	Shanahey.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and he will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Goods can remain in his store-house for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but all losses at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct their goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickyard, about six blocks down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

Elias Hagar, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

FROM NEWARK,

Would take this opportunity to inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has opened a store in the building adjoining Dr. Gray's dwelling where he intends carrying on the Clock and Watch Repairing business, and hopes, by strict attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage. He would also take this opportunity to say that he will warrant repairs to give general satisfaction, and as the old saying is, the proof of the pudding is eating it, he hopes you will taste before condemning it.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. for sale.

Plainfield April 17, 1838. 65 tf

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

The Subscribers are now receiving their extensive assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, which they offer to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are those, viz. Plaids, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Striped Cloths, from $1,25 to $2,00 per yard ; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 75 to 99 shillings a yard : an extensive variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Domestic Goods, very cheap ; Bombazines ; Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered to the public ; Merino and light fancy shawls, new and fine assortment ; Hosiery and Gloves ; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pence a yard and upwards, with all the other articles customary in the business. To those we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENNETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

200 lbs. Flax, for sale by
Jan. 31st, 1838. BERRY & DUNHAM. 64 tf

TWO FARMS, For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two farms. One contains 150 acres of Wood, Meadow and Plough Land, and Buildings, situated three miles from the village of Plainfield, in Somerset county.

The other contains about 50 acres of good Plough and meadow land, with buildings, and is well watered. It is pleasantly situated, one mile from Scotch Plains, in Essex county. A further description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Indisputable titles will be given and terms made accommodating. Enquire of

NOAH DRAKE, near Plainfield.

Warren, Feb. 20th. 57 tf

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap by B. M. RICE

Nov. 14.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries,*

low for CASH, or country produce,

Corner of Exchange and Front streets

Premises not taken. BERRY & DUNHAM

PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 52 t

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will—search you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

SCHOOL.

WILL be opened on the 9th inst. at the house of Samuel L. Pound, a school for girls by Susan Robinson and Margaret Laing, in which will be taught the usual branches of an English education. Terms from two to five dollars per quarter.

6th mo. 2nd. 1838.

Money makes the Mare go

THE Subscribers have received in addition to their Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries a variety of Articles of husbandry, such as Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, &c. &c.

Also, the subscribers are agents for this place, for Dr. Peters, of New York, in the sale of his celebrated Antibilious pills.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, April 24.

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 18. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock a supply of

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES. HARDWARE & CROCKERY,

All of which will be sold a little cheaper for cash than any before offered.

H. A. & U. CORT

Plainfield, April 2, 1838. 53 3t

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by

Oct. 24. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Come and Settle,

OR you will find your accounts in the hands of Constable Bates, Esq. where they will be placed, indiscriminately, after this week, for collection. If you cannot pay your accounts, come and settle, give your note, that the books may be closed. You can settle with me better than with any one else. I mean what I say.

ISAAC TITSWORTH

Plainfield, April 9th, 1838.

Plainfield English School.

☞ The Summer Term of this School will commence on *Monday, April 9th*, under the direction of

Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE,

in the Basement Rooms of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, March 29th. 52 3t

$1 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Thursday, the fifth day of April instant, an indented apprentice, named EDWARD FLYNN, aged 16 years. Had on when he went away, a brown broad cloth coat, a striped woolen shirt, pantaloons of Bangup Cord, and a brown cloth cap, all pretty well worn—pantaloons pretty well stained with logwood. Said boy was about five feet, 3 inches in height, quite spare built, pale face, and of Scottish descent. Any person returning said boy to the subscriber at Brooklyn, New Jersey, shall receive the above reward.

All persons are forbid harboring said boy under the penalty of the law. JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.

Brooklyn, April 10th.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. March 19.

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by

Feb. 26. BERRY & DUNHAM.

50 tf

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel, Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 6th, B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

DRUGS. MEDICINES. &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1 tf

ASHLEY HALL *Family School.*

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to secure eminent effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with kindness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and simple provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the southernmost bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large *Assortment, For Sale by*

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway

Small Fire Engine For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53 tf.

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of B. M. PRICE

Rahway, Nov. 14. 48*

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers at his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1 t

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of *FRESH GROCERIES,* For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 6. 16 6w

PROSPECTUS OF THE New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood of rare, beautiful and popular subjects, arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, &c. &c. containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and romances—and publish—critical notices—gently and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions as the arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the noted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessor in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from foreign journals will be made, to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been engaged to furnish designs to illustrate the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week will be published one piece of music. Terms, four dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVE Y S CIETY *At 143 Nassau street, New York.*

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, publish the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to the honor and welfare of the American citizen. Combining the views of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a powerful influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatism of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

Terms.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired till authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets A. D. on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sizes, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 51tf

Long Jawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway

May be Had AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have an int nd keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and binding, Silk swouts, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

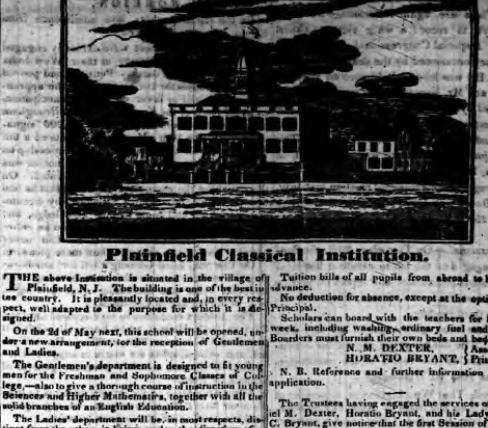
Feb. 13th. 56 tf

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on book account, or notes of hand may have a chance to settle them, between now and the 1st of May next, with the subscriber at the Brooklyn Mills, or with Ayres & Bullman, Plainfield.

J. B. DUNN.

Brooklyn, March 21.



Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
" Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00

Modern Languages an extra charge.

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of this School will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers, and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for the institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New-York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 1y

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Stiff Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and knit Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838. 1

NEW CHEAP STORE, *IN RAHWAY.*

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beaverteens, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 5th. Rahway.

Cloaks ! Cloaks !

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE.

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

Ducks and Geese.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few live Ducks and Geese, immediately. EZRA FAIRCHILD. Green Brook School, Plainfield, March 14.

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 10th.

STEAM POWER *Lathe.*

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837 13

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for several years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own reasearches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indigestion, and may not produce any other than a salutary effect in any—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and produce a free discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalize or to rid a circulation—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become sour or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *for power or durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be imposed by sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker Plainfield, N. J. 19tf

May 25.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS, IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, No. 210, Greenwich-Street, *Corner of Barclay-Street,* 6tf NEW-YORK.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods,*

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

f1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

54 tf

January 31st.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of March next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 17th. 52 tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1838. Num

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office entrance from the road: MILTON F. CLEAVELAND Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

TWO FARMS, For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two farms. One contains 150 acres of Wood, Meadow and Plough Land, and Buildings, situated three miles from the village of Plainfield, in Somerset county.

The other contains about 50 acres of good Plough and meadow land, with buildings, and is well watered. It is pleasantly situated, one mile from Scotch Plains, in Essex county. A farther description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Indisputable titles will be given and terms made accommodating. Enquire of

NOAH DICKS, near Plainfield.

Warren, Feb. 20th. 67 tf

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding for sale cheap by E. M. PRICE

Nov. 14.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Small Fire Engine For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 63tf.

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of E. M. PRICE

Rahway, Nov. 14. 42

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by E. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1y

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by E. M. PRICE, Rahway.

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dahl, Brown, Green, Adelaide and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $8.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light Fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pence a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

Garden Seeds,

A FRESH SUPPLY, and general assortment, just received for 1838, raised by the united society of Shaking Quakers, of Massachusetts, for sale, on the corner of Front and Cherry-sts by

April 24th. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, for which they offer cheap for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice.

ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash. Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 21, 1838. 66tf

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries,* low for CASH, or country produce.

Corner of Exchange and Front streets

Plainfield, January 17, 1838. BERRY & DUNHAM 59

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will——— so don't say you forgot. ☞ Don't forget it.

SCHOOL.

WILL be opened on the 9th inst. at the house of Samuel L. Pound, a school for girls by Susan Robinson and Margaret Laing, in which will be taught the usual branches of an English education. Terms from two to five dollars per quarter.

4th mo. 2nd. 1838.

Money makes the Mare go

THE Subscribers have received in addition to their Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries a variety of Articles of husbandry, such as Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes &c.

Also, the subscribers are agents for this place, for Dr Peters, of New York, for the sale of his celebrated Antibilious pills. AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, April 24.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale a above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

Cash Wanted.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on book account, or notes due may have a chance to settle them, between now and the 1st of May next, with the subscriber at the Brooklyn Mills, or with Ayres & Bullman, Plainfield.

Brooklyn, March 21. J. R. DUNN.

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large *Assortment, For Sale by*

E. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Oct. 24.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

A1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Mirror.

The Queen and the Peasant.

Courts and palaces have their tribulations. Power and splendour cannot so fill the throne, that Grief shall not find room to edge in her wasted form. But the affliction which solaces the maid of the street, or the chambers of the wealthy, is no more the same with that which visits the naked cottage of the peasant, or accosts the desolate wayfaring man, that the light which is sent through an opal screen is the same with that which the sun darts at noon day upon the quivering eye-ball of the fevered sick. Life and all its changes are to the one, ever vested in a reflecting atmosphere, which prevents their being seen in their native colors, or lent in their real form; to the other the world is a bare and a bald thing—a harsh and rocky promontory, that, shapeless in its dull severity, strike at morn, at midday and at eve, frowns on in wrinkled rudeness. The least evil of poverty is physical suffering; the wasting away of the manly spirit, the crushing of the mental independence the bending back of the generous affections, the weighing down of the energies, are the paralysing of hope, by the racking anguish of otherwise owed disappointment—these are the train of poverty, which make its presence so ghastly. Wisely did the Omniscient say, "He who has not been poor, has not known misery."

Beneath the frosted roof of Windsor's storied palace, in the halls as palaces of royal pomp, on a couch, where the purple of Turkey contended with Cumbria's wadie, reposed a soft and youthful queen. The infant offspring of tender love, the royal representative of a line of kings, the hope of nations, lay dead beside her. What calamity! The arm of an affectionate husband encircled her; the consoling sympathy of millions poured her; on on her head the choicest blessings of heaven were invoked, by all that was honorable and virtuous in the land; subject citizens were weeping with her. What consolation! Her mind rested in that of a fond and grieving father, and a devoted mother led on over her in tenderest imposition.—so that love of the living, who there to soften the grief for the dead. At her feet, in the whole nature of the crape, stood the primates of God's church, to lead her thoughts to heaven; and religion almost converted the scene into a gala. A frequent hour since had her eye, which joy might have mistaken for her own. Were she generous, the deep grief of others had checked their signs; were she selfish, the suffering of others had gratified her vo. Grief! Call you this grief! The lonely sign of the desolate heart—the sickening bitterness of memory—the appalling suggestions of the future—the horrid caucus in the thoughts, and the monotonous misery of existence—these belong to grief, but they belong to more. Death, here, was but a means of showing how profound and how large the riches of affection and piety. And this was greatness!

There resided, some years ago, in one of the central counties of Ireland, a young woman, who belonged to the better order of Irish peasantry, but who, together with her family and friends, was involved in narrow ignorance and rigid poverty. There had long subsisted an attachment between herself and the son of one of her neighbors whose profession, like her own, was that of a laborer in the fields. Their occupation brought them often together, and connection in regard to which want and difficulty were a natural temptation. After a few months he declared his intention of going to America, and very soon disappeared, leaving his wife in utter destitution. She lingered in her native country, supported by the bounty of friends, until the birth of her child—at which time she had not to seek for its unworthy father having borrowed enough money to pay for a voyage over the ocean. Her hope was, that the sight of his infant boy, joined to her own presence, might reclaim him from his ruinous courses. A tedious and suffering commencement of many weeks in the steerage of the ship, during which her own health and that of her child, naturally feeble in constitution, had sustained many injurious influences, she landed at New-York. In entering a great city for the first time, the prospect of a vast world of interests, with which the stranger has no connection, the sight of gayety and business which has no consciousness even of his existence, and the silent reproof which so much activity seems to give to his uselessness, might well urge an impression of loneliness amounting to pain, on the heart of the happiest and most self sustained; to her, the feeling was little less than despair. She looked around and saw but one face for her object, nor one compassionating eye; and a sense of desolation and a depression of energy and spirit, which scarcely any aggravating circumstance was wanting to complete. She had happened to be aware that her husband was in Baltimore, and as she had barely enough money to carry her [illegible] she was obliged to deny herself that food which her comfort and that of her infant demanded. She took her passage in the steamboat, and arriving there on the following day. As she sat on a hard pine bench as the boat went up the bay and looked round on the important or cheerful persons about her, or regarded the heartless bustle which was busy before her eyes, the pang of desolation entered deeply into her soul. Her child had been for some time exhibiting, by its restlessness and crying, those blind demonstrations of suffering, by which the helpless infant seeks relief. Her mother—but during the last afternoon, it had become more than commonly quiet, and only showed its discomfort by a faint and sickly moaning; she presently heard it breathing uneasily and irregularly—then beginning gradually heavier in her arms—then ceasing to move; it was dead!

When the boat had reached the wharf and the passengers had all gone off, she at last sat in a kind of dumb torpor, till the rude noise of the sailors coming to wash the deck, roused her to consciousness. She rose and walked mechanically to the shore. To find her husband in that great city, or to obtain a resting place for her lost, penniless as she was, hope itself could not expect. I saw her when she had reached the first corner of the street—and hesitated—to go, she knew not whither. She looked at me in silence. There was rigid smile, upon her lip, which took to be a token of present heart. I thought also, that I saw her slowly shake her head. God help thee, poor woman!" said I, as she passed beyond my sight: "thy man can do little for such misery as this!" And this was poverty!

Correspondence of the New York American.

Anecdote.—A brother in Paris, Feb. 6, 1837.

The severe cold intermitted for a few days last week, but has returned, though not with its original intensity. Four thousand laborers are daily employed in clearing the streets of the capital from ice and mud. We have not had, on an average more than 8 hours of light in the 24, since the beginning of December. London has not enjoyed 6. The climate of Paris is decidedly preferable through out the year, to that of Babylon the Great. You have more clear, finer weather, than either, cases of death by cold, or hunger within and without doors, in the streets and on the high roads, over the northern and middle parts of France, are numerous than even the many related in the newspapers with the most harrowing circumstances. The instances are not few, of persons possessing rather wealth or competency, found frozen to death in their chambers, who were too averse to purchase sufficient fuel for self preservation. It is not improbable that the same persons, who, able to go abroad, did not hesitate to spend on play tickets more than would have been necessary for a winter provision of domestic comfort. Strange force of general habit! The extreme frugality and self denial, the apparent artlessness of a great number of the rich in Paris, in household and personal details, would surprise you; but still they cannot be said to hoard their incomes; they practice closeness most minutely at home, in order to buy more gratifications abroad in theatres, concerts, balls, the fashionable rides, &c. There are so many temptations in Paris to small expenses—amusements and knick knackeure so multifarious and diversified—that the habit of self restraint or deliberation about the least disbursement must be acquired by all except the very opulent. Americans learn here what they seldom have occasion to learn in their own country the value of pennies. London is the most expensive place in the world by prices and gross charges. In Paris you are tempted to your ruin—you are drained by sous and francs, when you loiter abroad.

Miss Davenport, a little girl of eleven years, is making an excitement in the theatrical circles of London, by her personations of Richard III., and other of Shakespeare's characters. She is expected in this country.

The Hartford papers mention that the table of the United States Hotel, in that City was supplied last week with excellent new potatoes, the growth of the season, radishes, lettuce, &c.

The territory of Wisconsin has been divided by law of Congress, and all that part lying west of the Mississippi, after the third day of July next, is constituted into a separate territorial government by the name of Iowa.

On the night, 16th inst. the tavern house at Cold Spring Cape May County, (N. J.) kept by William C. Gregory, was entirely consumed.—The fire originated from ashes which had been deposited in the back part of the house a day or two previous.

Without virtue, good sense, and sweetness of disposition, the fine art of features will avail but little.—Skin deep beauty these with the graces are united, it must afford an agreeable and pleasing contemplation, and a beloved companion.

An edition of the Book of Common Prayer has been published in New York with the rubrics printed in red letters and of verse. This materially facilitates the use of the book in church, besides rendering the page more beautiful. This venerable work—one of the noblest legacies of the English Fathers to the christian world—deserves a place in every library; and the present edition would grace the parlor centre table.

Cucumbers appeared in the New York market week before last, at 50 cents.

Moral and

A Philadelphia paper g cent interview with Mad. C ington, during which he is the following language—

"I have been born a fir lation of God, and have ha ment of christ; and during the prayer of faith prevail w as true I have for a called to discharge high obligations have been four times at the gate than twenty years of my l I was then call d to the P years that I filled the c only unhappy years of my age I feeled peculiarly m the liberties of my country have assumed vast responsibil ged cares I have desired God and fortune. I shall if our country are remain ger, and stranger as I must be man equal to any danger and obey all, they or not, pricy.

Opinion of Lord Byron

firm believers of the gospel age or all others, for the True, they will have their re if there be no here after, the fidel in his chosen sleep, legate of an exalted hope th acquest disappointment."

Correspondence of the New York American.

Anecdote.—A brother in passing to one of his stopped and preached for in his discourse, he asserted verity on the dispensation since, especially among p Upon vaulting that neighbor said that he had hurt some ings, and in his second d this effect: "I understand when I was last here I was hurt some of your feelings drunkenness. Since making my donations, I feel that an apology, which in this here, I must solemnly d know the I there was a s *to this church!*" The be ect. The grumblers were next church meeting was *Biblical Recorder.*

Belief in a future state ture state is not a mere s arves as a subject for re or to be a limited merely th happened or theologe of the highest practical in to be interwoven with the thoughts and actions. Ye even of those who bear the who are incessantly engage pation regarding the nature never felt the influence of confidence in a future state action of things not seen to the mind, as if actually the invisible world! If we doctrines of immortality, i our thoughts, affections of

A Fair Offer.—Make set mate of all you owe, a to you. Reduce the amou you collect pay over to th cannot collect, renew your get the best security you diligently and be most re moments; be very saving card all pride; be faithf God by regular tithing o night; attend church r and do unto all men as ye If you are too newly to p poor, do what ever you can cheerfully; but if you worthy poor and under s diligently and sincerely you are not happy contin in your circumstances, pay your debts.

The following beautiful Conworth," in the last book er:

The land of William Penn purchased by the blood of ing of peace o me over and clothed by mind the ancient sented as treading with t magnificence.

How firm must have been man! What a rel gion ffies a man to go with the midst of a savage tribe fidency of his party of the of his own morals, to pr such heroism beyond the The one is moral, the o is there in all history a s ve power to the christian His weapons were mee about doing good; by tience, and would I say the faith. The principles of the

From the Trenton State Gazette.

Hints to Young People.—No. 2.

Young persons will do well to consider how much a good character is worth. They have a natural desire for the advantages of it. Let them not forget that, unless they have the character itself, they cannot enjoy its benefits.

A man's character is the state of his mind. If you exercise your mind with right thoughts and feelings, habitually, and as it were, by nature you have a good character, and the man of good character is the happy man. You may be rich, hndred, powerful, but without a good character you cannot be happy.—Such a character is, therefore, above all price. It cannot be estimated by any other sources of enjoyment. No other good which men desire as means of happiness, can be compared with it. For all other things are good only so far as they contribute to promote virtue, or good character, as sources of enjoyment.—They are the only means; the good character is the end; and the end is, of course, better than the means. The garment is better than the needle it was made with. The house is better than the saws and planes used in building it. *So is the good character better than all other things* a man can have for his improvement and happiness.

How much medicine would it take to be equal in value to good health? Can medicine be compared to health? You would not think the remark a very sensible one, if I should tell you that good health was worth all the calomel and apecuac in the world. Yet it would be very much like saying a good character is worth all the wealth in the world. There is nothing therefore by which we can estimate the value of a good character.

If you have a good character you will commonly have a good reputation. "A good name is better than precious ointment." It gratifies any man to know that he is well spoken of by good people; and the man of a pure character will enjoy the good opinion of all who know him and love virtue. Establish such a character as will secure you a good name among good people and your interests will be safe. Some young persons take pleasure in the society and approbation of the vicious. They think a bold and dash ng recklessness is honorable; and they care not what *good* people say or think of them, if they can be esteemed and talked of as a good fellow among the drinking smoking, swearing, swaggering herd whose friendship and praises they seem to covet. But the friendship and praise of such people are a mark of disgrace; and, however it may appear for a time to its credit and satisfaction, it always turns out in the end to his shame and ruin.

Do not count it a matter of small consequence respected friends, what associations you form in your youth. See well to your habits of thought. Regulate them with care. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." If you suffer yourself to become familiar with foolish and false thoughts and practices, your character will be in danger. Such things are death to a good character, as surely as the frost is death to fill and tender blossom of the peach.

I doubt not, if the whole youthful history of the memorable Franklin were spread out before you, and all his thoughts related, you would find them remarkably conversant with pure and elevating subjects. He did not suffer his thoughts to be led captive by every vain thing that chanced to pass under his observation. He was bent on fixing good principles as the guide of his life, and improving his mind, and storing it with knowledge; and his success in manhood and through life, he attributed to his industry and circumspection in his youth.

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES CRAYON.

From the Mobile Examiner.

The world is beginning to place a right estimate upon the character of Bulwer's writings. Admiration of their enticing brilliancy has hitherto withheld expressions of the abhorrence, which they must certainly prompt in all well regulated minds. This apparent toleration has evidently induced them to surpass even in his former efforts in prodigacy. His last works are infinitely more objectionable than those of an earlier date; and from almost every quarter, condemnation the most impressive is passed up n them. The following forcible paragraph in relation to Ernest Maltravers, is extracted from a late number of the American Quarterly Magazine:

"However severe, our opinions of Mr. Bulwer's books have been uniformly consistent. We believe him to be a false philosopher; a sophistical author; a poet whom neither gods nor columns allow; and what is more, much more than all, a bad man. All his books prove it. He advocates infidelity under the mask of liberalism, and alleges that prostitution is justifiable when the victim chances to be the child of a profligate father. His 'Philosophy of Life,' is the elaborate compend of a fiend. Nothing but an unprincipled ambition, the anxious craving, insatiable desire of notoriety, could induce him to compose such a work as this. When Satan cites Scripture and Bulwer talks of morality, let the good retire. We are sickened by his sensuality, and disgusted by his infamous sing. In the perusal of his books, one would believe that half of his life had been passed among the reprobates of St. Giles, and the nightwalkers of the Minories; for such licentious opinions as he develops, could be acquired in no other places or abandonment."

Extracts from 'The American Democrat,' or hints on the Social and Civil Relations of the U. S. of America. By J. Fenimore Cooper.

Argument against the right of Instruction.—Unwise when, viz: we take into consideration the received signification of terms as they were understood when the Constitution was framed, the legal effect of legislative acts, which are binding, though the orders contain no instruction to the contrary; the omission in the constitution to put out any legal means of instructing, and the practical difficulties in obtaining it, all unite to establish above the reproach of being ex parte and insufficient; the permanent object and design of the constitution; the doubt and indecision instructions would induce into a government, that was expressly framed to obviate these weaknesses; the dangers that constantly arise from the activity of the designing, and the supineness of the well meaning; the want of unity and fixed principles, it might give to a legislature that controls peace and war, and the foreign relations as well as the exposure to influence directly exercised over irresponsible men; and the general character of deliberation and examination which is secured to congress, which may be called on to act on information known only to itself; we are led to conclude that the doctrine of instruction is *unconstitutional, whether as applied to the Senate*, or to the House of representatives, and that so far from being a doctrine, that is adapted to secure the domination of real majorities, it is either an invention of intriguing politicians to defeat their ever wishes, in opposition to those of the nation. Exceptions may occur, but governing principles are to be settled on general rules, and by general efforts.

We have seen it mentioned, as a remarkable circumstance, that Mrs. Tighe, the gifted author of "Psyche," Mrs. Hemans, and Mrs. Norton have all been unhappy in their matrimonial connections.

Ripe strawberries are in the market of Alabama.

Another child has been killed in New York by being overlaid by its mother in bed.

The Lockport Balance records the feat of a dog who a couple of weeks since went over the falls of Niagara, and came out of the boiling abyss below, on to the land, unhurt.

Lord Ward, a young English nobleman, who has just come of age, is said to be one of the richest commoners in England, coming in to the amount of more than two hu dred thousand pounds sterling per annum, or about two dollars a minute, or over $100 an hour night and day.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the New York city banks, one announcing their resolution to resume fully on the 9th of May, and the other their intention not to receive the notes of Banks out of the city after the 16th of May. The Journal of Commerce says from this day they cease entirely to pay out the notes of country banks, paying city notes in all cases:

At a meeting of the officers of the city banks on the 21st of April, it was unanimously

Resolved, that the 9th day of May next be the day fixed for the resumption of specie payments by the banks of the city of New York.

Resolved that after the 16th day of May next, no notes or bills of the banks of this state will be received by the city banks, except such as shall be redeemed daily in the city.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says the Merchants, Columbian, and North banks of that city, and perhaps more, have already resumed specie payments in full; and adds, we have little doubt that their example will be soon followed by the other banks in that city and state.

The Peoria (Ill.) Register mentions the arrival of a company of 12 mechanics from Massachusetts, as the commencement of an increased immigration from the East this season.

The Pittsburg papers state that some of the Iron Manufacturers of that busy city have determined to build an iron steamboat. The Advocate observes "It is proper that Pittsburg, celebrated for her iron manufactories, should have the honor of building the first iron steam boat constructed in this country."

Silk Culture in Warren Co.—The Belvidere Apollo, of Tuesday, has the following notice of a characteristic yankee enterprise—

A few years since, eight enterprising young men in the state of Connecticut, resolved to devote themselves to the culture of silk, and their first effort was very properly directed to the cultivation of the Morus Multicaulis—probably the most valuable tree in existence for that purpose—and having by last autumn accumulated a large number of trees, they sent a committee into the far West to select four locations—intending to go forth two by two for their occupancy. Belvidere was one of the first places determined upon, and within a few days Messrs. Grant & Chamberlain have arrived among us with their families, trees and all necessary apparatus for the prosecution of this profitable and delightful business; and have rented a field on the farm belonging to Dr. Green for ten dollars per screw year. What other business, except making town lots, would yield such a rent! The land holders of the county would do well to look into this business, when they would find that their wives and children will earn as much money from an acre in Mulberry trees as they can on 80 or 100 acres of labor they usually bestow upon it without counting the increased value of the land of the county after the Silk culture is once successfully introduced.—These gentlemen with others engaged in the business here, will feed several thousand worms the ensuing summer, and probably make several hundred pounds of Silk.

The other locations are Harrisburg and Lancaster in Pa., and Princeton in this state.

Result of Folly.—On Sunday last, several young men were assembled at a public house at Saugerties, when a wager was made by one of them, to steal J. Defaw, who was employed at the Ulster Iron works, that he could drink the entire contents of one of the decanters, which was a pint and a half of brandy. He swallowed the liquor, and several glasses more after it, but he very soon fell senseless to the ground. An attempt was made to draw blood from his arm, which was unsuccessful, and he was given up for dead, and buried on the following day. Before his burial, it appears, blood oozed from the incision in the arm and the fact becoming noised about the village, there was on Saturday a considerable commotion there, owing to the belief of many that the unfortunate victim of folly had been buried alive, and that he had merely swooned instead of dying from the effect of the terrible draught he had so foolishly swallowed.

'My dear sir,' said an election acquaintance, to a sturdy wag, 'I'm very glad to see you.'
"You needn't be—I've voted.'

This afternoon about six o'clock, the new and elegant steamboat Moselle, Captain Perrin, left the wharf of Cincinnati (full of passengers) for Louisville and St. Louis, and with a view of taking a family on board at Fulton, about a mile and a half above the quay, proceeded up the river and making fast to a timber raft for that purpose. Here the family were taken on board, and during the whole time of the detention the Captain was nodding to and all his steam he could create, with an intention of showing off to the best advantage the great speed of the boat as she passed down the whole length of the city. The Moselle was a new *brag* boat, and had recently made several exceedingly quick trips to and from that place.

Soon as the family were taken on board from the raft, the boat moved off; and at the very moment her wheels made the first revolution, her boilers burst with a most awful an astounding noise equal to the most violent clap of thunder. The explosion was destructive and heart rending in the extreme, as we are assured by a gentleman who was sitting on his horse on the shore, waiting to see the boat start. Heads, limbs, bodies and blood were seen flying through the air in every direction, attended by the most horrible shrieks from the wounded and the dying. The boat, at the moment of the accident, was about thirty feet from the shore, and was rendered a perfect wreck. She seemed to be torn all to flinders as far back as the gentleman's cabin, and her hurricane deck (the whole length) was entirely swept away. The boat immediately began to sink rapidly, and float with a strong current down the river, at the same time getting farther from the shore.

The Captain was thrown by the explosion entirely into the street, and was picked up dead and dreadfully mangled. Another man was thrown entirely through the roof of one of the neighboring houses, and limbs and fragments of bodies scattered about the river and shore in heart rending profusion. Soon as the boat was discovered to be rapidly sinking, the passengers who remained on urt to the gentleman's and ladies' cabins, became panic struck, and with a fatality unaccountable jumped into the river. Being above the ordinary business part of the city there were no boats at hand except a few large and unmanageable wood flats, which were carried to the relief of the sufferers as soon as possible, by the few persons on the shore. Many were drowned, however, before they could be rescued from a watery grave, and many sunk who were not seen afterwards.

Later.—The loss was unusually crowded, and Mr. Broadwell thinks the whole number on board at the time of the accident, cannot be but little, if any short of THREE HUNDRED. From the information we can gather it does not appear that more than 30 or 40 of this number are known to have been rescued. It is probable that the whole number drowned or destroyed is somewhat in the neighborhood of TWO HUNDRED OR TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY OR FORTY PERSONS! It is impossible that any accurate detail of the dead and missing can ever be made or the precise number ascertained. A very large portion of them were deck passengers, and as usual little or no records the passengers or nothing but their names.

The Cincinnati Post states that the Moselle was crowded with passengers from start to stern principally Germans, bound for St. Louis. Nearly all on board (with the exception of those in the ladies cabin,) were killed or wounded; 17 of the former have been found; numbers of the latter have been conveyed to the different houses along the shore and some of them are now writhing in the throes of death—Captain Perrin was thrown up into front street, (upwards of eighty yards from the boat,) and instantly expired. The pilot was thrown about one hundred feet, perpendicular feet into the air, came down to the water, and sunk beneath the surface, never to rise with life.

Further particulars.—The bodies of many of the unfortunate passengers, are dreadfully mangled; one of them cut in two; another divided into three or four parts, and presenting similar various manners, too shocking to relate. A stack of wood was driven through the head of one man; and a Mr. Watts, a merchant of Springfield Mass. was driven head foremost through the roof of a house, on the Ohio shore, at least 100 yards with about half of his body inside, and the remainder out.—He was so completely wedged in, that he expected to be cut out. One venerable looking gentleman of the locks, was swept by the current with his wife and five children, while another old man was weeping for the loss of nine members of his family.

All the bodies four in number, exploded. Bodies, and fragments of bodies, were thrown both to the Kentucky and the Ohio shore. By far the greater portion of the missing found a watery grave. An eye witness states that he saw from sixty to seventy persons in the water at a time during the entire surface of the Ohio with human heads, of whom not a dozen or two could be reached *live shore*. At sunset last evening, between 25 and 30 dead bodies had been taken from the wreck, and picked up on the shore.

About 96 only, out of the 280 are known to have been saved. The Cincinnati Whig of the 27th says:

We understand that the body of Mr. T. C. Powel of Louisville, Ky., was taken from the wreck of the Moselle the morning about 11 o'clock. He had in his pocket about $300 he has left a wife and child. The head of a man was also taken from the boat this morning, which has not been recognized.

Independence.—The most independent class of beings in the wide world, are the New England factory girls. A late paper has the following dialogue of a Lowell girl, with her overseer.

Well, *Mr.* ——, I am informed that you wish to cut down my wages.

Yes.

Do you suppose I would go to work again in that room, at lower prices than I have received before?

It is no more than fair under the circumstances

Well, all I have to say is, that before I'll do it I will see you in Tophet, pumping thunder at 3 cents a clap.

She was finally invited to resume work at the old prices.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Friday, April 27th.

In Senate, the bill for the establishment of a board of Commissioners for the settlement of claims, was finally passed and sent to the house for concurrence.

A bill to provide for the security and protection of the Indians at the west came up.

Mr. Norvell said he hoped never to see the day when an Indian or negro could be admitted upon the floor of Congress, and he should therefore move to strike that provision from the bill which proposed a delegate. He should move to have an agent instead of a delegate. His amendment was rejected, 24 to 16.

Messrs. White, Linn, Lumpkin, Crittendon, Hawes and King, spoke in favor of the bill, and Niles, of Connecticut, was rather opposed to it.

Adjourned without taking the question.

The house resumed the consideration of the du l report, the question at 11 being on the motion to print the report and to postpone it till Monday week.

The reading of the testimony was concluded at 1 o'clock. *Mr. Wise then called for the reading* of the journal of the committee, which was read.

Mr. Toucey addressed the house in favor of the course of the committee.

Saturday, April 28.

The Senate did not sit.

The duel case occupied the house nearly all day, but did not come to any decision.

Edward Robinson, of Maine appeared and took his seat.

Monday, April 30.

In the senate, Mr. Clay presented a memorial against the Cherokee treaty, and praying for the establishment of an International Congress for the settlement of d fferences. He spoke at length in favor of the latter proposition. The memorial was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clay *offered the following resolution* which was ordered to a second reading.

"*Resolved*, That no discrimination shall be made as to the currency or medium of payment in the several branches of the Public Revenue in debts or dues to the Government, and that until otherwise ordered by Congress, the notes of sound banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, under suitable restrictions, to be further with prescribed and promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be received in payment of the Revenue and Debts and dues to the Government, and shall be subsequently disbursed, in the course of public expenditure, to all public creditors who are willing to receive them."

The bill providing for the protection of the Indians at the west, was taken up. Mr. King's amendment giving them an "Indian Territory," in fee simple, north west of the Missouri was negatived, 33 to 11. The bill was ordered to a third reading, 30 to 6.

In the house, J. P. Kennedy appeared and took his seat. The Duel report consumed the day. Mr. Adams was severe in his remarks, and was called to order for an insinuation about the bloody deeds of a party idol. Well, said Mr. Adams, I will suppress what I had intended to say in reply to the chairman of the committee; but I can inform him that what I have said is mere fol, compared with what I intended to say.

Mr. Wise and Mr. Graves followed. Mr. Pickens moved to lay the subject upon the table—lost, yeas 98, nays 107.

The question was then taken on the motion to postpone the consideration of the report till Monday next, and decided in the negative, yeas 85, nays 109.

Tuesday, May 1st.

The Senate adjourned as soon as the journal was read, to see the great horse race between Decatur and Fanny Wyatt for $1,000! Decatur won both heats easily, running each heat in 7 minutes and 5 seconds.

The duel report again occupied the house all day. The question was on motion of Mr. Adams to recommit it with instructions to report the facts only. Mr. Cambreling presented a Treasury report, stating that its whole available means are $500,000; and he therefore urges the authorizing of more treasury notes.

The debate having been continued some time, Mr. Boon suggested that there was no quorum, when being ascertained to be present, Mr. Adams moved a call of the house. He observed that as the *religious services*, (horse racing) of the day were nearly over, the house might expect those who had been attending upon them soon to return to the public business.

A quorum *being present, Mr. Toucey*, by unanimous consent, reported the Senate bill for the suppression of dueling within the District, and it was referred to the committee of the whole and ordered printed.

The house adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Wednesday, May 2d.

The Senate passed the bill for the protection and security of the western Indians, by a vote of 39 to 6.

Mr. Clay's currency resolution was brought up, and on motion of Mr. Wright it was referred to the committee on Finance, after having been debated nearly all day, by a vote of 28 to 19.

The house was very thin, but the debate was very exciting, still being on the motion of Mr. Adams to recommit the duel report with instructions. Ten members were present. Mr. Wise objected against a vote by so thin a house, and about 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

Editorial Change.—Mr. Epes Sargent, Jr. who has for some years been an associate editor, of the Boston Atlas, has removed to N. w York, and is in future to be associated with Mr. Morris as editor of the New, York *Mirror. The Boston* Courier remarks—

Mr. Sargent is a polished writer, a good scholar, and deserves, what we ask for him in his new home, a cordial reception, and a continual support. As an editor, he has always behaved towards his contemporaries like a gentleman, and we, in this city part with him with regret.

The first steam boat that ever crossed the Atlantic, was an American boat—the Savannah, Capt. Rogers, many years ago. She visited England, France and Russia.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday Evening, May 4, 1839.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

ANOTHER WHIG VICTORY!

Aye, Yet Another!!

We see all the whig papers rejoicing and boasting so much for their many recent victories, that we can't help joining in with them in some small degree, though if the truth must be told, we care but precious little which party succeeds.

Virginia has also gone for the whigs, as has been anticipated for some weeks past, from the fact that almost all elections now a-days seem to go one way—you know which way that is, reader, without our saying. The latest intelligence we have received up to this present writing is, that in the 64 counties heard from, 57 whigs, 21 democrats, and 6 conservatives are elected.—These counties last year elected 35 whigs, and 49 administration men,—Whig gain thus far, 44.

It is probable that the whigs will have a majority in the house, and on joint ballot, and the V. Buren men will have a majority in the *Senate*. The whigs will therefore be able to choose a Senator for the next session of Congress, as successor to Mr. Rives, whose term expires in March next.

The Virginia Legislature last year stood as follows:

	Whig.	Van Buren.
Senate	12	20
House	47	87
	59	107
		59

Van Buren majority on joint ballot, 48

The Richmond Enquirer of May 1st, says:—"It is idle to despond, but we are beaten in Virginia. We have lost the House of Delegates. We still retain the Senate."

Dreadful Fire in Charleston, S. C.

With much regret, we have to record that the city of Charleston was visited with a most awful and destructive conflagration, on the night of the 25th of April. The fire broke out about eight o'clock in the evening, and was not at all checked till some time the next day. It is estimated that from two to three millions of property was destroyed, and not far from 1000 houses. The number of lives lost is estimated as high as forty or fifty. The Charleston Insurance offices are said to have made bankrupt, and cannot pay over one half, and the New York Insurance Offices, it is said will lose $50 or $60,000 by the fire. 12 or 1500 families are thus in a night deprived of a home.

Among the buildings destroyed, are a number of churches, the new theatre, the splendid new hotel, nearly the whole market, and nearly all the large stores on King street, and the large storehouse on the corner of Society street.

A most terrible calamity, in which the whole country will participate.

Mr. Slaughter, the whig candidate for Congress, from Virginia, in the place of Mr. Patton, a conservative, has been elected by a majority of about 50. Mr. Patton resigned on account of having received a state office.

By intelligence received since the above was in type, we learn that Mr. Slaughter's majority was 14.

The Van Buren party in the House of Representatives have lost four of their number by death, since the commencement of the present session, viz: Carter, Culley, McKim, and Ripley. In the places of two of them, whigs have been elected, who have already taken their seats in the house; from the other two we have not heard.

We regret to learn that the Bowery Theatre is to be rebuilt. We have had strong hopes of late that its ashes would have remained undisturbed, at least, for the present. The insurance money, $30,000, was paid last week, and with it another theatre is to be built on the site of the old one. The Newark Daily thus concludes a notice of the *brilliant novelties* intended to be performed when finished:

"But the new managers have engaged a composer who pledges himself to surpass all former undertakings, and not only set a toothache to music, in such a manner, that every auditor shall instantly recognise it as actually as if it were in his own jaw, but distinctly to impress upon the ear the hypothenuse of a triangle, and excite a very lively impression, by sound alone, of the peculiar smell of the shape of the drum. Further particulars will be given in the bills.

The Albany city charter election terminated on Tuesday last. As far as we can learn, the whigs elected every officer, except one Constable. At all events they elected a large majority of them. We intended to get a line,

"Another Whig Victory,"

stereotyped, it will save us a vast deal of trouble in putting it in type, two or three times every week.

Mexico.—We are much pleased to learn that our difficulties with this neighboring republic are in a fair way of a speedy and amicable adjustment. Both parties have agreed to refer the dispute to some third neutral power. It appears after all, that the famous insult to our flag by the Mexican armed vessel, was more the fault of our vessel than the other.

We exceedingly regret, however, that the relations between that country and France are very likely to terminate in war, for which Mexico is but ill prepared.

Congressional.—On Thursday, 3d inst. both houses adjourned at an early hour, according to custom, over to Monday, for the purpose of ventilating the Hall, &c. The race-ground being the principal attraction, nothing of importance was done in either house.

Mr. Cambreling hoped the house would come together on Monday, prepared to take up the public business; but Mr. Wise said he would not let the duel report pass, another week must therefore be taken up on that.

The Boston banks pay all their notes of five dollars and under, in specie on demand; and the remainder of the Massachusetts' banks pay all their notes under $5, in like manner.

The Philadelphia banks pay all demands against them, under one dollar, in specie.

The Michigan Legislature has required the State banks to resume on the 16th of the next month.

At the last session of the Massachusetts legislature, the charters of the following banks were repealed, with an aggregate capital of $4,000,000: Commercial, Kilby, Oriental, Fulton, Commonwealth, Franklin, Lafayette, Middlesex, Roxbury, and bank of Norfolk. The charters of several of them were renewed at their own request.

The legislature authorised the issue of State bonds to the amount of $2,380,000, for Rail-roads, mostly for the Western rail-road connecting Boston and Albany.

The steam ship Sirius left New York on Tuesday last. She had about 30 cabin passengers, and 21 in the steerage. She carried about seventeen thousand letters, for which she charges one shilling each, making over $2000 for postage alone. It is estimated that 30,000 persons were at the wharves to see her put off.

The Great Western was advertised to leave yesterday, Monday, and probably she did.

The friends of Temperance in Essex county held a meeting in Newark on the 30th ult. at which resolutions were passed to organize a County Society on the principle of Total Abstinence. Newark, Orange, Bloomfield, Elizabethtown, Westfield, and New Providence were represented. Mr. Frelinghuysen and several others addressed the meeting. Adjourned to meet in Elizabethtown on the 28th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. when the new constitution will be reported.—We are very happy to see New Jersey going forward in the safe plan of Total Abstinence.

Accounts are given in our present number, of two dreadful steamboat accidents, from explosion, and of two very destructive fires, one at Charleston, and one at Vicksburg. Several other steamboat accidents have occurred, and several fires, but none of so great importance as those mentioned.

We learn by gentlemen passengers in yesterday's boat, from Boston, that a meeting of the officers of the banks of that city, held on Friday evening, it was resolved to redeem all their notes of the denomination of five dollars and under, and that the resolution was carried into effect on Saturday, the banks on that day paying specie for all their paper presented.—Virtually, the resumption is considered entire, as it is understood that the banks will furnish any amount of specie for ordinary business purposes, and no demand for any other can be anticipated, at present.—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

Counterfeiters Arrested.—The Monmouth papers receive this morning notice the arrest of 2 men—Jonathan Grant and Isaac Perkins—for passing the $3 counterfeit bills on the Bank of Utica noticed by us on Friday. They stopped at one of the Freehold taverns, on Sunday, long enough to smoke and drink to the amount of two shillings, and receive the change of a $3 bill. The fraud being soon discovered, they were soon pursued and arrested at Bucks tavern, where they had just performed the same trick. They had a number of the same denomination.

The Enquirer says Grant was formerly a resident of that county, and now has a family residing near Rahway and Perkins has a family living in Elizabethtown.

Counterfeit $2 tickets, of the city of Trenton, have been detected in that place.

The last Globe gives official information from Florida, that Alligator, one of the most active Creeks, surrendered at Fort Bassinger on the 4th ult., with 85 of his people. He was about to make an effort to induce the other Indians to yield it is further stated that 44 Indians had been taken by Lt. R. Anderson, 3d Artillery, at Fort Lauderdale—and that 100 had voluntarily gone in to Fort Vanswearingen.

Particulars of the Explosion of the Oronoko Steamboat, Princeton, (Miss.)—This boat was commanded by Capt. John Crawford, and left New Orleans April 16th. On the 21st, at 5 A. M., after making only two revolutions from the time of touching at Princeton, (Miss.) she burst one of her boilers, blowing 15 to 20 persons overboard and severely scalding 40 or 50 on board. Some 6 or 7 of the latter soon after died Among the scalded were about 30 white men, chiefly deck passengers, 5 or 6 women, and the same number of children, since dead. Only 4 or 5 of those that went overboard were saved. Some few cabin passengers were maiming. Few of the scalded it is thought, will recover. The number of cabin passengers was about 70 to 80 and on deck from 60 to 70, including blacks and children. Most of the cabin passengers were in bed, and thus were saved. The screams of the sufferers implering some one to put an end to their misery, were truly heart rending. Some of C. L. Oliver's race horses and grooms on board were badly scalded. Among the sum: we see James W. Palmer, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; O. Van Sickle, of *Long Island*; W. R. Davis, of New York.

Georgia Central Rail Road.—The rail road between Macon and Savannah, is under contract for eighty miles—twenty five miles only are finished, and travelled by the locomotives, and sixty five are graded. The number of laborers employed upon it exceeds 500, and the progress is rapid.

History of the Custom House Frauds.—Extensive seizures of Woolen Goods have been made in N. Y. within a few days past, to the amount of more than two *hundred thousand dollars*, for violation of the revenue laws. Several parcels have also been seized in Boston, which had recently been purchased in N. Y., which it is supposed are part of the same concern. It seems that an extensive system of frauds on the Custom House has been discovered, and that it has been for some time in operation. The principals are said to be Yorkshire woolen dealers; and it is understood that they have been able to enter large quantities of woolens a high cost, and, by collusion with an officer of the Customs, to pay only the duty charged on low priced goods. This was done by entering 10 or 20 bales at once invoiced alike, as low priced goods; 2 of which only corresponded with the invoice while the others were of a fine quality. It is customary in such cases, to examine but 2 packages of a lot and if they corresponded with the invoice, to let the rest pass unexamined. The collusion consisted in the knowledge, by the officer in charge of the goods, of the packages which corresponded with the invoice, and of what packages the selection by him, of those packages for examination. It is said that those implicated in the fraud have made their escape. The recent extensive sales of fine Broadcloths at very low prices produced a suspicion which led to the detection of the fraud.

Yesterday morning after the inside of our paper had been worked off, the pressman took the green form, containing the types of both pages, from the press and hooked it to the block and tackle, to lower it into the composing room, when some part of machinery gave way, and the whole room come down from the third to the second story of the office, cutting away the floor like a thunder bolt; but so well had it been "hooked up," that not a type was disturbed.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

A person who is choked with a pea *etc*, it is said will find instant relief by swallowing a pumpkin.

Mr. Matthews, late professor at the West Point Academy, has been appointed by the Governor of Kentucky, to visit and inspect the mineral regions of that state, with a view to present a detailed plan for a Geological survey, and has entered upon the duties of his appointment.

Gen. Jackson's crop of cotton (80 bales,) was lately sold in New Orleans at 11 cents. The bales were all marked by the General "Loco Foco."

A Rouser.—A young buster in Kentucky lately imitated the crowing of the cock as well at 2 o'clock in the morning, that the sun rose immediately, and daylight broke several hours before its usual time.—*Boston Herald.*

We advise the Boston Herald, whenever it feels more than usually sleepy in the day-time, and wishes night to come, for an excuse for doing to hoot like an owl. It would do the thing very naturally.—*Phil. Ledger.*

A New York paper says, in reference to one David M. Hinds, that he has "retired from public life and secluded himself in the Ohio penitentiary."

Punctuality in so small a matter as payment for a newspaper, is not without its collateral advantages to the subscriber. An instance is given where the credit of a merchant was established, by ascertaining from the printer that he had regularly and punctually paid his subscription.

Singing.—Mr. W. A. Wer sworth has opened a new vein of merriment. He has latcnes very intently to the pronunciation of E glish singers, and has given some choice specimens of it, accompanied occasionally by a singularly perverted sense. Who would think to hear the Messiah opened in our native language after this fashion,

Cahum fo-rat-ye hee my pe-hee-pie (Comfort ye my people.)

Or a barbose maid thus sentimentally apostrophised?

Ah! rap-lee maid! (Ah! hapless maid)
I sought *Tim* through the storm, (I sought him, &c.—*Newark Daily.*

The second engineer of the steamer Oronoko, who was killed in the explosion of that ill fated boat, was the brother of Porter, the Kentucky Giant.

The Albany State Bank has declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

We have just received intelligence from Virginia, which states that *Mr.* Slaughter, the whig candidate in *Mr.* Patton's district, is not elected after all; *Mr.* Banks, the Van Buren candidate, having been elected, by a majority of 28.

Seventy-one counties in Virginia are heard from, electing in all, 92 members. The whigs thus far have a majority of 28.

The account now stands thus:—Whigs, 50; Van Buren and Conservatives, 32. Since the last accounts, the latter have gained five, the whigs, three.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Mexican Ports are blockaded by the French squadron. The intelligence is communicated by the French minister at Mexico, to the Department at Washington, through Com. Dallas, commanding our Naval forces in the gulf.

This step imports a War.—The U. S. schr, Grampus which was sent from Vera Cruz to Pensacola with the government despatches, reports that the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, would be immediately invested and that from its condition it could not hold out.

The Mexican were willing to pay the indemnity demanded by the French, but the latter required some apology, which the Mexican government refused to make. One side issued manifestoes 10,000 horses, and the church had agreed to supply one million of dollars to carry on the war.

The French squadron consists of one frigate and five brigs of war, to which additions are expected. In anticipation of an attack upon Vera Cruz the women and children had been removed, with all valuables. The Mexican Congress was empowering a proposition to expel all Frenchmen from the Republic.

There were no merchant vessels of any nation in port, and but one American—the Ann Eliza of New York—expected. The blockade will be rigid as respects merchant vessels, but none others.

We copy some of the terms of the blockade:

"2. Neutral vessels which may be already in one of the ports of the Republic before the blockade of such port will have full liberty to depart, with or without cargo, within 15 days, dated from that upon which the blockade is established.

"3. The ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico will remain entirely free for the entrance and departure of the post office, military and non-commercial packet vessels.

"4. The ports of the Mexican Republic shall remain entirely free for the entrance and departure of the Mexican boats engaged in fishing, unless the French naval division should be hereafter forced in retaliation, to withdraw this benevolent disposition."

The late Vicksburg was visited with another destructive fire on the 23d ult. The fire broke out about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the stable of Messrs. Ayre & Swain on last East Street, in the North Western extremity of the town. Nearly the whole square was destroyed—consuming property to the amount of $200,000—among which was the dwelling of Wm. H. Sims, Esq., the store and dwelling of *Messrs.* Ayre & Swain, and the Boarding house of Mrs. Fretwell, with all the out buildings were destroyed.

The Baltimore papers mention that the Collector of that port, upon information received from New York, seized on Wednesday, several hundred pieces of woolen cloths which had been consigned to a Baltimore house from New York.

Another seizure of cloths valued at $5000, took place in Boston on monday last. They were taken in the depot of the Providence Rail-road immediately on the arrival from New York.

The Hunterdon Gazette says that farmers in that region are sowing the Italian Spring wheat, and that if it be found on experiment, well adapted to our soil and climate, it will form a new era in the wheat growing interest of this state. The experiment to escape from the ravages of the fly, and the many uncertainties which of late years have attended the raising of winter grain.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Jacob Manning, $2,00; Joel Dunn, Jr. 1,00; Joseph Vail, Ephraim Vail, Epraim Pyatt, J. G. Boice, Randolph Frazee, and George Brown, 50 cents each.

MARRIED.

In New Brunswick, 18th ult. Jason Ellis, to Ruth Martin. On the 25th, John Williamson, to Catherine Voorhees; Rose, Horace H. Day to Sarah Wyeoff. All of New Brunswick.

In Piscataway, on the 16th ult. Samuel Stelle to Sarah Dunn.

At New Providence, on the 12th ult. Samuel T. Day to Elizabeth Crane. On the 26th ult. Asa Baldwin to Emeline Wilkinson. All of N. Providence.

On the 10th ult. Joseph Babbit, of Mount Airy, to Mary P. Lindsley, of New Vernon.

DIED.

In Rahway 28th ult. John Wm. Ely, aged 3d years.

In Elizabethtown, 24th ult. Wm. Donnington, aged 36. On the 25th ult. Ann Maria Caldwell, aged 19.

In Newark, on Tuesday, 1st inst. Josiah Wilkinson, formerly of Cranbury, N. J. aged 72 years—also, on Monday, April 30, Mary, his wife, aged 59.

At Elizabethtown, 1st inst. Susan Martin, wife of *Joseph D. Price*, aged 36.

In Morristown, on the 20th ult. Harriet D. Day, consort of Ezekial Day, aged 32.

A law has been passed by the Legislature of N. York authorizing copartners and joint debtors to make seperate compromises with creditors, without involving the rights of those who may not be parties to such arrangements. These compromises are not to be suffered to interfere with the power of copartners to call upon the partners making them to furnish their rateable proportion towards the discharge of the obligations of the firm.

Dr. Bowditch has made a bequest of $1000 to the Salem Athenæum, 1000 to the Salem marine society, and 1000 to the East India marine society.

J. S. B. Thatcher, late of Boston, has been appointed a judge of the criminal court of Natchez district, Mississippi.

The distinguished Seminole, Jumper, died at New Orleans on the morning of the 18th ult.—He had been sick nearly two months.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has *for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will* be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 68

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the boot and shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice; and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only keeps the mare going. We solicit a share of custom. THOMAS HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838. WILLIAM HILL.

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber-Yard, formerly occupied by Fish, Cook & Co. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, whereby they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three million feet, from which they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Trenton, two saw mills, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice. J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound brook, May 1st. 67 3m

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and improved Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again May 1st, 1838.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice.

The books are left for settlement in the hands of JOHN T. GRANT.

Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

Notice

ALL Persons indebted to ISAAC TITSWORTH, in notes or book accounts are hereby notified that they are left in the hands of the Subscriber for collection, and unless they are settled without delay, costs will be made. CORNELIUS BOICE.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CUSHING.

COMPREHENSIVE ALMANAC
for the year 1838.

April, July.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri. Sa.
Jan. Oct.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri. Sat.
May,	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat. Sun.
August,	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon. Tue.
Feb. Mar. Nov.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue. Wed.
June,	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed. Thu.
Sep. Dec.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu. Fri.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday Ev.

Candles, mould,	15	a	16	
Coffee, Cuba,	9	a	11	
" Java,	10	a	14	
Molasses,	27	a	28	
Oil, Linseed,	75	a	85	
Whale,	38	a	42	
Fish, bbl.	16 00	a	17	00
Beef, prime city,	9 50	a	12	50
Hams, lb.	10	a	12	
Smok'd Beef,	10	a	11	
Butter,	20	a	25	
Cheese, Am.	7	a	10	
Rice, tc q lay. 150 lbs.	3 75	a	4	50
Tarks Island Salt,	33	a	37	
Liverpool ground,	44	a	—	
Do. do. sack,	2 00	a	2	00
Sugar, N. O. prime,	6	a	9	
" Hava. white,	10	a	11	
" Lump,	14	a	15	
" Loaf,	16	a	19	
Tallow, Am.	10	a	11	
TEA.—Imperial,	50	a	1	00
Gunpowder,	50	a	1	00
Hyson,	50	a	1	00
Young Hyson,	32	a	80	
Hyson Skin,	22	a	45	
Souchong,	25	a	50	
Bohea,	16	a	28	

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. bri.	7 50	a	—	
Western,	8 00	a	8	00
Philadelphia,	8 00	a	9	00
Georgetown,	8 50	a	—	
Rye Flour,	4 75	a	5	00
Indian Meal,	3 25	a	—	
Wheat, B. lic,	1 25	a	0	00
Do. Genesee,	—	a	—	
Do N. Carolina,	—	a	—	
Rye, N. 86 lb.	1 05	a	1	07
Corn, N. bushel,	80	a	85	
Do. South,	73	a	84	
Barley,	85	a	—	
Oats, North.	42	a	—	

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt Wilsey.
LaFayette,	Vanpelt.
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The storage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can come to us in steamboats, for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods to "New York Despatch Line," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brooklyn, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

Somerset Orphans' Court.

Term of April 1838.

UPON the application of John and Thomas Simpson administrators of James Simpson late of said County deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased, shall bring in their debts demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, after such due notice being given, be forever barred of his or her action against the said administrators.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said administrators give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said estate within one year from this time by setting up such notice in five of the most public public places in the County, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for a like space, in a newspaper, published in this state;

And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in the said period of one year after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said administrators.

P. VREDENBURG, Clerk.

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortm nt of brushes, such as, Paint White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

p tf 24.

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity, to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark, to this village, and now resides in the new house adjoining the store next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he proposes to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 3m 46*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpets from my shop on Credit.—Cash or trade will always do. J. D.

April 23d. tf66*

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for sale at this office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
bills to let bounce.
SALE BONDS, for Constables.
EXECUTIONS.
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

NEW CHEAP STORE,
IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscribes having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (lately occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beaver Cas, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

E. M. PRICE,
Oct. 5th. Rahway.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspepper,

Is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 46 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octave pages on good paper and fair type. The subject will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the direction of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—two cents and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume No. 6.

March, 1838.

State of New Jersey, }
Middlesex County. }

Orphan's Court, of the Term of March. 1838.

UPON the application of Simeon F. Randolph and Jonathan F. Randolph, Executors of Barzilla F. Randolph, deceased, to this Court to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, after such due notice being given, be for ever barred of his or her action against the said executors, It is ordered by the Court, That the said exec tors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the said estate within twelve months from this time; by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in said county, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in this state, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of twelve months after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. ZABRISKIE, Clerk.

March 27, 1838. 6d 3w

N. B. The executors of the above estate earnestly request all those indebted to the estate on book, to settle their accounts immediately,—and all those indebted by note, as soon as they become due; for the accounts must be closed as soon as possible.

Take Notice.

AS I have taken wholly upon myself the Lower Mills in Plainfield, which is now owned by George Wells, and has been formerly occupied by Wm Wells, it is my expectation to attend to Customer work particularly. Those favoring me with their custom will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. It is my expectation to keep constantly on hand, Feed, Flour of good quality, and of all kinds, for sale, for cash.

As the public well know, or I am well aware myself of the difficulty attending keeping a book or running and as promises are so fashionable with some of paying to morrow, and as tomorrow scarcely ever comes with them, I am determined to sell for cash or in exchange for grain.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Mill at all times and reasonable seasons, Seventh Day excepted, as I reserve that day to be the Sabbath, and intend to observe it as such. PHINEAS RANDOLPH.

April-1st. 1838 6d 3m

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At a old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and despatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. LPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 26th. 1838. 53 tf

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good orchard of apple and other com bination on the Premises Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of
Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Exrx.
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 58 6m

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Books.—Porter's Travels, Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo, Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Brambletye House, 2 vols. in one.
Beauties of Locke,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Life of Franklin,
Large School Testamenta,—Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar.
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.
Crook in the Lot, a very entertained Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet. By the dozen or single.

ALSO

Wafers, at Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

ALSO

SEAR'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PILLS.

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with many choice and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, and every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays humorous and pathetic—critical notices early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—judicious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—pictures upon the various productions in the fine arts, are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in foreign tongues, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, arts, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exercise its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. Nothing has been omitted to add to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume. Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give variety, and render it one of the most piquant miscellanies for the entertainment of every man of taste and the fine arts at home.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the attractions entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in variety, it will be superior to any of its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering it successful rivalry with the celebrated popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, females, and costumes.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON
THE HOLY BIBLE,
By Mr. JENKS, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides extracts from essays of other standard writers.

We select so few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee:—Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose the work by Dr. Jenks. The great and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. It is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, conveniently arranged for family worship, as well as private reading,—and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, many of which are well designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a "goodly pearl," which every devout man should seek to possess in his family.

Subscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—his well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 24. Rahway

THADEUS DAVID'S
WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the fairness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying sequickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, or to destroy any steel pen, and lastly, its great *durability and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks* renders it particularly valuable for *writing Wills, Conveyance, Bills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be imperfectly seen.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 16th.

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building forms one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of Colleges—alternative a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not finished their studies, should board with the Principal of that department, as then will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
Do. higher branches,	5.00
Study a preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10 00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2 25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel, and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, on May 1st next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass. Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y., and Mrs Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers, and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an Institution of the above kind. It is within 2 miles of New York city—within 1 hour's ride of Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access to all at all times convenient by railroad and stage

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 1y

Elias Hagar,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
FROM NEWARK,

WOULD take this opportunity to inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has opened a store in the building adjoining Dr. Craig's office where he intends carrying on the Clock and Watch Repairing business, and hopes by strict attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage. He would not be thought pompous to say that he will spare no pains to give general satisfaction, and as the old saying is, the proof of the pudding is eating it, he hopes you will taste before condemning it.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. for sale.

PLAINFIELD April 17, 1838. 65 tf

The Emancipator,
PUBLISH D WEEKLY BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY CIETY
At 143 Nassau street, New York.

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings and publish the views and principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably an institution whose operations are more important to be known to every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 efficients, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Societies will doubtless have a mighty influence for good or evil. We believe its principles intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatism of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. We will be required to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who procure and forward the names of five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street,

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of
DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods, as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 18. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Cloaks! Cloaks! !

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14

Ducks and Geese.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few live Ducks and Geese, immediately. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Green Brook School, Plainfield, March 14.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

200 lbs. Flax, for sale by

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Jan. 31st, 1838. 54 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. JOHN GOLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Job Printing.

ALL Kind of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,**
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 51tf

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 24. Rahway

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Pease streets have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Painters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street.
NEW-YORK.

tf

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty years standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 24, 1838. 53tf

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel, Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Blue, Brown and Drab
Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats for sale by

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 24. Rahway.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1838. Number 69.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Evening, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in *as early as Monday Evening.*

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion; and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

NEW CHEAP STORE,

IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beaverets, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c &c. &c. of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 5th. Rahway.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on *good paper and fair type. The subjects* will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to newspaper postage, that is one cent per number within the state, and within 300 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number, to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.
March, 1838.

State of New Jersey, }
Middlesex County. }

Orphan's Court, of the Term of March, 1838.

UPON the application of Simeon F. Randolph and Jonathan F. Randolph, Executors of Barzilla F. Randolph, deceased, to this Court to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, after such date being given, be for ever barred of his or her action against the said executors, It is ordered by the Court, That the said executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the said estate within twelve months from this time, by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in said county, for the space of two months, and also by advertising *the same for the* like space in one of the newspapers printed in this state, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of twelve months after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. ZABRISKIE, Clerk.
March 27, 1838. 62 2m

N. B. The executors of the above estate earnestly request all those indebted to the estate on book, to settle their accounts immediately—and all those indebted by note, as soon as they become due; for the accounts must be closed as soon as possible.

Take Notice.

AS I have taken wholly upon myself the Lower Mills in Plainfield, which is now owned by George Wells, and has been formerly occupied by Wm. Wells, it is my expectation to attend to Customer work particularly. *Those favoring me with their custom* will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. It is my expectation to keep constantly on hand, Feed, Flour of good quality, and of all kinds, for sale, for cash.

As the public well know, or I am well aware myself of the difficulty attending keeping Books or trusting, and as promises are so fashionable with some of paying to-morrow, and as to-morrow scarcely ever comes with them, I am determined to sell for cash or in exchange for grain,

It is my expectation *to be found at or near the Mill at* all times and seasons, Seventh Day excepted, as I consider that day to be the Sabbath, and intend to observe it as such. PHINEAS RANDOLPH.
April 1st, 1838. 63 3m

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
January 31st. 54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood, and rare, beautiful and parallel music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary *intelligence*—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous *reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.*

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N. B. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. for sale.
Plainfield, April 17, 1838. 65 tf.

POETICAL.

For the Plainfield Union.

PLAINFIELD,

Delightful village! When the glowing sun
Darts down his scorching rays upon our heads,
In summer's sultry heat, I love to ruin
Among thy rural shades; to sit beside
Thy murmuring brooks; and list the humming bee,
Or wild bird's note; and watch the busy tribes
Darting in playful mood among thy streams.
But most I love thy mountains steep to climb.
The mountain air and healthful toil invigorate
My frame, and brace my nerves anew. I feel
New life flow through my veins, and all my powers
Expand, as up the stony path I force
My toilsome way.

Hast ever climb'd to the high summit of
Our mountain? Friend! 'tis more than worth thy while.
No stinted prospect envious, bounds our sight
On yon high peak. Thence we look down upon
The wide-spread plain, as on a map. We trace
Each wandering stream through the green meadows,
Mark every road and path, and note each
Separate dwelling, far and near.

Come up with me. Along our way we'll call
And view the "mine" where enterprising Thomas
Digs the hard bowels of the mountain out,
And for his pains gets massy heaps of ore.
Thence to the left and upward let us hie,
Till we have reached the topmost peak of all.

'Tis gained, and now the boundless prospect bursts
Upon our sight—How vast! How glorious!
How magnificent and sublime! Art with
Art hath dressed with tasteful hands, the widened plain.
Turn where thou wilt, beauty will meet thy gaze,
For the whole picture 'neath thy feet is drawn
In lines of loveliness. When thou hast gazed
On the wide plain enough to drink in all
Its various and varying beauty,
Let thine eye rest upon Plainfield.

'Tis no huge city that thou lookest on,
A simple country village, quiet and still,
With no display of gaudy ornament,
No useless show; but simple neatness and
Substantial comfort every where appear.
What if her churches' spires rise not so high
To pierce the ambient clouds? Can we not
Worship God as truly and as well? Say!
Doth it matter aught to Him who rules in
Righteousness the world, and says that man
Shall worship him in *spirit* not in *forms*,
Whether the incense of his praise arise
From lofty castellated dome and spire
With golden ornament magnificent!
Or from the poor man's humble unwalled hut?

Two schools of learning form our bonst and pride,
Where those who would be skilled in classic lore,
In the deep mysteries of uncouth Greek,
Or easy flowing words of ancient Rome;
With ancient Homer, who would converse hold,
And living sparks of inspiration catch
From old Demosthenes and Cicero,
Do spend their days and nights in study deep.
Of *local* cannot speak—but well I know,
Our Faneuilla is well skilled in all the art,
His house in modern's bones 'tis here to impart
And to acquire instruction is delight.
No birchen rod its trembling inmates awes,
Or ferrule blisters their unsightly hands.
By love he rules, yet is not less obeyed;
By moral suasion, not by brutish fear.

A hundred things remain as yet unseen,
And time would fail to note them one by one.
One other sight 'tis well thou shouldst observe.
A dwelling thou canst spy beyond the town,
Standing apart, at distance from the road.
If thou wert near thou couldst not but admire
The taste which there so sweetly hath combined
Neatness with elegance. A lovely spot
Is that! and lovelier, from the thought, that
'Tis the muse's bower—sacred to posey
And bewitching song. 'Tis there the gentle
Muse who guideth Clemestha's pen, doth
Make her daily visits and inspire those
Tuneful and heart-touching lays, admired
By all—and most by those whose souls are best
Attuned to Nature's harmony.

But thou perchance art wearied now, and wouldst
Descend—well, be it so. What else remains
Unseen, we'll see some other day.
May 10th. Florio.

Reverence of the Sabbath in England.—In a recent English paper among other acknowledgements of donations to a charitable institution, is the following: "From the Liverpool and Manchester Rail way Directors, part of a sum received for Sunday travelling, refused by certain shareholders, £250.

An editor in Boston, lately got such a large idea into his head that his friends were obliged to hoop his noddle lest it should crack open.

How are you this morning? said Sam Poor to a lawyer, "Not at all myself," says Lattit. "Then I congratulate you," replied Sam; "for be however else you will, you will be a gainer by the bargain."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Looking Ahead.—A St Louis paper, looking forward forty years, at which time it supposes the seat of Government will be at that place, and *that Texas, Mexico, Canada, Astoria &c. will* be connected with the United States, indulges in the following pretty extravagant anticipations; though it must be confessed that some of the improvements of our own day, would have appeared to those who lived 50 or 75 years ago, almost as extravagant as any of the "anticipations of the writer of the following article:—

St. Louis, January, 1876.

Excerpts from the Official paper.

We regret to hear that some difficulty has occurred in reference to the simultaneous publication of our paper at this place and Montreal. The Express balloon has failed several times in succession and our last editorial articles, in yesterday's twelve o'clock paper, did not appear in the Montreal paper until two hours after they were circulated here.

We learn from Astoria that another hourly paper has been started in that city, making in all 62. The first number of the new one reached us several minutes since. It is conducted with considerable taste and talent, but it is entirely too small. The citizens of that city seem to dislike large sheets. The World is the most respectable *and that is only 32 by 46 feet.*

A gentleman who came from New Holland yesterday, states that the balloon had several scientific men on board, who prevailed upon the conductors to stop 45 seconds near the site of an old city called New Orleans. Our readers will remember that the place was overwhelmed by an earthquake in 1840. The workmen have made considerable progress in the excavations, and we learn that twenty one thousand men, or nearly one half of the workmen employed, were discharged for disorderly conduct.

A fine old fashioned merchant had been found in a state of high preservation, and two gentlemen brought it along with them in the balloon. It will be exhibited this evening at the Exchadge.

A horse was caught yesterday by a company of hunters. We are informed by a venerable old gentleman that these animals, thirty or forty years ago, were extensively used as beasts of burden. The race is almost entirely extinct, and there are not probably a hundred remaining upon the continent.

A man fell yesterday from the top of the capitol to the ground, a distance of thirteen thousand *feet. He had one of the "life preservers" with* him, and escaped unhurt.

The ladies have the meager majority of seventeen hundred and six in Congress newly elected. It is now thirty one years since, by an amendment of the Constitution the ladies became entitled to the privilege of a seat in either house.

A chap in the city of Mexico advocates the removal of the government from St. Louis to that place. It is no go.

The Washington Monument upon Laurel Mountain, cost twelve and a half bushels of Eagles.

A Relic.—A gentleman who left Boston an hour ago, has just informed us of a very curious circumstance. In a central part of the city last night, some antiquarians discovered a small pile of stones, which, it is proved, are the remains of the Bunker Hill Monument, about which so much was said fifty years since. Twelve tons have been deposited in the New York Museum as a curiosity.

A publisher in this city is about to issue a work containing all the duels fought in the last session of Congress. The work will be a quarto of six hundred pages. All the incidents connected with the last row will be published. Our paper of one o'clock will contain the act which provides for supplying Congress with whiskey.

The news from Cincinnati confirm the reports contained in our nine o'clock paper. Sixty-one thousand persons and several blocks of buildings were eaten up by the hogs. We are sorry to learn that forty Counilmen are among the missing.

Highly Important!—We are rejoiced to learn that the ship canal from Charleston, S. C. to Augusta, is at length under contract, and will be completed in three weeks. The pass through the Rocky mountains is the greatest obstacle, but it is calculated that the patent spade machine will dig it out *in less than a week.*

The Starch Company who purchased the old and deserted tract of land formerly called New Hampshire for a potatoe field, have recently declared a dividend of two hundred per cent.

A lady in this city yesterday presented her husband with twenty one children at one birth. The lady is convalescent and the children are all doing well.

From the Massillon (O.) Gazette.

Return of the Captive.

Tyuth is Stranger than Fiction.—Our citizens yesterday morning, were introduced to the acquaintance of John Wood, a man whose tale of sorrow could not fail of interesting the heart. A meager sketch can only be given now. The ample history of his misfortunes may hereafter be presented to the world.

In the war of 1812, John Wood, new 50 years old, was a young and industrious farmer in Pickaway county Ky. He was the husband of a young and interesting woman, and the father of two infant children. He was living in happiness on a farm, which he had earned by his industry, when the gallant Capt. Butler, who afterwards fell at the capture of the British batteries, at fort Meigs, raised his flag, and solicited the hardy Kentuckians of Bracken county, to enrol themselves among the defenders of their country. John Wood was one of the number. He suffered all the privations to which the chivalric army at the north west was exposed, during the disastrous campaign which resulted in the defeat of Winchester at the river Raisin. By good fortune he escaped the tomahawk of the savage allies of Great Britain, and was sent a prisoner of war to Quebec. He was next with other American prisoners despatched in a transport to Plymouth, in England. From Plymouth accompanied by a crowd of fellow prisoners, he was about to be transferred to Dartmoor—that well remembered scene of British cruelty—when he found an opportunity to elude his guards and make his escape He wandered through the country, stealing through by-ways, until he found himself at Bristol. Hunger compelled him to enter a grocery, the headquarters of a British press-gang. Here he was pressed, and despite his protestations that he was a citizen of the United States, and a fugitive prisoner of war, facts which might have been easily proven by reference to the military authorities at Plymouth, he was hurried on board his majesty's frigate Sea Horse, then *the flag ship* of the celebrated Sir Peter Parker, and compelled to bear arms against his own countrymen.

On board the Sea Horse were several other Americans, who like Wood, had fallen victims to the British system of impressment. They determined on desertion, and when lying in the Port of St. Johns, they succeeded in securing a boat, during an extremely dark night and attempted to reach the eastern coast of the state of Maine.—They were instantly pursued, and were obliged to desert their boat, on the shore of New Brunswick and seek safety in the woods. After wandering about *for two days, exhausted with cold,* and hunger, and fatigue, they were apprehended by a party of British soldiers, and again transferred to the Sea Horse. The punishment that followed this act of desertion was inflicted with all that ingenious refinement for which the British Navy is so celebrated.

The Sea Horse attached to the squadron under Admiral Cockburn, was shortly afterwards ordered into the Chesopeake, and took an active part in the robbing, burning, and murdering of defenceless inhabitants of the coast. Mr. Wood and the impressed Americans were never permitted to leave their vessel. He was on board the night when Sir Peter Parker met his fate on shore. A few days subsequent to this event, he in company with 7 other impressed Americans attempted to escape, in broad day light, by boldly jumping into a boat alongside, and pulling rapidly for the shore. One of the number was shot by a sentinel on duty. The others reached the beach, but was immediately apprehended by a party of marauders belonging to the Sea Horse.

By order of Admiral Cockburn, they were sent in irons to Nova Scotia, where, after undergoing the formality of a mock trial, they were sentenced to be shot. The sentence, however, was commuted to service for life in his Britannic Majesty's army in the East Indies. They were accordingly shipped to England, and thence with a regiment of newly levied recruits, despatched to Calcutta. For 21 years Mr. Wood served as a private soldier in the East India service; and 18 months since, when broken down in spirit and in constitution he was permitted to leave the army and sail for England. Destitute and heart-broken he reached London stated his case to the U. S. Consul, and by him was furnished with the means of reaching N. Y. He left N. Y. in January and wended his weary pilgrimage towards the home of his childhood.

It is now 26 years since he left his wife and children in Kentucky, and not one reliable has he heard, relative to their situation, since the moment of their separation. The citizens here forced a few dollars upon him, for poor and decripled as he is, he still possesses all the pride of a Kentuckian, and set him on his way in the stage to Wellsville, from which town he intends to embark on a steamboat for Augusta, Ky.

Fancy cannot help asking—what now is that home to which the war broken wanderer is returning? With the wife of his youth he ready, in the fidelity of her early love, to hail the restoration of her long lost husband?

A veteran Negro.—In the county of Susquehannah there resides a colored man who receives a pension from the United States. He early enlisted in the Revolutionary army and fought thro' the war. *He bears upon his person the scars of* wounds received in his country's service. He owns a farm which his own hands have cultivated, pays his taxes and supports a large and intelligent frmily, and justly enjoys the respect and confidence of those around him. When the subject of the revolution is mentioned in his presence the old man's heart grows warm—the memory of his sufferings and his toil rushes upon him—and he gives glowing and vivid descriptions of his soldiers life—and of his country's triumphs.—This negro is a native of Massachusetts.—Pa. Pa. per.

Liability of Steamboat owners.—In the Madison (Indiana) Circuit Court, at a late term, the Captain of steamboat Ben. Franklin was mulcted in damages to the amount of $2,043, for damages sustained by the owners of the Kenawha Salt Works, by the sinking in a flat boat loaded with salt, occasioned by the waves produced by the steamboat. The Court instructed the jury, that if the steamboat ran so close as to cause the damage when she could as well have kept further off the steamboat was liable. Verdict for plaintiff, $2, 043.

Religion.

Thoughts on Prayer.—How astonishing that any human being should fail to prize the privilege of unburdening his bosom to the Great Father, and benefactor of human nature, in prayer! Who would not regard it a great favor if he might freely approach the most exalted, and wise, and powerful of our own race, and familiarly request counsel, and aid, and protection! And yet, the ever-blessed and infinite King of kings, most imploringly entreats and beseeches us to do so! What an affront would a human ruler regard it, if his condescending invitations to friendly intercourse was the meanest of his subjects should be slighted as every one of us have slighted the invitations of the Great God our maker!

Nothing but concious guilt drives us away from the audience chamber of our august Father. But even here, we are met by offers of forgiveness on the easy terms of confessing our offences and returning to our duty. What excuse is then left us, if we neglect secret and frequent prayer? Do we believe that God exists, and that he is the rewarder of such as diligently seek him? If we do, why should not every wish become prayer? As it is evidently improper for us to desire any thing, for which we can not consistently and conscientiously *pray*, so it would be the basest of hypocrisy for us to pretend to *pray* for that, which we do not spontaneously desire. And whatever we truly *desire*, we shall diligently *labor to obtain*. *Wishing* and *praying* ought, therefore, to become synonymous terms; and with every devout Christian they *will* very nearly become so. It is equally certain that you may know *what objects* a lively Christian has been spreading before God in *prayer*, if you can discover, by his daily conduct and labors, what objects he is industrious to pursue.

Domestic Management.—The following article is from the pen of Mrs. Conant, the new editor of the Mother's Monthly Journal, and is copied from the first number of the present volume of that valuable work.

Child—Mother, I want a piece of cake.

Mother—I havn't got any—it's all gone.

C.—I know there's some up in the cupboard: I saw it when you opened the door.

M.—Well, you don't need any now; cake hurts children.

C.A-No it don't; (whining) I do want a piece, mother, mayn't I have a piece?

M.—Be still, I say, I shan't give you a bit if you don't leave off crying.

C.—(*still crying*) I want a piece of cake. I want a piece of cake.

M.—(*rising hastily and reaching a piece.*)—There take that, and hold your tongue. Eat it up quick, I hear Ben coming. Now don't tell him you've had any.

(*Ben enters.*) C.—I've had a piece of cake; you can't have any.

Ben.—Yes I will; mother give me a piece.

M.—There take that; it seems as if I never could keep a bit of any thing in the house. You see, sir, (*to the child*) if you get any thing next time!

(*Another room*) C.—I've had a piece of cake! Youdger sister.—Oh, I want some too.

C.—Well, you *shall*, and mother'll give you a piece. I did.

Let us see how many errors were committed by the mother during this short conversation. In the first place she tells a downright lie, and the child detects her in it. 'I havn't any cake.'—'You have, I saw it in the cupboard.' Secondly she gives a false reason, 'cake hurts children,' for not gratifying the child's wishes, at least her next reply would lead him to supposeso. Thirdly, she encourages the child to cry for what he desires, by offering, as a reward for leaving off, the gratification he could not obtain by continued good humor. Fourthly, she breaks her promise and rewards the child for crying indiscreetly her. Fifthly, she fosters a spirit of selfish greediness, the lowest and most debasing of all passions; 'eat it quick and don't tell Ben.' Sixthly, she utters a threat which she has no intention of acting upon; 'see if you get any next time!' We must mention also, the spirit by which her conduct through the whole is marked, and which makes the child feel that she has at last yielded to his wishes, not because she loves him, but to save herself the vexation of being teased any longer. The practical commentary which he makes in his advice to his younger sister shows that he fully understands the springs of her domestic machinery.

Yet this is probably a mother who loves her offspring, who is toiling early and late for their comfort and respectability, but who will perhaps have to complain that her old age is embittered by the neglect and unkindness of her children. They are not wholly in the fault. A mother may sacrifice her health and life itself, for her family, and yet not make them happy, they will not value her. A child cannot comprehend the value of that affection which keeps his mother busy from morning to night, when her industry is continually crossing the track of his enjoyment; when it is made an apology for petulance, injustice and neglect by those little things which make up the happiness of childhood. Nothing but a constant hourly show of kindness, prompt in gratifying, gentle in refusing—a kindness which knows no ebb, unruffled by passion, unpolluted by selfishness—can gain the entire confidence and affection of a child. I ought also to add that a mother who has made herself an object of contempt to her children cannot justly claim their deference and respect, and such she surely will be, if in her management of them, she stoops to the meanness of deceit and falsehood. The pure ennobling sentiment of filial piety, can spring up only in an atmosphere of truth and love. In its nature it is a link to that which is exercised towards the beneficent Father of all, and a reward for its full acquisition thesame influences of rectitude and goodness.

From the Christian Watchman.

How much War Costs.

The incidental losses of war are from three to five times as great as its direct expenses; and yet its ships, and fortifications, and arms, and ammunition, and other engines of death and devastation, costs an incredible amount of money.

Phrenological.—The Mass. Herald gives the following account of a Phrenological visit to the State Prison in Boston, and of the success of Mr. Fletcher, who has for some time past been lecturing on Phrenology, in hitting off the characters of the convicts:

"Mr. Fletcher, having hit off many thousand characters in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, strictly in accordance with the individuals themselves, and to the satisfaction of their friends, accompanied by several literary gentlemen, paid a visit to the prison last Saturday for the purpose of further testing the truth of the science. The result was highly satisfactory to all, and had the most skeptical person been present, he could no longer entertain a doubt of the truth of Phrenology. The reporter of this paper being present and having attended the trials and reported the testimony against many of the individuals whom Mr. Fletcher examined, will bear witness that, in most cases he stated their crimes and ruling characters correctly.

The first person ovamined by Mr. Fletcher, he stated to be a generous, good hearted fellow, and that he appeared more willing to serve a fellow being than to injure him. The prisoner was Mc Guire, who was convicted of perjury a short time, and who was actuated to it solely to save his friend from punishment; with this exception his character had always been good. Mr. Fletcher also examined the head of the youth, Monahan, imprisoned for burning the Lakehouse on Canbridgeport; he discovered an ingenious turn of mind—very large constructiveness, which was correct. He also examined the heads of two or three ministers, whose characters he hit off admirably, although clergymen, and before being sent to prison, were esteemed excellent preachers Mr. Fletcher discovered little or no veneration in their craniums. His judgement in the last individual was extraordinary, and was a matter of astonishment to all present. He stated the most prominent organs of his head were benevolence, self esteem and destructiveness *might* have been excited by his self esteem being injured; that his benevolence was too large to allow of his committing destruction on a fellow creature, unless on the impulse of the moment, and that it was most likely that he had destroyed property to revenge himself of a fancied injury. This prisoner was Wade, who set fire to some stables in Dedham to gratify a revenge.'

A Thrifty Family.—A Sow and her 6 Pigs, which were raised and fattened by Oliver Powers Esq. of Phillipston, were butchered, and the pigs being 1 year and 1 day old, and weighed as follows: Sow 456. Pigs 396, 369, 338, 326, 325, and 295—total 2,505. For several years past Esq. Powers has made use of apples mixed with other fodder for fattening swine, with good success. He does not assert to the generally received opinion that 'sweet apples are good, but sour apples have little or no fattening quality,' but it is his opinion, that sour apples are better than sweet; having as much nutritious matter, with a tendency to keep the appetite sharp.—*Worcester Mass. Spy.*

Emigrating West.—The Fort Madison (Wisconsin) Patriot says—'I he great number of immigrants to this part of the territory during the past eight or ten days, is almost incredible. The first of this week, one hundred and fifty families were counted on their way to Black Hawk Purchase between this place and Rushville. By land and by water, our population is thus rapidly increasing.'

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 8th tells us that not less than One thousand passengers embarked on the Lake at that port on that morning. The De Witt Clinton, bound to Chicago was loaded literally to the water's edge with freight and passengers. The Constitution and Cleaveland, for Detroit, were also well loaded, and the steamboats generally appear to be doing a good business.

Emigration to Illinois.—The last Peoria Register gives the following notice of the arrival of a colony from Maryland—

The fine steamboat Princeton, Capt. H. Baldwin touched at our wharf on Wednesday, on her way to Utica, a town on our river 7 miles above Peru. She was chartered at Wheeling, by Mr. Samuel Hitt and Capt. Swingly, an behalf of themselves and ten other familes, all from Washington county, Maryland, to go to Oregon city, Rock river or to the nearest point thereto which the navigation would admit of. On reaching St. Louis, Mr. Baldwin ascertained that it would be unsafe to attempt to go up the Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi, and that if he should succeed in getting over them, the water in rock river was too low to admit of his ascending it. He therefore entered our river and continued up it to Utica, where the colony disembarked within 50 miles of their place of final destination. This distance they probably overcame in two days. The number of souls is 150, all of whom will settle in the same neighborhood, an agent having last fall made a selection of lands for them.

The, boat as it touchedat our town sufficiently told the object of its visit to our waters without further inquiry. The hurricane deck was entirely covered with wagons and light farming implements, and the guards were lined with the various articles of household furniture. The moveables were estimated at 75 tons, which were contracted to be transported from Wheeling to the place of debarkation for one dollar per ton, dried, or $2S ton. The charge for passage was $20 for each adult in the cabin, and $8 for deck.

The Princeton made the run from Wheeling to Utica in 9 days, a distance of 1400 miles. She is a superior four boiler boat.

More Murders.—Nathaniel and G. W. Stelle were recently shot dead while passing through the town of Claysville, Ala. in a carriage, in open day. Alexander Stelle and William Collins were in the same carriage, were badly wounded, if not mortally. The perpetrators of this horrid deed were supposed to be Jesse Allen, Alexander and Arthur Macfarlane, and Daniel Dickerson, who had posted themselves in a house on the road side, and deliberately committed the murder, they fled immediately. The individuals butchered, were of a party who, about a year ago, murdered James Macfarlane and others, in the same community.

VARIETY.

Our countryman, Sully, the artist has commenced a likeness of Queen Victoria. They say she sits as quietly for her pictures, as common folks.

The new British and Foreign Temperance society has offered a premium of £100 for the best essay on the benefits of total abstinence from all that intexicates.

Ripe strawberries were sold in Alabama on the 12th of April.

A man with knowledge without energy, is a house furnished but not inhabited; a man with energy and no knowledge, a house occupied but unfurnished.

435 patents were issued from the patent office in 1837.

The prospect of the wheat crops is decidedly favorable. The public journals from various quarters of the country, express the opinion that the crops this year will prove very productive, and that all indications now existing are in favor of a bountiful harvest.

Sail of Lots.—Some of the town lots which were floating in the market a year and a half ago, went to sea on Saturday last, during the excessive rains. They returned on Monday, pretty well soaked.—*Rahway Herald.*

Pay of Congress.—The Madisonian states that the pay of all the members of both houses, including the Vice President, who receives $5000 per annum, and the Speaker of the House, who receives $16 per day, amounts to $2,191 67 cts. per day.

Upwards of 30,000 lbs. of maple sugar have been made in Sandwich, N. H. this season.

A circular has been addressed by the Charleston banks to the several banks in the South, proposing a bank convention of the Southern states, to be held in Charleston on the 3d Monday of the present month.

From England.—The London dates by the Wellington, are to the 9th ult. The frigates Inconstant and Apollo sailed from Spithead on the 10 with troops for Quebec. The Wellington brings out a large amount of specie.

Ship Horace, with cotton, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, went ashore in a storm off Kennebunk, (Maine,) on the 6th inst. The crew only were saved.

About two millions of coin were taken from private hands in Wall street lately to Philadelphia, for the bank of the United States.

Small Bills.—The Connecticut House of Representatives have passed a bill to repeal the laws imposing restrictions upon the circulation of small bills, by a vote of 165 to 32.

It is stated that Henderson, lately arrested for passing counterfeit Treasury notes, is about to turn state's evidence. He will thereby implicate about fifteen others, some of whom, it is said, move in the first circles.

The Cahawba (Alabama) Democrat of the 21st April speaks of a severe frost, which had yellowed the cotton crop. The Wetumpka paper of the 27th mentions that the crop in that vicinity is killed.

Thomas Bradford, Esq. successor to Dr. Franklin, and the oldest Printer and Editor in the United States died in Philadelphia on the 7th inst. in the 94th year of his age.

The constant man looks up to heaven in full hope, even when it is darkened, as flowers that open with the sun, close not, though hid by clouds

Men generally put a greater value on the favors they bestow, than upon those they receive.

Irving's grocery store, at Jersey city, was burnt on the 8th inst. at 10 P. M. with its contents. It was near the Rail road, and the fire is attributed to the sparks of the locomotive.

A mammoth bank, it appears by the papers is soon to be established in the city of New York under the late general bank law. The Commercial Advertiser says:

'We have the pleasure of assuring the public that the preliminaries have been so far adjusted that the work will go on. We shall have a bank of forty or fifty millions—a bank that will take the lead in the Union—and which, in the absence of a national bank, will be the next best engine of currency to such an institution.

Self Torment.—More than half of the suffering of this world is self inflicted. People torment themselves with imaginary evils, until they lash themselves into bona fide despair.

'Of this class of self torments was the good honest kitchen maid, whom her visiters surprised weeping bitterly in the kitchen. The heated oven had cooled, the batch of bread all ready for baking was falling in the pans from the "high estate" to which the yeast had raised it, and Betty was sobbing as if her heart would break.

"What is the matter?"

"Why (sobs) just as I had got the oven nice and hot"—sobs again.

"Well," said the mistress frightened, 'did you burn yourself?'.

"No ma'am I happened to think"—sobs.

"Well Betty."

"That if I should ever get married,"

"You wouldn't cry at that, certainly."

"And should have a nice little baby."

"Well, well"

"And it should just go-alone, and I should get the oven hot—and should go and leave it and the baby should crawl in—(boo-o-o-o!) it would burn itself to death!"

The man "was not carried out his principles."—A few days ago, says the Pennsylvanian, a gentleman at Natchez requested an acquaintance to carry a sum of money to New Orleans. He carried it to Texas! This was carrying the thing too far.

Yes, a trifle farther than was necessary for the principal of the trustee, and just as far as suited the interest of the trustee.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

Monday, May 7th.

In the Senate, a variety of remonstrances were presented against the Cherokee treaty. A memorial was offered from officers in the army, for a repeal of the section which still allows whiskey to soldiers on fatigue duty; referred to the military committee.

The bill to increase the salaries of the Commissioners of the Land Office was discussed and lost, 8 to 26.

The bill to sell the bonds given to the U. S. for the 3d and 4th instalments ($5,000,000) of the government stock in the late U. S. bank, which are due in September next, and in 1839.

It was finally ordered to a third reading, and will pass. The bill to re-charter the District banks passed.

In the house, Mr. Cambreling made an urgent request that the public business on the table might be taken up, and moved a suspension of the rules in favor of a resolution to take up the bills which had been referred to the committee of the whole. The vote stood 112 to 67, not two-thirds, by one. He then made an effort to get up the Treasury note bill, which also failed, 102 to 77.

The duel report then came up in order. The motion to lay it on the table was lost 48 to 131. A motion to postpone it until the first Monday in June was lost, 50 to 106. These and like motions were debated until six o'clock, when the house adjourned.

Tuesday, May 8th.

The proceedings of both houses were once more suspended by the death of one of the members. Hon. Josh Lawler, a member of the house from Alabama, was taken sick with the prevailing pleurisy on Sunday, and died on Tuesday morning. We are happy to state that he was a very pious man. After the usual tokens of respect both houses adjourned.

Wednesday, May 9.

The funeral of Mr. Lawler took place from the Hall of the House of Representatives at 12 P. M. The hall was unusually full, and the services appeared to produce universal solemnity—The President, Secretaries, and other public officers were present.

The New York papers observe that business continues to increase with a slow but sure pace. All parties agree that the fall business promises to be exceedingly good. A number of importers are about to proceed to England to purchase their own goods, thus dispensing with the services of agents.

The Newark banks, we believe, have been paying out more or less specie for some time past, the public, however, have no entire confidence in them that very little has been called for. We presume they will now resume in full; at any rate we see no reason why they should not.—*Eagle.*

The U. S. frigate Columbia and corvette John Adams sailed from Hampton Roads on *Sunday morning*, 6th inst. on a voyage round the world, touching at Rio Janeiro, Madeira, the cape of Good Hope, Muscat, Cantee, the Sandwich islands, Peru, Rio Janeiro, &c. Among the midshipmen of the John Adams, is a John Quincy Adams.

A Cunning Rogue.—A few days since a clerk in New York, going to make a deposite in one of the banks, had his bank book peering and peeping from his coat pocket while he stopped to gaze at the numerous caricatures near the new custom House. A well dressed rogue came up behind him quietly, and while winking and smiling to the mob, and inviting them by signs to look at a neat trick, he slipped the bank book out of the pocket of the clerk, took out the notes, and returned the book to the pocket without disturbing the clerk, who was still gazing at the pictures.—The bystanders, believing him to be an intimate friend of the clerk, and highly tickled at the trick, laugh ed and chuckled at the anticipated surprise of the clerk. The rogue walked slowly ahead, turned smilingly to the crowd, put his finger on his lips to enjoin silence, and actually disappeared with a thousand dollars in bank notes, thus obtained openly while hundreds were looking on. No one knew who he was, nor has the money been recovered. It was a bold and yet a most dexterous robbery.—*Star*

A Dandy Jack.—One of our Jack tars in Arcdent square, was amusing himself with remarks on passers by, lately, when a dandy came tripping along with his short legged unmentionables lashed rather tight at the bottom. 'I say, friend,' said Jack, 'and you got your breeches wrong end up?' 'No, fellow, why do you ask?' said the dandy with dignity. 'Why,' replied Jack, 'you've got the gallowses on the wrong end of your trowsers.'

The late weather has been very destructive to the grain in England. So much have the wheat fields been injured by it in many districts, that large breadths of it have been ploughed up, and the land devoted to other purposes, from the utter improbability that a crop of wheat could be obtained.

When the banks shall have been purged, Mississippi will rise again on the wings of prosperity.—*Natchez paper.*

Mississippi commenced her course of purgation by passing a relief law to the broken banks, and granting a fresh monster with fifteen millions capital, since which her prosperity has been most astonishing; the currency of the state has only depreciated sixty per cent.—*New Orleans pap.*

A sale of short horn Durham cattle took place at East Bloomfield, N. Y. on the 2d inst. were sold for $6,000; prices ranging from $165 to $900. Three bulls sold for $2600 each. Several grazing cattle brought over $500.

A special messenger from England, with despatches for the British minister at Washington, arrived at Boston on the 5th inst. by the mail packet, Lady Ogle, from Halifax. The Lady Ogle brought the Falmouth mail for April

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday Evening, May 15, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

We much regret that we have not yet full returns from the Virginia election; it is probable, however, the whigs will have a majority of two or three in joint ballot, though not certain. As far as heard from, the whigs have elected 67, and the administration 52 delegates,—14 yet remain to be heard from, which last year sent 10 administration men and 4 whigs. In the Senate, the Van Buren party have a majority of 12.

Accounts from the Mississippi election are very unsatisfactory; the only conjecture we are able to form from the last dates, is, that Prentiss, one of the whig candidates, and Claiborne, one of the Van Buren candidates are elected. If such should prove to be the fact, the *neutral* party will have won the victory for once!

On Thursday, 10th inst. a number of remonstrances were presented to the U. S. Senate against the Cherokee treaty. The bill for the sale of the bank books introduced on Wednesday, passed and was sent to the house.

In the House, the duel business was at length disposed of. After a desultory debate, Mr. Thomas moved to lay the report and documents on the table, and also to print them. The first motion passed, 102 to 75; the motion to print the majority and minority reports passed by a vote of 123 to 74; the printing of the evidence and journal of the committee was then ordered, 189 to 4.

It will be seen by reference to our Congressional department that death has again invaded the ranks of our representatives. He has now chosen a shining mark, one that could hardly be spared from Congress. From Mr. Lawler's funeral sermon, delivered by Mr. Reese, we learn that he was a Baptist minister, much respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Lawler was formerly an Administration man, but has latterly acted with the Conservatives.

The election which took place in Maine in the former part of this month to supply the vacancy in the house of representatives, occasioned by the death of Mr. Carter, has resulted in favor of Mr. Parris, the Van Buren candidate.

We understand with pleasure, that the State bank at New Brunswick, in this state, redeems in specie all its notes of $5 and under.

The board of chosen freeholders for this county for the current year, organized in Newark, on Wednesday last, the 9th inst. Reen Prudden, of Elizabethtown, was chosen director of the board, and T. C. Ward, Clerk. James Wilson Wade, of Union, was appointed county collector for the ensuing year.

The loss by the Charleston fire is estimated at $4,000,000. The City Corporation have resolved that no wooden buildings should hereafter be raised; and have appropriated $10,000 to the indigent sufferers.

The corporation of Savannah have voted a donation of $8000.

Augusta has appropriated $2000 for the benefit of the sufferers, and nearly 4000 more was raised in the same city by private subscription.

Columbia has transmitted $3000, by its common council, and private subscriptions were made to the amount of 6,500 more.

Wilmington, N. C. has contributed 1100.

A "lady of Edisto" has presented 600 dollars.

Public meetings have also been held in Philadelphia and Baltimore, in aid of the same great object.

The Georgia Insurance and Trust Company of Baltimore, has lost 30,000 by the fire. The Charleston Insurance Offices it is said will be able to pay their losses in full.

The Yeoch's Penny paper is the title of a new and cheap weekly periodical, for the benefit of the rising generation, by Theodore Dwight, jr. Mr. Dwight is an accomplished scholar, and a worthy man, who is devoting himself entirely to the cause of juvenile education. The enterprise is worthy of much patronage.

The U. S. bank at Philadelphia, last week received about four millions of specie from the South West, and from New York. The stock of the bank now has on hand is about eight millions. Not resume, Mr. Biddle!

A fire occurred at Detroit on the 1st inst. which destroyed property to the amount of 15 or 1800 dollars.

The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on the 2nd inst. after a session of 4 days!

Nine days later from Europe.—The packet ship England, arrived off Block Island, in the remarkable short passage of 19 days from Liverpool, (almost as quick as the steam ships,) bringing papers to the 21st of April. She brought 750,000 dollars in specie. Money was abundant at low interest: how to invest it in safe stocks, to get 4 or 5 per cent. interest, was all the question there.

Considerable anxiety prevails in the manufacturing districts, as to whether general orders may be expected from this country for the ensuing autumn trade.

Lord Durham, and suite, were to embark for Canada on the 21st of April, in the Hastings, 74. His outfit is very sumptuous.

The Coronation takes place on the 26th of June, and is the prevailing subject of popular interest. An English coronation is always a splendid affair, and this will be particularly so. It will cause the circulation of millions of money, and business there has already been affected by it.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the law lately passed in that state, prohibiting the retailing of wine and ardent spirits, is constitutional. It says the law does not prescribe what a man shall eat or drink; it leaves every man to get drunk when and as often as he pleases. But the state is determined to give no facilities or encouragements in this matter.

The following message on the state of the U. S. treasury, was transmitted by the President to both houses of Congress, accompanied by a report of the secretary of the treasury. The Secretary says that most of the revenue being received in Treasury notes not redeemable until November next, and these forbidden by law to be paid out again, has reduced the available means in the treasuary; and he therefore asks permission to pay out such money as he receives. A very reasonable request surely, and one we should suppose that would be granted:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit to the consideration of Congress a statement prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, by which it appears that the United States, with over twenty eight millions in deposite with the States, and over fifteen millions due from individuals and banks, are, from the situation in immediate danger of being rendered unable to discharge, with good faith and promptitude the various pecuniary obligations of the Government

The occurrence of this result has for some time been apprehended, and efforts made to avert it. As the principal difficulty arises from a prohibition in the present law to re issue such Treasury notes as might be paid in before they fall due, and may be effectually obviated by giving the Treasury during the whole year, the benefit of the full amount originally authorized, the remedy would seem to be obvious and easy.

The serious embarrassments likely to arise from a longer continuance of the present state of things induces me respectfully to invite the early action of Congress to the subject which may be consistent with a due regard to other public interests.

May 10. M. VAN BUREN.

We rejoice to see that shin plasters are going out of fashion. None will pass in Newark, N. York, on the rail road or steamboat. None except the Rahway tickets will pass in Plainfield, and they are to be redeemed on the 4th of July next.

The Royal Sceptre.—The sceptre of England is made of gold, the handle plain, the upper part wreathed: is in length about nine inches and three quarters; in circumference about three inches at the handle, and two inches and a quarter at the top. The pommel of the latter is enriched with rubies, emeralds and small diamonds, and about five inches and a half above the handle is embellished and embossed with sapphires.

The New York Gazette says that the Michigan state loan of five millions, to aid the Internal improvements in that state, has been taken by the President of the United States Bank. The money will be called for in instalments of half a million as wanted.

A Supreme Court Suit.—An action has been brought in the United States circuit court at New Orleans, by Col. Richard Reynal Keene, against the judges of the supreme court of the state of Louisiana, for false imprisonment. The plaintiff has laid his damages at ninety thousand dollars. Col. Keene, in an argument recently made before the Supreme Court, indulged in language towards one of its members, which the bench pronounced disrespectful and contemptuous, for which they inflicted upon him a fine of fifty dollars and imprisonment of ten days, and this is the ground of the action.

FIRE AT CHARLESTON!—*Fire at Mobile!!*—*Fire at Vicksburg!!*—These significant blows of an avenging Providence came almost simultaneously. The news of the three all reached us by the same mail. A singular coincidence.—*Friend of Man.*

The Connecticut senate have passed the bill repealing the restriction on small bills, 10 to 1, and it is now a law.

No less than 3000 buildings are said to be going up in Quincy, Illinois.

500 Seminole Indians left this morning for Little Rock, Arkansas, in the steamer John Nelson.—*New Orleans paper, 1st inst.*

Farmers making their own Sugar.—The New England Farmer notices an important discovery made by a gentleman in the vicinity of Boston, in the manufacture of Sugar from Beets. Specimens of the sugar made by this process, finely crystallized, and of as good a quality as the common Havanah white Sugar, have been exhibited to competent judges; and those who have seen the process and its results, have no doubts of its success.

A patent for this invention and discovery, has been applied for, and it is confidently expected that the right to manufacture will be for sale, seasonably this summer, at such a rate as to put it in the power of every industrious farmer to make his own sugar.

The Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi.—By the late report submitted to Congress relative to the navigation of the Mississippi it appears that the only serious obstacles to its navigation from the mouth of the Ohio to the falls of the St. Anthony, a distance of about 1200 miles, are the Des Moines and Rock River rapids and these form the first objects of attention.

The Des Moines rapids, situated about 200 above St. Louis commence just below Des Moines garrison, and terminate about three quarters of a mile above the village of Keokuk and 4 miles above the mouth of the Des Moines river. Between these points the Mississippi flows with great velocity over an irregular bed of blue limestone, reaching from shore to shore, at all times covered with water, and through which many crooked channels have been worn by the action of the current. Its longitudinal slope not being uniform, but at raised several places above its general elevation, divides the whole distance into as many pools or sections. The passage over these rocks becomes, during low stages of the river, very difficult, in consequence of the shoalness of the water, its great fall and velocity, and the narrow and winding channels through them. The distance from the head to the foot of the rapids is about 11 miles, and the entire fall of the river at the time of making the survey was about 24 feet The descent is not uniform, being greater over the rents and less in the pools, is different in every section and varies at every stage of the river. The estimated expense of this improvement is $189,622. The beneficial results which may accrue from it may not be estimated.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

Counterfeit five dollar notes of the Telland Co. bank, Connecticut, are afloat.

A wholesale counterfeiting concern has been discovered and broken up by the Trenton police officers. We noticed a few days ago that a person was arrested last week for passing spurious Trenton tickets, and we now learn, by the State Gazette, that the officers thus obtained a clue to a gang of counterfeiters in Philadelphia. It is stated that 13,000 dollars of counterfeits on the notes of various corporations, with the plates, press, and all the other instruments were found. The highest praise is due to Constable Payne, for his vigilance and perseverance in ferreting out the gang.—*Newark Daily.*

The Coal Trade has commenced briskly. We learn by the Mauch Chunk Courier that there have been despatched by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company up to the 3d inst. 85 boats, carrying 4,256 Tons of Coal. The Lehigh had risen about four feet in consequence of the late rain.

The Pottsville Journal of Saturday says that about 7000 tons coal have been shipped from that region—1000 of which were destined for the Philadelphia market. The balance, being principally small coal and dirt, was destined for the market along the line of the canal.

Prices we understand are depressed just now and those having the cash would therefore do well to lay in a store for the next winter.

Astonishing Despatch in Travelling.—The arrival of the Neptune from Charleston in 61 hours gives us an idea of the possible and actual rapidity of travelling in this country. She left Charleston after the arrival of the rail road cars from Augusta. Passengers may leave started from Augusta on Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, and coming in the Neptune to this city, could arrive in Boston on Wednesday, having ten hours to spare in New York, making the whole distance from Augusta to Boston. (more than a thousand miles,) in about 90 hours; from Augusta to New York 73 hours.—*N. Y. Am.*

A Venerable Chair.—Major Lewis of Jeffersonville, Indiana, has the first chair ever made it Kentucky, constructed by that hardy old pioneer Daniel Boon. It is of the old fashioned kind and made of split ash, bearing the marks on each arm made by fixing his gunlock when out of order. It is to be sent to the Nashville Museum.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Alexander H. Baily, $2,50; Augustus Rogers, 2,50; Thomas Stead, 2,00; Trustees of the Classical Institution, 2,00; Lewis M. Force, 2,00; Benjamin Jennings, 1,50; Frazee Coles, 1,00; Osborn & Wilson, Thomas J. Barr, Jonathan I. Baker, Berry & Dunham, and Ira Prudden, 50 cents each. Ephraim R. Drake, 68 cts.

MARRIED.

At Union Village, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Stephen Day, Israel Allen to Miss Ann Titus, all of Union Village.

On the 2d inst. James Van Duyzenr, of Princeton, to Sarah Elizabeth Duyckinck, of N. Brunswick.

On the 5th inst. Samuel Bishopgood of Rahway to Sarah B. Smith of Elizabethtown.

On the 8th inst. John L. Gobin to Phebe Ann, daughter of Wm. Rankin, Esq. all of Newark.

DIED.

In Elizabethtown, 2d inst. Ann Maria Cockwell, aged 19, daughter of Hugh Caldwell, dec.

On the 6th of April, Dan. Nathaniel Draper, in his 81st year, senior trustee of the United Society of Shakers, in Enfield, N. H.

The Trenton State Gazette comes to us this week very much enlarged and improved. It is now the largest paper in this state; and we should suppose, one of the most profitable.

Assignment Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ABNER S. COON, of the township of Warren, and county of Somerset, has this day executed to me an Assignment of all his estate, under the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, for the benefit of all his creditors. All persons having claims against the said Abner S. Coon, will present them to me under oath for examination and allowance; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

JONATHAN CORY.

Dated May 2, 1838.

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs. Berry & Dunham's, or at Ayres & Bullman's, stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. May 15th. 69 3dcw

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
60 bushels White Sand,
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 68

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber-Yard, formerly occupied by Fish, Cook, & Co. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Trenton, two Saw mills, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind of sized lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice. J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound brook, May 1st. 67 3m

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we intend keeping a constant supply of Boots and Shoes. Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice; and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only to be given for sewing. We solicit a share of custom. THOMAS HILL.
WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again. May 1st, 1838.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said late firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without delay.

The books are left for settlement in the hands of JOHN T. GRANT.

Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap by E. M. RICE. Nov. 14.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS, Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at as low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

COMPREHENSIVE ALMANAC
for the year 1838.

April, July,	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan. Oct.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
May,	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.
August,	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.
Feb. Mh. Nv.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.
June,	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.
Sep. Dec.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

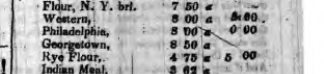
NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,		15	a	16
Coffee, Cuba,		9	a	11
" Java,		10	a	14
Molasses,		27	a	32
Oil, Linseed,		75	a	85
Whale,		28	a	32
Fish, brl.		16 00	a	17 00
Beef, prime city,		9 50	a	12 50
Harps, lb.		10	a	13
Smok'd Beef,		10	a	11
Butter,		20	a	25
Cheese, Am.		7	a	10
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.		3 75	a	4 50
Turks Island Salt,		33	a	37
Liverpool ground,		44	a	
Do. do. sack,		2 00	a	2 00
Sugar, N. O. prime,		6	a	9
" Havana, white,		10	a	11
" Lump,		14	a	15
" Loaf,		16	a	19
Tallow, Am.		10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,		80	a	1 00
Gunpowder,		80	a	1 00
Hyson,		60	a	1 00
Young Hyson,		32	a	80
Hyson Skin,		23	a	45
Souchong,		25	a	50
Bohea,		18	a	29

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	7 50	a		
Western,	8 00	a	8 00	
Philadelphia,	8 00	a	0 00	
Georgetown,	8 50	a		
Rye Flour,	4 75	a	5 00	
Indian Meal,	3 62	a		
Wheat, Baltic,	1 25	a	0 00	
Do. Genesee,				
Do. N. Carolina,				
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 03	a	1 07	
Corn, N. bushel,	80	a	85	
Do. South,	78	a	84	
Barley,	83	a		
Oats, North.	42	a		



Rahway Daily Despatch Line.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt. Wilsey,
LaFayette,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at he risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods to New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickturn, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

White wash Lime,

A LSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Paint & White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

Notice

ALL Persons indebted to ISAAC TITSWORTH, in notes or book accounts are hereby notified that they are left in the hands of the Subscriber for collection, and unless they are settled without delay, costs will be made. CORNELIUS BOICE.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CUSHING.

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 29 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit.—Cash or trade will be given. J. D.

April 23d. 104*

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPENAS,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

TWO FARMS, For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two farms. One contains 150 acres of Wood, Meadow and Plough Land, and Buildings, situated three miles from the village of Plainfield, in Somerset county.

The other contains about 50 acres of good Plough and meadow land, with buildings, and is well watered. It is pleasantly situated, one mile from Scotch Plains, in Essex county. A further description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Indisputable titles will be given and terms made accommodating. Enquire of

NOAH DRAKE, near Plainfield.

Warren, Feb. 20th. 3T tf

Somerset Orphans' Court.

Term of April 1838.

UPON the application of John and Thomas Simpson administrators of James Simpson late of said County deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased, shall bring in their debts demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, after such due notice being given, be forever barred of his or her action against the said administrators.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said administrators give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said estate within one year from this time by setting up such notice in five of the most public public places in the County, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for a like space, in a newspaper, published in this state;

And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in the said period of one year after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said administrators.

P. VREDENBURG, Clerk.

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, in the New Store of B. M. PRICE

Rahway, Nov. 14. 43*

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

Warren Township, December 28, 1838. 1t

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large

Assortment, For Sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of *Front* and *Cherry* streets, by

81 CRAIG & SHOTWELL

Money makes the Mare go

THE Subscribers have received in addition to their Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries a variety of Articles of husbandry, such as Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes &c.

Also, the subscribers are agents for this place, for Dr. Peters, of New York, in the sale of his celebrated Anti-bilious pills.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield April 24.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are *increasing* weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale a above.

Feb. 13th. 5tf

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

200 lbs. Flax, for sale by

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Jan. 31st, 1838. 5t tf

GREEN BROOK *Family School.*

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and such precautions are made, as far as are deemed possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $30 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, by distractions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness. They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any case. Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalize arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at their Office where the Pills are for sale. 3tf

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and four inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to any work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 1tf

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 8tf

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N.J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction, in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced *Lady*, as *Principal*. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
" Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00

Modern Languages an extra charge.

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Students must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in Maynext, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an Institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 50 ly

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for cash. Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

Plainfield, April 24, 1838. 6tf

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries,*

low for CASH, or country produce,

Corner of Exchange and Front streets.

Promises not taken. BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, January 17, 1838. 4tf

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Pence streets have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sizes, Bindings, and Bands,

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

6tf NEW-YORK.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty years standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 24, 1838. 5tf

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel, Just received, and for sale cheap, by Oct 9th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by

Oct. 24. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style. Also Gentlemen's Fine Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 19. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Cloaks ! Cloaks ! !

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE.

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

Ducks and Geese.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few live Ducks and Geese, immediately. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Green Brook School, Plainfield, March 14.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 Nassau street, New York.

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and defend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatism of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired

All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

Job Printing.

ALL kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of *Legal Blanks,* LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUMMING.

June 15th, 1837.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. *Try it. Price 50c.*

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive purchases for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dahlia, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $6.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines: Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Mezino and light fancy shawls; lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pieces a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENNETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

Garden Seeds,

A FRESH SUPPLY, and general assortment, just received for 1838, raised by the united society of Shaking Quakers, of Massachusetts, for sale, on the corner of Front and Cherry sts.

April 24th. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

A solid stand in this village, near Barkhuis's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, or good materials, and by experienced work men. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 5tf

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of

Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'tx,
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 5t 6m

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Books.—Porter's Travels,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo,
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Beauties of Scripture Narration, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Brambletye House, 2 vols. in one.
Beauties of Locke.
Pension's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Life of Franklin.
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar.
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.
Cook in the Lot, a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet. By the dozen or single.

ALSO

Waiters, at Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

ALSO

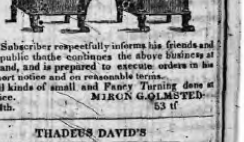
SEAR'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PILLS.

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

Cabinet Making.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

June, 24th. 53 tf

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be surpassed by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker Plainfield, N. J. 10tf

May 25.

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap Nov. 14. by B. M. RICE.

Small Fire Engine For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $ It will throw water over a common two-story house as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand engine.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53 tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1838. Number 70.

The Plainfield Union.

Is PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: MILTON F. CUSHING Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid each months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

New Dry Goods,
131 MARKET-ST.
NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dahlia, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $3.00 per yard: Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard; an exhaustive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines: Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light Grecy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pence a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENNETT.

Newark, March 27th, 1838.

Garden Seeds,

A FRESH SUPPLY, and general assortment, just received from the Island by the subscriber, Society of Shaking Quakers, of Massachusetts, for sale, on the corner of Front and Cherry-sts. by

April 24th. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

NEW, CHEAP STORE,
IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Beaver's, Fustans, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 5th. Rahway.

The Farmer's Cabinet,
A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each num. beyond any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 1836.

GREEN BROOK
Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of Newark, Elizabeth, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

State of New Jersey,
Middlesex County.

Orphan's Court, of the Term of March, 1838.

UPON the application of Simeon F. Randolph and Jonathan F. Randolph, Executors of Barzilla F. Randolph, deceased, to this Court to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said deceased, and to which all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make payment.

It is ordered by the Court, this 27th day of March A. D. 1838, that the said Executors do cause public notice to be given to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the said deceased within the space of six months from this time, by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in said county, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in this state, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand, or claim within the said period of twelve months after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. ZABRISKIE, Clerk.

(6) 3m

N. B. The executors of the above estate earnestly request all those indebted to the estate on book, to settle their accounts immediately,—and all those indebted by note, as soon as they become due; for the accounts must be closed as soon as possible.

French Merinos.
Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of B. M. PRICE

Rahway, Nov. 14. 43*

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers a his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 26, 1836. 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Plainfield Union.

A Real Occurrence.

In the winter of 1826, I was attending the medical lectures at ——. One pleasant December afternoon, we were all assembled at the usual hour to hear the regular botanical lecture. The Professor had proceeded about a quarter of an hour, when I saw through the window my roommate in company with two other students, hurrying along the street to attend with us. They passed through the yard gate to go to the staircase, that led to the second story, and which was a flight of steps built on the outside of the building in the rear, and tightly enclosed so as to make a very dark passage. I expected every minute to hear their footsteps upon the stairs;—but after waiting some little time, was surprised to see all three making down the street as speedily as possible, and at every few rods looking anxiously behind them. They were soon out of sight, and I could form no reasonable conjecture whatever, as to the cause of their hasty retreat.

The lecturer went on; and we all listened quietly to the formidable array of botanical terms that he showered upon us. But amidst our cogitations about pistils and stamens—leaves lanceolate and stems divaricate—and the professor's repetition of "icosandria, dipentagynia, angiospermia, gymnospermia" and kindred generics and specifics, we were aroused by two or three loud thumps in quick succession, almost as stunning as the above vegetable jaw breakers themselves, and that seemed to come from the staircase that led to the room where we were. All was still again for a while; when knock upon knock was heard as loud as ever. The lecturer now began to look uneasy, but nevertheless went on as usual. Very soon afterwards, however, the noise was repeated, and became louder and longer than ever. The mischief makers among us, and we had our share of them, were now on the lookout for some fun; and the dozing members of the class, laboring under the soothing effects of a comfortable dinner and the warm sun beams that were poured thro' the windows, were wide awake to the racket, if to nothing else. The noise below now became uninterrupted, and very sensibly nearer to us; so much so that we could with difficulty hear the lecturer, although he raised his voice a note or two to compete with the opposition without. The clatter was irregular and rapid, and not altogether unlike Virgil's

"Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum."

We were all on the 'qui vive,' and wished heartily to be let out that we might at once see what was the matter—thinking possibly that the "Devil on two sticks" might be on his way to pay us a visit; though to tell the truth, it sounded much more like a devil upon four sticks. Our professor was a very patient, easy man, and so long as he could be heard at all, seemed inclined to "let well enough alone," rather than run the risk of making greater confusion by meddling prematurely in the matter. He went on discoursing about "leaves cordate, serrate, petioles ciliate, panicles fasciculate," &c. and the noise without went on too, "bang, bang, bang," as regularly as musical notes, but with a good deal less melody. So that between the Professor's skull-cracking technicals, and the din out of doors, our brains were in beautiful confusion.—The cause of the disturbance, whatever it might be, approached nearer and nearer, until it was plain enough we could not hold out much longer. Yet our teacher still proceeded,—"calyx bibracteate, corolla campanulate, and carinately saccate," and then "clatter, clatter, clatter," went the racket again. Thus alternately were our ears saluted with a discharge of knotty scientific terms, and a volley of stunning sounds almost as meaning as any regular-bred jargon itself. The noise had now reached the head of the stair-case, and come with undiminished strength directly behind the lecturer, who sat with his back turned against the door that led from his seat to the passage without. It was too intolerable to be longer endured, and he directed one of the class to open the door and ascertain what was the matter. All eyes were directed towards the spot, when the opening door disclosed to view, neither ghost nor demon, nor yet aught in human shape, —but—a full grown cow! One simultaneous roar of laughter shook the room;—and there stood the poor animal with staring eyes and distended nostrils, panting with fatigue, and as if in surprise to see a room full of giggling bipeds, instead of finding a hay-loft or a granary. As the college did not confer degrees upon quadrupeds, as a certain Scotch school is said once to have done, nor the lecturer admit any one without a ticket, however conversant with the "grasses," a strong committee was appointed to carry the intruder safely down stairs again. This was done forthwith, but with some difficulty; and the poor cow was dismissed from college, with full privilege of being admitted "ad eundum gradum," into any other University, and with feelings no doubt as joyful as many a trembling and successful candidate for a diploma, had, after a rigid examination, an exit from the same place.

On my return home, I found my chum laughing to himself, and anxiously waiting my arrival. I enquired why he had not been at the lecture. He then told me that it was altogether owing to the cow that he had been absent. He and the two in company with him had, in their haste to avoid being late at the college, hurried along and came suddenly against the cow as she was standing just around the rear of the building with her head towards the stair-case. She was startled and ran up a step or two, and the more they tried to get her down, the more obstinately she persisted in going up; until she got so far that they thought the case was hopeless. My room mate who was a Quaker and loved sport mightily, but who was always very wary about getting into a scrape, then advised the rest, as the cow was out of reach, and they might if found there be accused of helping her up, to leave her to her fate, and decamp for their own credit's sake; and to avoid any appearance of a plot, for each to go to his own quarters. They retreated accordingly, while the creature disdaining all their well meant efforts to aid her, was left to the guidance of her own "unerring instinct," and by the light of her nature alone to wend her way up the dark passage. The students were of course highly diverted with the adventure; and however frequently they might expect to see veritable brutes elsewhere, they felt assured that at such a pitch of scientific elevation gained "solitary and alone," they should

"Ne'er look upon her like again."

A.

Singular and interesting Occurrence.—A respectable woman having left her child, two years old, to play about the door, till she attended to some household duties, went when she was disengaged to look for her charge. The urchin could barely crawl and she expected to find it at the door. There, however, it was not, and the mother in considerable alarm, called on several of the neighbors, to inquire if they had seen her child. No one had seen it; and as considerable time had elapsed in making fruitless inquiries, the anxiety and fears of the poor woman became proportionably augmented. Parents can only judge of her feelings when no trace of her child could be found. The neighbors kindly assisted in making strict inquisition in every well, pig-stye, hen roost, or out of the way corner, for the wandering waun. He was, however, nowhere to be found, and as a last resource, it was resolved that the bell should be sent through the town. In the mean time the mother in a state bordering on distraction, went into her own house to rummage every hole and corner, bed and cupboard. While she employed, one of her sympathising friends happened to cast her eyes to the gable of a neighboring house, and there with surprise and horror, discovered the lost child perched on a ladder, and within a few steps of its very top, apparently quite delighted with its state of exaltation. A lady endeavored to induce the ambitious mite to come down; but no, it shook his head and sat fast. She then tried to go up the ladder, but half way up her head grew giddy and she was obliged to descend without accomplishing her object.—The mother was informed by this time that the child was found, but her feelings may be more easily guessed than described when she saw its danger. The ladder was long enough to reach the eaves of the three story house, and within four steps of it was her child, holding firmly one of the bars, and looking complacently on the faces below. By its trembling steps the agitated mother cautiously ascended the ladder, but when within arms length of her infant, and on the point of laying hold of him, he as if to mock the agony of his parent, clambered up the remaining steps and straddling across the topmost bar, held out his little hands and smiled, as if proud of his daring feat. The mother at last folded the object of her tears and affections to her fond bosom, and descended with her precious burden in safety, shedding tears of gratitude and breathing a heartfelt prayer to that Providence which had so miraculously preserved her dear little pet.—*Worcester Mass. Spy.*

A NICE DISTINCTION.—In a cause respecting a will, at the Derby assizes, evidence was given to prove the testatrix, (an apothecary's wife) a lunatic, and among other things, it was deposed that she had swept a quantity of pots, lotions, potions, &c., into the street as rubbish. "I doubt," said the learned Judge, "whether sweeping physic into the street be any proof of insanity." "True my lord," replied the counsel, "but sweeping the pots away certainly was."

Moral and Religious.

TEETOTALISM.—The horrid effects of this mania, should it prevail, are thus amusingly described in an English paper.

Blackwood, in his Magazine, observes—"We wish the teetotallers would make a grand invasion of the distilleries, and after boiling a few of the concoctors of conflagration in their own vats, let in the Thames to liquify the whole plant. With all this we are aware of the respect due to vested interests. The physicians, to whom apoplexies are a rent roll; the surgeon, who lives on the broken bones of humanity; the undertakers who keep themselves in their own houses by removing every one else from theirs; and last, and most grasping of all, the chancellors of exchequers who tax the tombstones, and lay their hand upon every thing above and under ground. The slightest check on the national propensity for gin would be answered by a general wail from the whole multitude who live on the sad varieties of human woe! The workhouses would exhibit the portly matrons and pampered clerks, who preside over the distribution of the six million pounds sterling, which go in potatoes and cheese to the pauperism of Britain, lank as the mice that roamed their empty halls. The turnkeys of the county jails would grow melancholy, and toy with handcuffs no longer. Jack Ketch would pronounce his occupation over, and the drop itself might be sold for old furniture, not required at present by the owner. But the calamity would not end here; Themis herself might give up her last breath in a groan, that would shake to the land from Westminster Hall to the Lizard. The judges would find their circuits reduced to the important duty of marching into the counties with a posse of clowns before them, and the sheriff's carriage to make up the show. The leanness of the courts would soon reduce the corporety of the lawyers, and a speedy mortality or a general recruiting for the East India Company service, would be the only resource against eating each other with the barristers the solicitors must go, that active race, whose smaller dimensions by no means preclude their rivalling activity in extracting their subsistence from what ever they can fix on. The generation of clerks and law subalterns, of all shapes, sizes, and stands must be reduced to the famishing point without delay, all must perish alike."

Temperance—A Short Cut.—In the city of ——, there lives a Methodist man, engaged in the grocery business. He kept for awhile, among his various articles for sale strong beer. On account of continued temperance agitations he became very scrupulous about the correctness of the traffic, and on farther reflection, deeply conscious of the wrong. He was frequently called upon for the article: and, among other persons there were many of his brethren. During the past winter a brother called at his store, and asked for beer, in reply to which he said, "I am ashamed to draw beer." "Well," said the other, I am ashamed to drink it." Said the first, "let us abandon it." This was the winding up of selling and drinking beer in that store. Would to God that the whole concern might be concluded in as short a way!—*Adv. and Jour.*

CONTROVERSY.—Let no man pusillanimously say, I "cannot contend for eternal principle, because I am so averse to controversy." Can there not be controversy, without angry, malicious vituperation? How is the church ever to be reformed? The purpose of the millenium expects every Christian to do his duty.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"A negro has a *soul*, 'an please your honor," said the Corporal, (*doubtingly.*)

"I am not much versed, Corporal," quoth my Uncle Toby, in things of that kind, but I suppose so; or would not leave him without one any more than me or thee."

"It would be putting one sadly over the head of the other," quoth the corporal.

"It would so, said my Uncle Toby.

"Why then, 'and please your honor is a black man to be used worse than a white man?"

"I can give no reason," said my Uncle Toby.

"Only," cried the Corporal, shaking his head, "because he has no one to stand up for him."

"It is that very thing," quoth my Uncle Toby, "which recommends him to protection.—*Sterne.*

Criminal Imposition Detected.—Mr. Clark, operator at Apothecaries hall, has been engaged by the Admiralty, in analyzing fourteen hundred and sixty seven sacks of flour, which were lying in warehouse at Hull. He took samples from each sack, and it some he found that upwards of a third were plaster of Paris and ground bones, two of the most abominable ingredients, and which the stomach of neither man nor beast is capable of digesting. He sent specimens of this stuff backed, in many of its processes, to the Lords of the Admiralty. The person who owned it, and who was about to send it to Spain or Portugal, was fined in the penalty of ten thousand pounds. Mr. Clark has also analyzed Souchong tea, and found there was twenty five per. cent. of lead ore in it.

Care of an American Mother.—A lady took a child to a physician in Utica, to consult him about its precious health. Among other things she inquired if he did not think the springs would be useful. "Certainly, madam," replied the Doctor, as he looked at the child; "I have not the least hesitation in recommending the springs—and the

sooner you apply the remedy the better." You really think it would be good for the dear thing don't you "Upon my word it is the best thing I know of." "What spring would you recommend Doctor ?" "Any old madam where you can get plenty of soap."—*Chamber's Journal.*

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

Gov. Everett—Immediate Emancipation.—It is, probably known to most of our readers that Gov. Everett, of Massachusetts, has been one of the most decided opposers of the abolition cause in New England; and that some two or three years since, he suggested to the Legislature of that state the idea of suppressing the action of the abolitionists by force of law. It will be seen however, by the following letter, that the Governor has entirely changed his views on the subject, and that he *has become a convert to the doctrine of immediate Emancipation.* The character of Governor Everett, not only as a statesman, but as one of the most erudite and eloquent men of the age, renders this an event of no ordinary importance to the great cause of human Emancipation. And the fact that Thome and Kimball's book has been the means, under Providence, of changing the opinions and views of such a man as Edward Everett, is, of itself, a most decisive evidence of the high and authentic and convicting character of the work. It is destined, we doubt not, to accomplish more in the work of emancipation in our country, than any other instrument whatever. Indeed, it is even now working wonders; and we shall not be surprised to learn, very soon, of further conversions among the great men of the nation.

Among the most formidable objections raised against immediate emancipation, and indeed, we may say, the only plausible objection that has the alleged danger which might thereby ensue to life and property. This objection, however, has been entirely nullified by the example of Antigua and Bermuda, where all the slaves were *fully and unconditionally emancipated in a single day.* Now it must be obvious to every person of common sense, that if slaves may with safety be immediately emancipated in one country, immediate emancipation may be equally safe in another country, where the like relative numbers of whites and blacks exist. And in order to demonstrate in the fullest manner that immediate emancipation is perfectly safe in the United States, we have only to compare the relative numbers in one of the states having the highest proportion of blacks with Antigua. By the census of 1830, it appears that South Carolina had the largest proportion of slaves. The whole population was 581,185, of which 257,863 were whites, 7,920 free colored, and 315,401 slaves. Thus the slaves and free colored persons united, stand in proportion to the whites as *less than three to two.* By the last census of Antigua, the white population stood 1, 370, free colored 3,020, and slaves 27,537; showing the proportion of blacks and whites to be nearly as 25 to 1!

Now, we petrit to the common sense, and candor, and honesty of every person who possesses a particle of either, to decide, and to express his conviction on the question—If the immediate emancipation of slaves be not only safe, but advantageous and profitable to the masters in Antigua—as is fully demonstrated by actual experiment, where the proportion of blacks to whites is as *twenty-five to one*—is it not at least fair to presume that immediate emancipation would be equally safe and equally advantageous to the masters in South Carolina, where the proportion is *less than three to two?*

Here follows a letter from Gov. Everett to Edmund Quincy of Boston, on the subject of the tour of Messrs. Thome and Kimball, in the West Indies. We have room only for the following short extract:

It has given me new views of the practicability of Emancipation. It has been effected in Antigua as appears from unquestionable authorities contained in the work of Messrs. Thome and Kimball, not merely without danger to the master, but without any sacrifice of his interest. I cannot but think that the information collected in the volume will have a powerful effect on public opinion not only in the Northern states but in the slave-holding states.

Bituminous Coal Fields in Indiana.—Almost every day brings to light some hitherto hidden source of wealth and social comfort, in our country. We have before us, this morning a summary statement of the coal beds in the new state of Indiana; by which it would seem that there is bituminous coal enough in that state to supply the wants of the whole country. The writer states after careful examination, that the counties of Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer, Perry, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, *Martin, Davis, Knox, Green, Owen,* Clay, Vigo, Sullivan, Putman, Park, Vermillion and Fountain, contain the richest and most extensive beds of bituminous coal, in the United States. It ignites freely and burns with a brilliant flame. Near the summits of the highest ridges it is found creeping out of the earth, and it is mentioned, as a fact worthy of notice, that in boring for salt water to the depth of 527 feet in Lamasco City, and to the depth of 600 feet on the Big Vermillion, near Danville Illinois, the miners report at both places, a number of Strata of coal, varying from six to eight feet, thick. The Wabash and Erie and Central canal run through those beds of coal, the distance of two hundred miles or more.

This coal must give certainly employment and profit to the canals now in progress, and ultimately enrich the state. In England the stock of their Canal running through coal fields, sells from 500 to 1000 per cent. higher than that of those running through sections of the kingdom solely agricultural.

Encouragement to young farmers.—A law passed at the late session of the Maine Legislature, holds out liberal encouragement to people to settle upon and cultivate the public lands of that State. Any person who will actually settle upon and cultivate public land, may purchase it for 50 cents per acre, and be allowed four years to pay it in; the three first installments to be paid in labor upon the public roads—one quarter of the whole sum each year—and the last in cash at the end of the fourth year. It also provides that if any twenty persons, or a less number, will enter a township where there are no mills, take 160 acres of land each or cause to be erected, within three years, a saw and grist mill for their own benefit, they shall have deeds of their lands *for nothing.*

There seems to be employment for laborers, at good wages, in the Western states. The Peoria Illinois Register, of the 1st, mentions the arrival in that vicinity of the Rev. Mr. Reid, now in progress there, with a company of men from St. Louis, who are to have $20 a month and no deduction for wet days. Laborers and mechanics are called for in Indiana.

There is ample room and opportunity enough in the broad fields of the West for all who will go. Thousands who now have at best a very scant and precarious living in the Atlantic states, might there enjoy a comfortable independence.

The New York Commercial Advertiser mentions that a committee of the Board of Trade waited upon Mr. Biddle last week to invite the United States Bank to establish a bank in New York, of from 10 to 15 millions capital, under the late general banking law. The proposition was favorably received, and it is believed that the bank will be established as soon as the law goes into operation which will be on the 19th inst

We are stated also that the bank has signified its willingness to afford the United States Treasury the relief for which it has been proposed to sell the Bonds due in October, by anticipating the payment and advancing the *six millions.* It is said to have in its vaults and in Europe $15,000, 000 in specie—and $10,000,000 in securities available in specie at three days notice. All its responsibilities for circulation and deposites are but $15,000,000—leaving a disposable surplus of $10,000,000.

From the Cincinnati Daily Express.

SCENE IN A SCHOOL ROOM.

Master.—Class in history, step up. Are you ready on the questions ?—Yeth sir !—Billy, who was the first punier ?—Noah !—Why ?—Cause he collected all the beasts of the field and the birds of the air and the fishes of the sea into the ark, and saved 'em from being drowned. Not exactly: but that will do. Dick, I will give you some questions about government. All Americans have should understand it. What do you call that in which one man rules ?—Dome sir !—Next ?—That's an empire !—Not precisely; it is a monarchy. Go up. Tell me, Jake, what's that in which many men rule ?—That's a—a—Next ?—That's loco foco. Come here sir; what do you mean ?—Well sir—I seed it. You saw what ?—Why, at the meeting t'other night, where they was all presidents, and vice presidents, and hardly nobody else, 'cept me and our black Sam. —Sit down sir. Next. What government is that in which *the people* rule themselves ?—Why that's a federalism !—That's a—a—Congress Next ?—I know it. That's an anarchy ! Go to your places and look over that again. Harvey Diggs !—Yeth'r—Bring up your composition. What subject did I give you ?—Here it 'tis sir. 'Composition on wales and whale Fisheries; wales are a mountainous Country in the Continent of england. Whale fisheries principally goes out from new bedford and nantucket and round the cape, which is very crooked and hard to navigate; the people of whales is called whalemen and toasted Cheese is called welsh Rabbit. Permacity candles is got from whales. There is no more about wales except Whaleboning——" Sir! go to your seat or I'll whale you.—Silence! Begin writing class. May I get a drink sir ?—No sir! Well sir, I can't write 'cause my mouth's so dry. Silence!

Industrious Habits.—Professor Ives, of New Haven makes the following instructive reference to the late President *Dwight,* in a recent address before a Horticultural Society:

"He had the largest garden, the best culinary plants, and the finest fruits in the city, and all cultivated by his own hands. This fact will excite surprise, when it is recollected that he delivered a lecture to his class six days in a week; performed the duties of Professor of Divinity, and superintended the government of the college. He was the first in the city to cultivate the strawberry extensively and successfully. He demonstrated that an abundance of delicious fruit might be cultivated at a very little expense. He was a minute and accurate observer of the habits and laws of vegetables, and delighted in conversation to give or receive instruction in horticulture. He infused into his conversation music and poetry, and he was listened to with delight, even when his theme was cultivation of Cabbages. He taught that the grape, from which genuine fruit trees was in fact, when the plant was in the most rapid growth and the reason was, that the wound would heal most readily at that season. Dr. Dwight was enabled to perform so much and so various mental labors, by invigorating his constitution by exercise in the open air. No one felt more strongly the sentiment of the poet:

"The idler is a watch that wants both hands,
As useless when it goes as when it stands.
Work of occupation is no rest,
A mind unoccupied is a mind distressed."

DISTRESSING.—A circumstance of a peculiar distressing character occurred last week on the head waters of Wheeling creek, (Va.) which as it was related, is as follows:

A family by name of Burnfield resided near the creek, consisting of the parents and three children. The parents were absent for a few minutes, and during that time the children, through curiosity, it is supposed, placed a coal of fire to the straw lying about and covering a pig pen, near the house, which they had incautiously entered; and did not discover their dangerous situation until too late to extricate themselves, and there being no assistance near at hand, they were left to perish. The attention of the parents and neighbors was attracted to the spot by the light and smoke but too late to save the lives of the children.

Our Country.—One cannot feel the grandeur of our republic, unless he surveys it in detail.—For example, a senator in Congress, from Louisiana, has just arrived in Washington. Twenty days of his journey he passed in a steamboat on inland waters—but constantly moving, at a quick pace too, day and night. I never shall forget the rapture of a traveller, who left the green parks of N. Orleans early in March—that land of the orange and the olive, then teeming with *verdure freshness, and life, and as it were, mocking* him the midsummer of his northern home. He journied leisurely towards the region of ice and snow, to watch the budding of the young flowers, and to catch the breeze of the spring. He crossed the lakes Ponchartrain and Borgne; He ascended the big Tombeckbee in a commodious steamboat. From Tuscaloosa, he shot athwart the wilds of Alabama over Indian grounds, that bloody battles have rendered ever memorable.—He traversed Georgia, the Carolinas, ranged along the mountains of Virginia—and for 3 months and more, he enjoyed one perpetual, one unvarying ever-coming spring—that most delicious season of the year—till by the middle of June he found himself in the Eden of the Yankee Quoddy, where tardy summer was even then hesitating whether it was the time to come. And yet he had not been off the soil of his own country.—*Knickerbocker.*

The Belvidere Apollo mentions that much attention is now given in Warren county to the cultivation of silk. The following suggestions concerning the propagation of the Morus Multicaulis or chinese Mulberry, may be of service to cultivators—

The top of the tree may be cut up every spring entirely, and every bud made to produce a tree or it may be laid down in a furrow and covered up root and branch, when very soon young trees will be seen shooting up from many parts of the top, as well as from the roots. Last year a gentleman in this town, had a tree about 4 feet high, worth at that time probably 50 cents, which he treated in this way. A few days after he took it up and obtained from it 32 trees with large good roots, and near four hundred cuttings, which will bring immediately $15, if he would consent to sell it for that price.

Moral Courage.—MATTHEW NEWKIRK, Esq. received and entertained at his mansion in a very handsome manner, on Wednesday evening, a large company of gentlemen invited to meet Mr. Clay. But no member however of the Tennessee society, he had the moral courage to give an entertainment unaccompanied by wine or liquors of any kind. The only beverage used was lemonade and pure water; notwithstanding which, there was at no time of the evening a lack of *spirits.*—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

The Cincinnati Gazette, speaking of the late melancholy steamboat disaster at that place, makes the following very excellent remarks:

"Too *high* aim is produced by ambition or interest, unregulated by prudence or knowledge, is the *fact against* which we have to guard. How can we do it? Only by regulating that ambition and interest, through that prudence and knowledge—qualify the engineer—take away the owner's insurance—put no one the safe boat—and, above all, *take away the Grog Shop,* which stands in the face upon a wire than nine months of the year in the United States. We hesitate not to say, that it is a deep disgrace to a people calling themselves moral and intelligent, that they cannot make a trip of pleasure or of business, for a day or a week, without aid from the *strain of the still.* It goes up from land and water in a stench to heaven."

Corporal punishment in Schools.—In a lecture delivered before the institution for school masters in Lausanne, on the principles of punishment, and the nature of those adapted to schools, by the direction of that institution, the lecturer remarked that the education of a child was wholly different from the training of an animal. Obedience which results merely from fear, is of little value—the greater object must be to reach the heart and to excite in the child a true repentance whereas corporal punishment is considered by the child to be in itself an expiation of his fault. On these principles the law on public instruction in the Canton of Vaud, expressly forbids corporal punishment in the public schools.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

Love Affair.—The New York Whig gives a romantic account of a love affair between a member of the New York Legislature and the chambermaid of the hotel where he boarded.—She is 22 years of age beautiful and amiable.—The Legislator was smitten at first sight, and proposed to accompany her to the theatre. She stated the case to the landlord, who advised her to accept the invitation; which she did. At the Theatre the worthy Legislator proposed matrimony. The maid refused; giving ex cellent reasons. She said his daughters were educated, and she was not, she was poor he was rich,—he would be subjected to the ridicule of his friends, and his wife had not been dead a year. Several days after he again proposed and was again refused. Widow, sirs are persevering fellows, and a third time the member was at her feet. He could not resist her unassuming grace and soft allurements. He now offered to furnish her with every thing she might require, but he was again dismissed, or rather she told to consult his friends. He did so —he consulted many of his brother members—stated his wretched condition and was advised to leave Albany immediately. Notwithstanding all this, he returned to the chambermaid—she refused—*he accepted, merely to preserve his senses,* and they were to have been married on Thursday night last.

There has been more moving during the past week than we have ever known. Many persons who a year ago, felt themselves not only in comfortable circumstances, but rich, and who occupied stores and dwellings, have been ruined.—They have therefore had to give up both house and store. Hundreds, who enjoyed in comfort the earnings of former years, and who were enabled to live, if not in affluence, yet with every convenience about them, have had to leave their stores for counting rooms, and their neat dwellings for very humble abodes. The sales of furniture of families breaking up house-keeping have far exceeded those of any other period.—*N. Y. Express, 9th inst.*

VARIETY.

General Scott has made a requisition upon the governor of North Carolina, for one regiment of infantry, to aid him in the removal of the Cherokees. The regiment consists of ten companies, numbering 780 men exclusive of field officers.

The French are blockading Buenos Ayres as well as Mexico.

A worthless fellow named Enoch Dunn, was fined $10 with costs, in Dover, N. H. for great abuse of a Baptist clergyman, while engaged in the administration of baptism, in that place, on the 29th ult.

Six of the most respectable grocers in Boston relinquished all trade in ardent spirits during the last week.

The Louisiana State bank, at New Orleans, resumed specie payments on the 7th inst. The Union bank was about to resume.

It is estimated that the printing business in the United states gives employment to 200,000 operatives, and thirty millions of capital.

Apples.—A farmer residing a few miles from this place, presented us last week with a few apples that were grown in 1836. They were of the russet kind, and were kept in a sound state to the present time in a dry cellar.

The ship Science arrived at Portland, Maine, last week from a whaling voyage of *four years.* Her appearance created as great a sensation as that of the steam ships at New York. She brought home 2100 barrels of oil. Four of her crew are natives of the Sandwich Islands.

The property of the N. Y. Trinity Church corporation is immense; it is chartered for $4,000,000, and holds more than $12,000,000. It is managed by forty trustees. They have appropriated $100,000 as the bishop's fund, which makes his salary about $6000 per annum, besides perquisites.

Shinplasters.—This portion of the currency is getting into deserved disrepute in our city—neither fish fish nor fowl, can be purchased with them in our markets. On and after the 20th, many of the merchants and traders will cease taking them, having pledged themselves to that effect. They can very well be spared.—*N Brunswick Times, 16th inst.*

Fair, Fat and Fourteen.—Mr. William Davis of McDonogh county, Georgia, has a daughter only fourteen years of age, who weighs 185 lbs.

A Western paper thus announces the triumph of his candidate for the office of fence-viewer:—"Sound your bugles, haul out your drums, screw your fiddles, and prepare to commemorate an event of awful importance, with one hundred of the very biggest guns."

The New York State loan of half a million of dollars for the enlargement of the Erie canal, was taken lately by Prime, Ward & King, at $100 20 cts. for each $100 of five per cent. stock, redeemable after 1855, having 17 years to run.

The Albinesa.—Among the curiosities at the American Museum, is an Albinesa.—a young lady of nineteen, who recently arrived from England. Her eyes are of a pink hue, and her hair white as snow, falls over her shoulders in wavy clusters, soft as silk flos. In order to avoid and repel impertinent and unnecessary questions, the young lady plays the part of Pamella, in regard to silence. She affects neither to hear nor to understand what is said around her. The Irish giant is also at the museum. He is not quite so tall as the Kentucky giant—but still could wade the Mississippi, where it is not too deep.—*N. York Spectator.*

The Rochester papers give us a fresh and terrible instance of the abuse of female trust and helplessness through the malign influence of ardent spirits. Austin Squires, a drunken husband —a desperado only when drunk—shot his wife on Tuesday evening of last week with a pistol, the ball entering through the back. Two infants were asleep in the cradle by her side! The brute fled, and was arrested in about two hours, but this faithful wife, faithful to the last, steadfastly acknowledge, even in her agonies, that she fell by her husband's hand! Noble woman! worthy of a better man.—*Newark Daily.*

A Problem solved.—A western editor says he has tried it both ways, and he has come to the deliberate conclusion that the single life is the most easy, but the married one the most happy. So Adam thought.

A letter of May 3d from the post master of Paduca, in Kentucky, gives a melancholy account of the destruction of that town by fire.—"Over *one hundred and sixty houses were burnt, and only one insured.* Most of the sufferers have not saved even a single article. A. & D. Smith, merchants, opened an assortment of goods worth $10,000, together with what was at their old store; Gale & Sharvis say $5000 more, all of which is totally gone, except some 1500 or 2000 dollars' worth saved. "In the room in which I kept the Post Office there was upwards of $15,000 in cash, and not one cent saved.

A Family Poisoned.—Mr. R. L. Burnett, near Galena, Ill. died a few days since, and his children were thrown into convulsions, by eating of the water parsnip, which like the wild parsnip, is a deadly poison. *All umbelliferous water plants* of yellow or white blossoms are generally poisonous.

Miss Davenport, a little girl only 11 years old, is about to appear in a New York theatre as the representative of Richard III, and other characters of Shakespeare. The London papers represent her as the most remarkable child ever known, surpassing all that is imagined of juvenile talent. She is the daughter of Councellor Thomas Davenport of Edinburgh. It is indeed a pity that he could find no better school for her.

By the death of Mr. Birch, of Philadelphia, the *Institution for the instruction of the blind* in that city, becomes the legatee of his property to the amount of at least *one hundred thousand dollars.* This is truly a munificent bequest, and will probably do immense good.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

Friday, *May* 11.

In the Senate, a number of remonstrances were presented, against the *carrying into effect* the treaty of New Echota with the Cherokee Indians.

Mr. Davis presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, protesting against the annexation of Texas, as a measure unauthorized, impolitic and unjust.

In the house, Mr. Graves moved the printing of 20,000 copies of the journal and evidence, as the late duel. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Fairfield then claimed the printing of an equal number of the reports.

A motion to lay the whole subject upon the table was rejected, 57 yeas to 119 nays.

The morning hour being expired,

The house went into committee of the whole, (Mr. Ingham of Con. in the chair,) upon the bill to authorize the re-issue of Treasury notes, received before redeemable.

Saturday, May 12.

The Senate was engaged on private and unimportant business.

The house was engaged all day, and till after 1 o'clock, on Sunday morning, on the Treasury Note bill, without coming to any decision.

Monday, May 14.

In the Senate, Mr. William, of Maine, called the attention to the N. E. boundary, and spoke two hours on the question.

Remonstrances against the Cherokee treaty were presented. *Mr. Webster spoke in their favor.*

The bill for extending the charters of the banks of the district, occupied the remainder of the day.

The house suspended the rules, by a vote of 132 to 50, resolutions being the order of the day, and again took up the Treasury Note bill in committee of the whole.

At 7 o'clock, the committee rose, and the house adjourned without having come to any decision.

Tuesday, May 15th.

A number of memorials against the Cherokee treaty were presented, which gave rise to some debate. The remainder of the day was occupied with the bill to extend the charters of the district banks.

In the house, the morning hour was spent in a great variety of local and private business.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the Treasury Note bill, and a spirited debate on it was continued until 9 o'clock.

Wednesday, *May* 16.

In the Senate, Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance, made a report in answer to Mr. Clay's currency resolution. The report gives a detailed account of the financial acts of the Government, from its formation to the present time. It defends the Treasury circular, and the prominent policy of the Administration.

After the report was read, which occupied 3 hours, it was ordered to be printed.

A motion to print *thirty thousand extra copies* was then made, and, after considerable debate, *passed,* 23 to 19. Among the yeas, were Benton, Calhoun and Webster.

A further consideration was then postponed to Monday next.

In the house Mr. Boon moved to suspend the rules, that he might offer a resolution asking for a recision of the Treasury circular. The vote stood, 111 yeas to 94 nays, not two-thirds.

The Treasury Note bill was then taken up, and *after a long debate was read a third time and passed,* by a majority of eight.

A Short Sermon.—"A word spoken in season, how good it is." And never probably was this proverb more truly verified than by the opportunities improved, as all opportunities should be, by faithful ministers of the gospel. The Rev. Rowland Hill was once on a sabbath afternoon walking in Cheapside, when he overheard a conversation between young men of gay appearance who were close behind him. "Where shall we go to this evening?" said one of them. "Wherever we can have a bit of fun," said the other. "Then let us go to *old Rowley's Chapel,* there will be some fun there." It was accordingly agreed upon, and while the worthy divine was reading the lesson in the evening, his eye discerned in the gallery near him, the very same young men whose conversation he had overheard. His text was taken from Psalm ix. 17—"The wicked will be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God." For a moment the minister paused, and then looking them full in the face, and pointing to them with all the dignity of his sacred office, repeated the awful denunciation of the text, exclaiming with solemn and startling emphasis—"There's fun for ye, my boys."—There was no mirth visible in their countenances during that sermon.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 12th inst. says:

The river is full. Business is active upon the wharves. A short time since we saw 23 boats at once at the landing. The array of steamboat pipes, which is often seen lining our upper wharve contrasts in the mind singularly enough with the forests of fine spars, which encircle the city of Gotham. What we now have of these mysterious looking machines is nothing to what in a few years we will be found on the great ports on the Ohio. From 80 to 100 steamboats are now annually built on this river, and each year adds to the extent of the navigation, for which they are required.

The Red River is now navigable through the Raft. The Des Moines is beginning to be navigated, and new steamers are constantly added to the stock of navigable western waters.

Charleston Mass., has been embelished, and improved in consequence of a legacy of $500, in the will of the late Timothy Walker, *for the purpose* of planting ornamental trees in the public streets. At the annual town meeting, it was voted to add some hundreds of dollars to the above sum, for the same purpose. This excellent plan has been carried into effect, and the principal streets are now lined with beautiful young elms, which have been set out with great care. Every public highway and frequented avenue in our country should be lined with shade trees.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday Evening, May 22, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Charter Election of the city of New Brunswick took place on Monday of last week. The result was to the Whigs most gratifying; as they elected all their candidates, by an average majority of 100. The vote was a very full one, both parties turning out in their greatest strength. The average whig vote was 401; the average Van Buren vote was 295.

We give a few of the officers elected.

Augustus R. Taylor, Mayor,
David W. Vail, Recorder.
Haley Fisk,
Samuel Baker, } Aldermen.
Frederick Richmond,

Mississippi Special Election.—Sufficient returns have been received to render it certain that the Whig candidates, Prentiss and Word, are elected representatives of the 25th Congress. It is probable that Prentiss' majority is about 500, and Word's 100 or 200.

No state in the Union has suffered so much from the recent revulsion as Mississippi; and to this cause the Van Buren party ascribe their defeat there.

The returns from Virginia have nearly all been received, and the result is rather more favorable to the Van Buren party than was anticipated a week or two since. All the counties except Lee are heard from, and the vote on joint ballot now stands 83 Van Buren men to 82 whigs. If Lee goes for the whigs there will be a tie; if for the other party, the administration will have a majority of two. Very probably, therefore, Mr. Rives will be re-elected senator, though he is not liked by either party.

Congress is slowly wending its weary way through the public business; but there is so much talking very little is doing. The session has now been continued near six months, and the amount of business done thus far will bear no proportion to this duration. If they proceed in the public business as fast as they have heretofore done, no conjecture can be formed as to when they will adjourn. The propensity to talking in our public assemblies has increased to an alarming degree, and to this is to be attributed the great length of sessions, and at the same time little being done. Though the administration party have the majority in both houses, this procrastination cannot be more attributed to them than to their opponents, for the whigs *waste* as much time in unavailing motions and interminable speeches as the others. Both parties, in our opinion, are in this thing blame-worthy.

The proceedings of Congress on Thursday, were of but little importance. The Senate passed an amendment to the bill to recharter the banks of the District, requiring them to have specie to the amount of one-third of their circulation.

The house, after an ineffectual attempt to reconsider the vote of Wednesday, passing the bill for the issue of Treasury Notes, took up a resolution, in regard to our Foreign Affairs, and our Territory west of the Rocky Mountains. Messrs. Cushing and Adams spoke at length and very ably on it.

Whig National Convention.—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday last, officially announces the appointment of a day and place for the whig National Convention, by the whig members of Congress, for the nomination of candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, to be run in opposition to the present administration. They recommend that Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania be the place, and the 1st Wednesday in December, 1839, be the time for holding such meeting. The meeting is to consist of delegates from all the states, in the proportion of their delegates in both houses of Congress.

We think the Whig members of Congress have acted wisely in thus postponing their nominations for a year and a half, to the close of the year 1839, for in that time the convention will be able to determine what candidate for President will be more likely to succeed, which would now be a very difficult thing.

The next Presidential election takes place in the fall of 1840, and the President elect takes his seat, March 4th, 1841.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania bank of the United States have made a donation of *twenty thousand dollars* to the sufferers by the late fire in Charleston. This is munificence worthy of a great institution, which should be recorded to its lasting honor.

A day of fasting, humiliation and prayer was appointed to have been held in Charleston, on the 3d inst. in consequence of their recent great calamity.

The New York Mirror, we are happy to say, still continues its weekly visits through our land, with no falling off in interest or talent. We still think it the best, as we believe it is also the eldest, of our literary periodicals. Since its establishment a thousand and one literary papers with much pretension "have arisen, flourished, and fallen," to rise no more; but the Mirror has continued "its ceaseless and unceasing course," each volume better than the last. We say heartily, may it live a thousand years, and at present there is no reason to suppose that it will not.

One great excellence in the Mirror is, that it is wholly American. Its original articles, steel and wood engravings are all the productions of American talent, and the Mirror in this way does much to improve American literature, and bring forward American talent. Indeed, in one sense, it is devoted to this great object, and to the keeping pure the English language in use among us. It employs, and liberally remunerates, the best talent in the country, in all its departments, and as such should receive the liberal support of Americans.

Its wood engravings both in design and execution we have never seen equalled, rivalling copper-plate engravings in appearance; and its steel engravings are equal to any ever produced by the artists of this country. In typographical execution also it will bear a comparison with the works of any nation.

A title page and index accompany each volume, which being in a suitable form for binding makes a large, cheap, interesting and valuable book.

The sixteenth volume commences on the 30th of next month, a prospectus of which we will publish as soon as received,

We have been looking forward for some time past with a good deal of anxiety to the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, which met last week. The exscinded portion of the Church, called by a correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, *Constitutionalists*, have sent delegates to the number of about 130. These met, previous to the time appointed for the meeting, and on Tuesday morning last adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we regard with deep sorrow the existing difficulties in our beloved church we would fondly hope that there are no insurmountable obstacles in the way of averting the calamities of a violent dismemberment, and securing such an organization as may avoid collisions and secure the blessings of a perpetuated harmonious action.

Resolved, That we are ready to co-operate in any efforts for pacification which are constitutional, and which shall recognize the regular standing and secure the rights of the entire Church, including those portions which the acts of the last Assembly were intended to exclude.

In the afternoon, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be now appointed respectfully to communicate the foregoing resolutions to those commissioners now in session in this city, who are at present inclined to sustain the decisions of the last general assembly, and inquire whether they will open a friendly conference for the purpose of ascertaing if some constitutional terms of pacification may not be agreed upon.

Dr. Hill, of Virginia, Judge Hall, of Delaware, and Dr. Fisher, of this state, were sent with this proposition. No answer was received to this until Wednesday afternoon, when the application was refused by the *Reformers*, as they have been called. The Constitutional convention then adopted this resolution:

Resolved, That should a portion of the Commissioners to the next General Assembly, attempt to organize the Assembly without admitting to their seats commissioners from all the Presbyteries recognized in the organization of the General Assembly of 1837, it will then be the duty of the Commissioners present to organize the General Assembly of 1838 in all respects according to the constitution, and to transact all other necessary business consequent upon such organization.

On Thursday, the Reforming Convention organized by choosing Rev. Mr. Plumer, of Virginia, Moderator, and Rev. E. Crane, of Long Island, clerk pro tem. The Constitutionalists organized, by choosing Dr. Fisher, moderator, Dr. E. Mason and Mr. Gilbert, clerks. Thus were two General Assemblies formed, each claiming to be the only true one.

The constitutional Assembly, by the advice of counsel, subsequently made a formal demand for the books, papers and commissions of the General Assembly, upon Messrs. McDowell and Krebs clerks of the last Assembly.

A late New Orleans paper says, that important despatches had just passed through there, from Texas, on their way to Washington. They were said to relate to a convention with Texas, which is to be submitted to the President and Senate for ratification. The New Orleans paper supposes that this convention is the last overture that the Texians mean to make to the U. States, and the New York Commercial Advertiser seems strongly inclined to hope that it may be so. It was but the other day the Texican congress told the world that their state should exist independently or not at all; and that especially could they seek no connexion with the U. States, seeing that the bare proposal was viewed with so much repugnance.

Disgraceful Mob in Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Hall, a large new building lately opened in Philadelphia, for free discussion on all subjects not immoral, was entirely destroyed by a mob on Thursday night last, in consequence of its having been occupied by an Anti-Slavery Convention of American women. The Convention in session there was very large, from various parts of the Union. The colors and sexes being promiscuously seated together, and passing in and out and through the streets in that manner, caused the excitement, which led to this great misfortune and disgrace.

The loss is estimated at $40,000; which by a law of the State, falls on the city. The proprietors have already made the demand.

On Wednesday evening about 3000 were in the hall to hear a lecture from Mr. Garrison and others. The audience was composed of white and black people, and about one half were females. The mob was very noisy, and broke the windows, but did no farther damage.

Of the proceedings on Thursday, the U. S. Gazette of Friday says:

During most of the day, yesterday, large numbers of persons were standing round the Hall, and it was evident that there was a purpose of injury.

In the afternoon the mayor went to some of the leading members of the society owning this building, and represented to them the great danger of continuing to hold their meetings, and he especially urged upon them the propriety of not assembling that evening, as he had every reason to believe that there was an organized mayor prepared to break up the meeting, and perhaps do injury to the building—and crowded as the walks must be by the company, this could not be done without personal injury and loss of life.

It was agreed to forego the evening meeting, and the mayor took the keys, and went out and addressed the persons then in the street, stating that there would be no meeting, and requested them as good citizens to retire. The people cheered the mayor, who returned to his office, placing persons to bring information of any attempt at injury, calling around him all his disposable force, and having some volunteers.

Early in the evening notice was given that a crowd had come down the street and was attacking the north side of the Hall; the mayor hastened up Pittsst. to Cherry with his force, and when he met the crowd which was dense and numerous, he sprung his rattle, and his police called upon the people to sustain the mayor, but not one person appeared to give aid. It was then seen that those who had assailed the building had broken open the doors and lower windows—obtained entrance and were beating out the upper windows.

By this time the Mayor and his police had attempted to arrest the course of destruction—but they were assailed with clubs, and almost every one severely wounded. Col. Watmough, the sheriff, also made an attempt to restore peace, and save the building but he was attacked, severely bruised and narrowly escaped.

We learn that the persons inside then gathered the benches, chairs and books in a heap, set fire to them, and then left the Hall. The engines hastened to the conflagration, but the firemen were not allowed to play on the building, but directed to play upon those houses endangered by the flame, so that before 10 o'clock the whole wood work of the Hall was entirely destroyed, and shortly afterward the crowd, which consisted of many thousands, began to disperse.

The Inquirer says—

Soon after 9 o'clock, the whole building was wrapped in flames, which diffused a lurid light around, and throwing their red reflections upon the multitude below, imparted a remarkable and fearful effect to the scene. Every window smoked and blazed before the progress of the devouring element.

FOREIGN.

The Silvie de Grasse arrived at New York with Havre papers to the 21st ult. The most important item is the *defeat of the Russians in a battle with the Circassians*. A Constantinople letter of the 14th March says—

The Circassians have just gained a complete victory. The Russian army is destroyed; all the works raised by the besiegers on the shore have been levelled to the earth. Thousands of Russians who have escaped from the carnage have taken refuge in Erzeroum. This has given rise to a report that they had taken forcible possession of the town.

Marshall Sebastiani has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary at London, on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria. The coronation of the Emperor of Austria, at Milan, which is also about to take place, divides public attention with the English solemnity.

There had been an unprecedented scramble at Vienna for the stock of a Railroad—30,000 persons having been assembled to subscribe, and a battalion of grenadiers was called in to keep order!

Cincinnati.—Fifty years ago this day, as we learn from one of the party about sixty four persons landed at the junction of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, under the command of Gen. Rufus Putnam, and commenced the settlement of the state of Ohio in the presence of nearly three hundred Indians, who had assembled, on the opposite side of the Muskingum. The landing took place at 10 o'clock of a bright and beautiful spring morning. What a change have these fifty years produced in Ohio, its dark forests have been swept away before the axe of the settler—farms, towns and cities now occupy the site of the wigwam, the steamboat has taken the place of the canoe, and a population of a million and upwards exists on the same territory that supplied a scanty subsistence to a few hundreds of roving savages. Such a rapid and entire change is without a precedent in the history of the world.—*Nashville Union, April 27.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Joel Kinsey, 200; Garret Skinner, $2,00; Garret S. Lane, 1,25; Samuel Phillips, 1,00; James L. Voorhees, 1,00; John L. Heath, .50.

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, 14th inst. Theodore Dwight Weld, of New York, to Angelina E. Grimke, daughter of Ju ge Grimke, of Charleston, S. C.

In this place, on Saturday evening last, Hugh Drake, Jr. to Eliza Runyon.

DIED.

At Mount Bethel, on Saturday evening, Mr. Reuben Moore, of palsy.

At Chatham, 12th inst. Mr. Thomas Martin, aged about 43.

New Cheap Cash *Grocery*, and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. V. Stoutwell, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sash, Backlining, and bleaching brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate.

EPHRAIM DRAKE,
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 29d, 1838.

A Good bargain.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the state offers his valuable Farm for sale, situated in Middlesex county, on the old Swift Sure Stage road between Plainfield and Bound brook within full view of the Somerville and Elizabethtown Rail Road. It contains 75 acres of first rate land, in good repair, and is very pleasantly situated. It has two never failing wells of water, and is bounded by a never failing stream. On the premises is a good apple orchard of the best grafted fruit, and every other kind of fruit.

A large part of the purchase money can remain on the farm for a term of years. Title indisputable. Any person wishing further information will enquire of Garret Lane, or John Smalley, near the premises, or of the subscriber, LEBBEUS W. LATHROP.

New Market, May 22d, 1838.

Assignment Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ABNER S. COON, of the township of Warren, and county of Somerset, has this day executed to me an Assignment of all his estate, under the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, for the benefit of all his creditors. All persons having claims against the said Abner S. Coon, will present them to me under oath for examination and allowance; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to me.

JONATHAN C. OF'L.

Dated May 2, 1838.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Lime Kiln now offers first rate lime unslacked. May Press har He will be taken in exchange. May will

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 6 8

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 6 7 tf

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber Yard, formerly occupied by Pish. Cook, & Co. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Lumber, among which are

WHITE PINE AND H'EMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to their yard at Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Tennessee, a saw mill, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which can be furnish at short notice.

J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound brook, May 1st. 6 7 3m

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 6 6w

COMPREHENSIVE ALMANAC

for the year 1838.

April, July,	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan. Oct.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
May.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.
August,	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.
Feb. Mh. Nv.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.
June,	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.
Sep. Dec.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs Berry & Dunham's, or at Ayres & Bullman's, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. May 15th. 99 tdee

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt.
1000 lbs. Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand,
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic, Capt Wilsey,
LaFayette, Vanpelt,
New Jersey, Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickt own, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Paint and White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

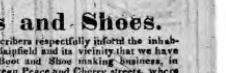
April 24.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union" A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 16th, 1837.



Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice; and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only will be the motto here. We solicit a share of custom. THOMAS HILL.

WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again. May 1st, 1838.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice. The books are left for settlement in the hands of JOHN T. GRANT.

Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 6 7 3m

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Somerstown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CRUSHE.

Cotton Wadding,

BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap by B. M. RICE.

Nov. 14.

Plainfield
Boot & Shoe
STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Boyd & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash. Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 66tf

New, Cheap,
CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's fur and Satin Beavers, Boys' silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838. 1

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 18. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty year's standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel, *Just received, and for sale cheap, by*

Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by

Oct. 24. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to any work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13,1837. 13

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

Brandreth's
Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 58 tf

Long lawns & Irish Linens,

for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, *Sheet, Bindings, and Bands.*

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 219, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Cloaks ! Cloaks ! !

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE.

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

low for CASH, or country produce, Corner of Exchange and Front streets.

☞ Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 58

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will——ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 26 6tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 104*

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegemble Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Illness after meals, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects are taken according to the directions, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain, excite action in the liver and produce its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate *the whole system.*

☞ For those giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 Nassau street, New York.

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatism of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, when any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired.

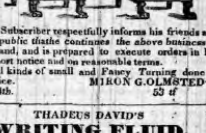
All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau Street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

Cabinet Making.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON G.OLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the *superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with* which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, remaining fluid in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its greater Durability, and its ability to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 10tf

Notice

ALL Persons indebted to ISAAC TITSWORTH, in notes or book accounts are hereby notified that they are left in the hands of the Subscriber for collection, and unless they are settled without delay, costs will be made. CORNELIUS BOICE.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood, and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. *The sum of $5000 will be* paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume. Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant fascinating and select repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists *have been employed* to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars *per annum, payable in advance. No subscrip*tions received for a less term than one year.

Elias Hagar,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

FROM NEWARK,

WOULD take this opportunity to inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has opened a store in the building adjoining Dr. Craig's office where he intends carrying on the Clock and Watch Repairing business, and hopes, by strict attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage. He would also take this opportunity to say that he will spare no pains to give general satisfaction, and as the old saying is, the proof of the pudding is eating it, he hopes you will taste before condemning it.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. for sale.

PLAINFIELD, April 17, 1838. 65 tf.

Take Notice.

AS I have taken wholly upon myself the Lower Mills *in Plainfield, which is now owned by George* Wells, and has been formerly occupied by Wm Wells, it is my expectation to attend to Customers' work particularly. Those favoring me with their custom will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. It is my expectation to keep constantly on hand, Feed, Flour of good quality, and of all kinds, for sale, for cash.

As the public well know, or I am well aware myself of the difficulty attending keeping Books or trusting, and as promises are so fashionable with some of paying tomorrow, and to-morrow scarcely ever comes with them, I am determined to sell for cash or in exchange for grain.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Mill at all times and reasonable seasons, Seventh Day excepted, as I consider that day to be the Sabbath, and intend to observe it as such. PHINEAS RANDOLPH.

April 1st, 1838. 63 3m

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and *For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced work* men. EPHRAIM W. BRYANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of

Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'rx,
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 58 6m †

Small Fire Engine
For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, in fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53tf

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap

Nov. 14. by B. M. PRICE.

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr. $2 to $4.00
" Higher branches, 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course, 7.00
Collegiate Studies,
Modern Languages an extra charge. 10.00

Somerset Orphans' Court.
Term of April 1838.

UPON the application of John and Thomas Simpson administrators of James Simpson late of said County deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased, shall bring in their debts demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, after such due no*tice being given, be forever barred of his or her* action against the said administrators.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said administrators give public notice to the creditors *of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands* and claims against the said estate within one year from this time, by setting up such notice in five of the most public public places in the County, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for a like space, in a newspaper, published in this state;

And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in the said period of one year after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said administrators.

P. VREDENBURG, Clerk.

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE, Rahway

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods,*

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

f1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sewets, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale a above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Books.—Porter's Travels,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo,
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Bramblette House, 2 vols. in one.
Beauties of Locke.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Life of Franklin.
Large School Testaments.—Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar.
Three Last Children, an interesting tale.
"Crock in the Pot," a very celebrated Treatise by the *Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet. By the* dozen or single.

ALSO

Wafers, at Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

ALSO

SEAR'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PILLS.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, *&c. &c.*

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in Maynext, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from *Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.*

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 1y

TWO FARMS,
For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two farms. One contains 150 acres of Wood, Meadow and Plough Land, and Buildings, situated three miles from the village of Plainfield, in Somerset county.

The other contains about 50 acres of good Plough and meadow land, with buildings, and is well watered. It is pleasantly situated, one mile from Scotch Plains, in Essex county. A farther description is unnecessary, as *those wishing to* purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Indisputable titles will be given and terms made accommodating. Enquire of

NOAH DRAKE, near Plainfield.

Warren, Feb. 20th. 57 tf

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON

THE HOLY BIBLE,

By MR. JENKS, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, *super royal octavo.*

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee:—"Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly *choose this work by Dr. Jenks. The grand* and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. It is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private reading,—and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a 'goodly pearl,' which every devout man should seek to possess in his family.

Susscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—this well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only *prevents us from* giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

Brown & Bleached
Muslins.

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will *sell cheap for cash.*

Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

Ducks and Geese.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few live Ducks and Geese, immediately. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Green Brook School, Plainfield, March 14.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 81tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1838. Number 71.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Evening, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Evening.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 links is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each comprise a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Somerset co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given when required. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and four inches in diameter, turned to order. MANDRELS, of any pattern, together with Faceplates, in general, warranted &c. &c. equal to any in the city.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries,* low for CASH, or country produce, Corner of Exchange and Front streets. Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of *money*, and if you don't pay us very soon we will——ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 29 ☞2

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer.

April 23d. 104

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

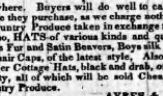
Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities. Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and ash, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.



To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty years standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

Elias Hagar,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

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April 1st, 1838. 63 3m

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AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 55 tf

HUSBANDRY.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

What will an acre of land produce?

In 1822, I enclosed an acre of land in the vicinity of Wilmington for the purpose of trying this experiment. I erected upon the ground a small house, and leased it to a gardener to work for one half the produce. The ground was enclosed in such a manner, as to leave an exact acre under cultivation. It was at first ploughed deep the stones all carefully pitched off, then highly manured, and afterwards worked the first 5 years with a spade. I furnished the gardener with about forty dollars worth of manure annually, and sent a man, horse and cart, twice a week to draw the produce to market. Every means was used to raise the amount of sales to the highest point; seeds of the choicest kinds of vegetables were procured, forcing beds erected, and the produce ripened early, and sold in the market at a high price.

The average produce of my share for the first five years, was $174 20 cts. per annum, consequently, the whole amount produced by this acre of land was not less than $348 40 cts. per annum, besides the vegetables used in the gardener's family.

The gardener and his little family consisting of three persons, had other perquisites, by which they obtained about $100 annually, in addition to their share of the garden; by which they were enabled to live in comfort, and could have indulged occasionally in some of the luxuries of life if they had chosen so to do. But like most other workers of the soil in this country, they wanted more land, and till it with a plough and a horse.

In order to gratify this disposition, I enclosed them another acre, and lent them a horse, plough and occasionally a man to work it, and continued the same outlayings for manure as in the former case.

The consequence of this change was, that I received less per annum for the second five years than the first.

The family now became dissatisfied with their situation, nothing would do but more land; they complained of their labor being increased, and their income diminished; they had sometimes to hire and they had no money to pay the laborer; they had many other difficulties to encounter, all of which were ascribed to the smallness of their farm. I was now as much dissatisfied as they were, for we could not agree about the cause of our unsuccessful efforts; but as no other way opened at the time, I enclosed about two acres more for a third five years experiment, which terminated in my receiving less income than in the second five years, and not much over one half the amount of the first five. So much for increasing the size of farms without, "being kind to the soil."

The result of these experiments correspond with all the known facts that have come under my observation for the last thirty years upon the subject of the profits of capital expended in agricultural pursuits.

I at first adopted the opinion that the secret of gathering money out of the soil lay in small farms, but extended observation of facts and mature deliberation has changed this conclusion. I now believe the quantity of land has nothing to do with the profits of the capital expended for agricultural purposes.

I found $5000 expended upon 100 acres of poor land in the neighborhood of Wilmington, would not produce after paying all expenses more than 5 per cent. upon the capital, but by dividing the amount in expenses for manure and making the sum laid out $10,000 it would more easily nett $1,200 per annum; that is, the profits of the capital laid out in land produced an interest of 5 per cents. per annum, and the capital laid out in manure produced 20 per cent.

The simple fact of the vast difference between the profits of capital expended in land, and in the improvements explains the diversity of opinion that exists upon the profits of agriculture, and a knowledge of this is in my opinion of incalculable advantage to the community. If the above hasty sketch should elicit the spirit of inquiry, and put into operation some practical experiments among the readers of the Cabinet, it will amply satisfy a SUBSCRIBER.

Wilmington, June, 26, 1838.

A Household Establishment.—A wife, two children and a good fire on a cold day, a rocking chair and a newspaper.—*N. Y. Express.*

We think it would be an improvement to take away one of the children and add another newspaper.—*Boston Times.*

The *Times* is wrong,—the *Express* is right. Two children are better than one, as they would keep each other quiet; an important consideration in making up the sum total of matrimonial comfort.

A violent Discussion has been going on at St. Louis, (Mo.) in the Presbyterian Church, relative to the propriety of introducing the bible into the city schools.

Right; the discussion will do good. Who ever knew the truth defeated in a fair and open encounter.

The passengers on board a steam boat on the Mississippi, for a gross offence supposed to have been committed by a colored man, the cook of the steam boat, tied his hands behind him so that he could not use them, and *threw him overboard and drowned him.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Life is like a week.

Monday.—We know not exactly how it begins; but on Monday, its first day, only look around, and you will see the general pursuit of human kind is suction. It is called *Saint* Monday—a fit and congenial appellation with the holy innocency of childhood. At this early stage in the division of time, the oracle of truth is listened to with attention, as at the sacred well of Rabelais, and faithfully obeyed in his admonition to "trine, trine, trine!" Nature is pliant and pliable; stubbornness of character has not superceded instinct: and, though neither man for child can walk alone, they are not too proud to receive aid and support in their helpless condition.

Tuesday.—The leading-strings and rocking-chair are gone. We can not only walk but we can run. Green are the fields beneath our feet, clear is the firmament above our heads; and, lo! the butterflies of spring are dancing and careering before us in the lightsome air. This is our day to give them chase. Many escape; but some are caught, of fragile frame and evanescent hue. We hug and admire our treasures—our first victories in life, the bright rewards of our first exertion and perseverance. The flies are our own. Pity 'tis, that the moment of their seizure is the moment of their destruction.

Wednesday.—Ah! how different is the pursuit to-day, yet how much the same! and how little have we learned by the lesson of yesterday! Love has sprung up in the bosom, and woman is the object of our desire. The purple light of passion enshrines the visible world with a haze, a color, that imparts at once a depth and a glow, altering the form and aspect of all things. From one grand and prevading idea within the heart, emanates that strange medium which encompasses with whatever the eye beholds, or the senses endeavour to appreciate. In love, by love, with love, through love, the conversion is complete; and the mid-day of life's week is a wonderful phenomenon. But, alas! as on the preceding day, there are many disappointments. Alas! still more; in some instances, the triumph is attained. Soon does the purple light become gray, and the visible world return to its own plain and sombre shapes. The butterflies have mouldered into dust and their successors——. But let us proceed to *Thursday.* Ambition fills the soul. The lethal strife of war; the struggle for pre-eminence wheresoever the mind and tongue of man may be engaged in intellectual conflict; the fierce contention for superior wealth or power, or fame: the emulation for a place for self, however small in extent, and little in advance; such are the darker efforts of the second mid-day. There is yet a stir in the blood, an excitement in the stormy game, a glory in the final success. If we are not happy, we are busy; if we have no time for enjoyment, we have at least a time for discontent. The fires of hope, so far from being extinguished, continue to burn, perhaps more steadily than before; and toil and pleasure, and chagrin and expectation, and failure and stimulus pass our Thursday hastily away.

Friday.—Avarice, cold, bloated, and selfish, succeeds to the sole command. The greedy is more ravenous; the miser more unnatural; the sensual, parsimonious; and the very prodigal, savings. Cold is the idol of this period; the dross which cannot smooth, but makes the bed of sickness an uneasy bed of care, though it may gild the gaudy coffin, and plume the showy hearse. The voice of wisdom has ceased to have the slightest influence over the mind of the besotted man. He grasps with the greater energy at what is the more useless, as he must leave it as soon as clutched. The longings of Monday, of Tuesday, of Wednesday, of Thursday, have all some semblance of reason, and some recommendation for the human race; but the second mid-day miserwretch who at this stage of existence lives only to oppress and grind his fellow creatures is a monster to be abhorred, and neither pitied among the weaknesses, nor excused among the follies, nor pardoned among the errours of mankind.

Saturday.—We are tired with the long continued labor. Our stiffened limbs have forgotten the buoyant activity of the butterfly hunt; our over-laden memories, the mad and dazzling feelings of the succeeding chase; our wearied spirits the agitating impulses of our ambitious day; and our stricken conciences array in dread before us the perdition of our worldly guilt. What seek we now but repose; to return to childhood again, to be quiet, to be sustained, to be nursed and upheld to be troubled no more?

The Sabbath.—Life and the week are over. The Sabbath of the grave and of rest is ours.—Oblivion hath fallen upon the past, with all that hath charmed or afflicted, soothed or embittered blessed or wronged its fleeting hours. Oh that looking back thereon may encourage us to look forward with humble confidence! and that we may be able to comfort ourselves with the thought that during this week of life we have done our best to make the paths of our brother-sojourners paths of peace and joy! Did men but do so, how much brighter would be the days, and how much sooner the nights, of all the in-dwellers of the earth!

As it is, we are only aware of the prevalence of such dispositions, and such a system of conduct in the president, vice, secretary, treasurer, and common members of the "(Nothing?) New Under the Sun Society:" who have unanimously agreed that this paper is a novelty, and worthy of the Magazine which, being only a year old, is deserving of being another.—*Bently's Miscellany.*

If a man of 22 years of age, begin to save a dollar a week, and put it to interest every year, he would have, at 31 years of age, six hundred and fifty dollars: at 41, one thousand six hundred and eighty; at 51, three thousand six hundred and eighty; at 61, six thousand one hundred and fifty; and at 71, eleven thousand five hundred dollars. When we look at these sums, and when we think how much temptation and evil might be avoided in the very act of saving them, and how much good a man in humble circumstances may do for his family by these sums, we cannot help wondering that there are not more savers of $1 a week.

Is the Temperance Cause a Failure?

In October last, as the train of cars between Philadelphia and New York stopped at the half way place, while the locomotive and tender were being supplied with wood and water, several of the passengers got out to stretch their limbs and look round. In the apartment where our informant sat, (a valuable member of the legislature of New York,) was a red faced, *genteel wine-drinker*; and within a few feet of them, in full sight, was the *bar*, "with all that could tempt the eye and please the depraved taste" of the quaffer of alcoholic stimulus. Said the genteel wine-drinker to an intelligent looking young man, "Friend, just pass this *fip*, and tell the barkeeper to hand me a glass of his best Maderia;" who with a low bow replied, "Excuse me, sir; I am pledged not to furnish it to others, as well as not to use it myself." A slight blush, and a bite of the lip, and the sixpence was returned to the pocket. But soon it was between the thumb and finger, and extended towards another passenger who was walking by, with "Please, sir, hand this *fip* and order me a glass of wine." "Sir," said the fellow passenger, "I think it wrong to drink poison, and cannot therefore, be a partaker with you sir." A deeper crimson suffused his cheek, and a curl of the lip, indicative of deep chagrin, marked the countenance of the wine drinker. At that moment the cry, "All aboard! all aboard!" was heard. The *fip* still remained clenched between the thumb and finger of the red-faced gentlemen, and he evidently was very unwilling to lose his accustomed stimulus; so, with the cry "All aboard!" he laid his hand, with the *fip* in it, on the shoulder of a very pleasant-looking young man, who was standing between him and the bar and said, "Just pass this, and order me a glass of wine, quick!" With a smile of conscious superiority, the young gentleman replied, "I am in the situation of the two young gentlemen you have already asked." Our informant, the Hon. F. G., is also a "cold water man." The wine-drinker sat pensive, and made no farther attempt to procure alcoholic stimulus, until they arrived at New York. We hope he did not then, and never more will. Firmness coupled with gentlemanly decision, on the part of the friends of Temperance, especially when they travel and mingle with their fellow men, would do much to correct the fashion, as it regards the use of intoxicating drinks.—*Alb. Temp. Rec.*

Are your Children ashamed of you?—At the last monthly concert for Sabbath schools, in the northwestern section of the city, the following circumstance was related, and the congregation will long remember it. A family had removed from the neighborhood where their little girl had long attended the Sabbath school and church of God; but another school was found where she still received the instructions of a pious teacher. From this school, however, she returned home at the hour of church worship, to which she had not been accustomed, and which gave occasion to her mother, who never attended the house of God herself, to ask;

"Why did you not remain?"

"There are no seats for children," replied she.

"Then you should have asked your teacher to give you a seat," said the mother.

"And so I did," replied the child; "when she told me to go and sit with my mother; and mother, I was ashamed to tell her you did not come to church."

That gentle and affectionate reproof reached a mother's heart; she sought the house of God, and now rejoices in the hope of eternal life. Are your children ashamed of you?

Mr. J. Q. Adams.—We take the following sentence from a letter by this ex traordinary man, declining an invitation to the late anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society, in New York. It is a wholesome rebuke for delinquent members of Congress—

"My public duties will detain me here probably through the whole month of May. During the session of Congress, I do not hold myself at liberty to absent myself voluntarily from the service of the House, a single day; such is my estimate of the representative's duty, confirmed by a positive rule of the House itself, not the less obligatory for being little observed. It will not, therefore, be in my power to attend the meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society upon their anniversary, but my best wishes will be with them, that their institution may be blessed with the smile and approbation of Heaven.

"Money at the last dates was so plentiful in England, as, in some instances, to have been put out to interest for short periods at one per cent per annum. With the superior investments which may be made in this country, a part of that capital will assuredly make its way hither.

POETICAL.

For the Plainfield Union.

" My Heart is now in the merry Spring."

Song.

[Set to music by E. Ives, junr. principal of the New York Conservatorio.]

My heart is now in the merry, merry Spring,
And the world seems strewed with flowers!
But, they tell me, time is on the wing,
And bringeth its tiresome hours.

So if tears must be mine,
Let me sing while I may;
And bask in the sunshine
Of youth's joyous day.

And why not sing, when the birds of air
Are chanting such blithesome lays?
When the face of nature its smile doth wear,
And the streamlet so cheerily plays?

O, if tears must be mine,
Let me sing while I may;
And bask in the sun shine
Of youth's joyous day.

For if thorns ere long do pierce my heart,
And clouds o'er my path-way lower;
I know there is *One* who can smiles impart
To brighten the darkest hour,

Then if tears must be mine,
Let me sing while I may;
And bask in the sun shine
Of youth's joyous day!

E. C. S.

Cedar-Brook, May, 1838.

For the Plainfield Union.

To a Mother on the death of her child.

Young mother! what can feeble friendship say
To soothe the anguish of this mournful day?
They, they alone whose hearts like thine have bled,
Know how the living sorrow for the dead.
Each tutored voice that seeks such grief to cheer
Strikes cold upon the weeping parent's ear:
I've felt it all.—Alas! too well I know
How vain all earthly power to heal thy woe.
God cheer thee, childless mother! 'tis not given,
For man to ward the blow that falls from Heaven;
I've felt it all—as thou art feeling now;
Like thee, with stricken heart and aching brow,
I've sat and watched by dying beauty's bed,
And burning tears of hopeless anguish shed;
I've gazed upon the sweet and pallid face,
And vainly tried some comfort there to trace;
I've listened to the short and struggling breath,
I've seen the cherub eye grow dim in death!
Like thee I've veiled my head in speechless gloom
And laid my first-born in the silent tomb.

PLUTO.

Something Singular.—The Lawrenceburg Indiana Beacon of Saturday week, has the following.

We have been credibly informed that on the evening of the 13th inst., a daughter of Mr. Williams, near Williamsburg in this county, died of the small pox, or was supposed to be dead. That she was dressed in her grave clothes, and laid out in the usual manner, set up with all night and on the following morning was found to be alive. She is still living and represented to be convalescent. We cannot vouch for the truth of the story, although it has been more than once represented to us as an absolute certainty.

The Jerseyman states that the first of June is the time appointed to put another engine and train of cars on the Morris and Essex Railroad. The increase of business would warrant it sooner but the necessary arrangements cannot be made before that time.

The Commissioners of the Morris and Easton Railroad met in Morris Town last week to make preparations for prosecuting that work. The Report of the engineers may be expected in a few days. It is added that the grade in no instance between Morris and Easton will exceed 60 feet to the mile. If so, our *New York* friends will get their fuel at a greater reduction in price.

ASTONISHING DISCLOSURE—*Christian treatment of the Indians on the Columbia River.*—A friend has put into our hands for publication, the following extract from a letter from Rev. Mr. Spalding, missionary on Columbia River, dated Feb. 16, 1837. It requires no comment. The truth of the disclosures cannot be doubted although they are almost too wicked to be believed.—*Boat. Cour.*

"Even at this great remove from the fountain of moral corruption, a small rivulet now and then may be seen. Every year a greater or less number of Nez Perces are taken to St. Louis, and return, if their constitutions outride the storms of intemperance and licentiousness, to scatter the seeds of moral death among their unsuspecting countrymen. Nor have I yet, I fear, caused to be burnt all the *packs of cards which have been sold for the Bible* to the inoffensive people, long seeking for, and offering any price to get hold of that precious book. So the *Devil* is found in sheep's clothing, even on the Rocky Mountains. They tell me they have sometimes given a horse for a pack of cards, which they were told was positively the Word of God; but which they now call the book from below. They tell me they have for some time distrusted 'people that would bring fire waters' to the mountains, drink it, and then kill each other."

Small Business.—Counterfeit sixpenny pieces a good imitation, are in circulation at Hartford, Ct.

From the Journal of the American Institute.

Legislature of New York.—As the session has closed, it will prove interesting what laws have been passed in aid of domestic industry.

1st. The auction monopoly is broken down. Any one, by conforming to the requirements of the law, may avail himself of this mode of selling.

2d. The privilege of exclusive banking may be considered as brought to a termination. The charters of existing institutions continue unrepealed; but provision is made that individuals or associations may put into operation safe banks, free from the trammels of safety fund laws, and to unlimited amounts; but security must be given to the state, in the full amount of all the bills of such banks that can be put in circulation. To insure the certainty of this, no bills of the bank can be used, but such as are handed over by the Comptroller, who receives and holds the security In case the bills are not redeemed in specie on demand, it is the duty of the comptroller, on short notice, to dispose of the security and redeem them. Such a new species of paper money bottomed upon the most undoubted security and, of course, of a higher order than has ever before been employed, is hereafter to become a circulating medium. Banking associations with heavy capitals, will no doubt be formed under this law, and a competition will spring from it, which will greatly abridge the profits, and cripple the influence of the old banks. Associations of large capitalists, by the power which they may derive under this law, will be enabled to regulate the value of their currency, and prevent its depreciation, by checking excessive issues, which before they could not

The advantage which the community will derive, will be steadiness in prices; and productive labor will be benefited thereby, inasmuch as more safe calculations may be made on the future effects of present undertakings. The flux and reflux in the great monetary tides, which expansion and contraction occasion, will not be entirely prevented, but they will be essentially mitigated. One bank of controlling capital will no doubt spring up in our emporium, which will obtain a large share of the government deposites and acquire a powerful credit abroad. It will be directed by men of experience, skilled in money operations. It will be in the power of the directors, and no doubt they will deem it their interest, to check the extravagance of smaller institutions. It is, however, to be feared, that its intimate connection with foreigners and foreign trade will not be likely to command for home industry any peculiar favours; but manufacturing and mechanic enterprise, industry and skill, have constantly advanced in the face of adversity and we think they are destined to continue to advance, and finally to triumph. If we were to advise, we should recommend a meeting of the leading manufacturers and mechanics, to concert measures for the establishment, under the new banking law, in this commercial emporium, of a powerful bank, to be directed by the friends of home industry. An early movement would secure, in all probability, a large amount of capital, that otherwise will fall into hands which will direct it principally to the advancement of foreign trade, and thereby increase the manufacturing productions of other countries, instead of our own.

Whatever cheapens and expedites the means of transportation, promotes agriculture, manufactures and the arts. The legislature have made appropriations, the present session, to aid the construction of the two important rail-roads; one extending from Hudson, a few miles from the city of New-York, to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, passing through a range of counties, between four and five hundred miles in length; the other, from Catskill, about thirty six miles below Albany: Canajoharie, which is from sixty to seventy miles west of Albany; the aggregate length of these roads will be about a hundred and fifty miles. The aid to be afforded these rail-roads is in the form of loans, viz;—$350,000 to the Cattskill, & $3,000,000 to the N. York and Erie Rail-roads; this, no doubt, will insure the completion of these two great undertakings. Their influence on the agriculture of those secluded regions through which tracks are to be made, and the effect of opening to them the great markets of the seaboard, need not to be enlarged upon. The increase of water power made available to manufacturers and the arts; the exchanges that will emanate from the increased industry, put in requisition by the facilities of transportation, cannot but be a source of abundant wealth.

The widening and deepening the New York and Erie Canal, through its whole line, has also been approved by this legislature.

Connected with industry and every other thing meritorious and desirable, is the cause of education. For its promotion the income of the surplus revenue has been appropriated—chiefly for common school education. The residue, to promote the higher branches of literature, has been bestowed on colleges and academies.

It has been observed by a great statesman, that but a single step is taken in a generation. The present age surely is an exception. The auction and banking systems were monopolies, considered a few days since, so firmly established that no power could make an impression upon them. They have been dissipated into atoms by the power of public opinion operating on an independent legislature.

The great question is settled. Internal improvements will go on accelerated by the whole energies of our great state.

This legislature has taken a lively interest in common school education. Every patriot must approve of what it has done. Our property, liberty and lives, depend on the intelligence of the people; and every step taken to extend education to them, strengthens and perpetuates our institutions and our liberties. The small portion appropriated for sowing the seeds of literature and science, by means of our colleges and academies, cannot fail to return a hundred fold.

Remarkable Election.—The Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph of the 21st inst. says—" Two or three weeks ago an election was held for warden of this town, and B. Hart received 99 votes and B. Riley 99. Another election was held on Tuesday, when B. Hart received 143 votes and B. Riley 143. Another attempt at a decision must be made."

Twenty-fifth Congress.

Friday, *May* 18.

The Senate was engaged all day in an animated debate on the Treasury note bill, which passed the House on Thursday. This bill passed the Senate at 7 o'clock, without amendment, by a vote of 27 to 13.

In the House, Mr. E. Whittlesey succeeded in procuring an observance of the rule which devotes Friday and Saturday to private bills, and business of that nature was contracted.

Monday, *May* 21st.

In the Senate, Mr. Clay presented a petition for a U. S. Bank and stated his views on the subject at length. This created some sparring between him and Mr. Buchanan. The remainder of the session was occupied with the bill to extend the District bank charters. Mr. Benton's substitute, limiting the extension to *July* 1840, and imposing all the party restrictions, was adopted by a vote of 24 to 19.

The House was occupied two or three hours with presentation of petitions, on almost every subject.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken and progressed in.

Tuesday, *May* 22d.

In the Senate, memorials on the subject of the Cherokee treaty were presented, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill to extend the charters of the District banks was read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the President to both houses in relation to the Cherokee treaty.

In the House, a resolution was adopted that they should hereafter meet at 10, instead of 11, as heretofore.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in relation to the Cherokees, submitting a proposition made by the Secretary of War, to the Cherokees. It proposes to grant an additional sum of money to that specified in the treaty, and asks an appropriation from Congress for that purpose. It also provides an extension of time for the completion of their removal. It was read, referred to the committee on Indian affairs and ordered to be printed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the President's message in relation to the occupancy of the territory beyond the Rocky mountains.

Wednesday, *May* 23.

The Senate adopted the following resolution offered by Mr. Clay, without dissent.

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General severally inform the senate whether any orders have been given from their departments, to receive the notes of banks for revenue, and if any, what were those orders: and if any instructions have been given, that they communicate to the Senate what those instructions are.

The subject of the North Eastern boundary came up, and a message from the President with accompanying documents on that subject was received. They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The house disposed of several private claims and took up the subject of the late duel, till the explication of the morning hour.

The senate bill to recharter the District banks was taken up, read twice and referred to the committee on the District.

The Cherokee treaty was debated with much animation during the remainder of the day, in which a disposition was manifested to do the Cherokees justice.

Not to be Cheated.—It is the boast of the hardy fishermen and coasters of the North that they can tell the whereabouts without any other instrument than lead, and with no other observation than a scrutiny of the sand brought from the bottom upon it. A famous anecdote in Nantucket, is told of one Captain Bunker, a branch of the great amphibious family of Bunkers. Being sick and below, he directed that the lead should be brought down to his berth for his inspection.—The craft belonged to Nantucket, and it was in sand ballast. The mate of the vessel, some what of a wag, and doubter of the Captain's infallibility wet the lead, and dipping it in the ballast carried it down to the berth. Old Captain Bunker's eyes dilated with astonishment as he asked, "Do you say that you got this sand by sounding?"

'Yes sir.'

"Then Nantucket's sunk, and we are right over Tupper's Hill!"

The mate went on deck.

SUGAR BEET.—The culture of this root is moderately extending in this state. Every account which we have received from those who have paid any attention to it as a field crop, is favorable; and those who have experimented upon it as a source from which to obtain sugar, also speak in its favor. The pressure of the times has prevented the operation of the Societies which have been formed to carry on the raising of the beet and the manufacturing of sugar on the great scale; and it has been left for individuals, who have moved slowly and cautiously in the business. There is this consideration in the favor of the beet culture;—It is a valuable root for cattle, horses, hogs and if the sugar business is found to be unprofitable, the crop will still yield a profit, as an article for feeding and fattening animals.

It is a hardy root—easily cultivated—wanting only a well pulverized and fertile soil to ensure success. The Genesee Farmer mentions as a fact, that mutton fattened by this root had a peculiar sweet and pleasant flavor.—*Maine Farmer.*

Land Ho!—The Pennsylvania Bank of the U. States, we have good reason to believe, is making preparations to resume specie payments. It will be recollected that the condition on which we offered to lend so large an amount of specie, was resumption. This bank is the only obstacle to resumption this side of Georgia. We shall soon have specie payments through the whole Atlatic coast. If the brokers would rub their eyes and take one good look, we reckon the blindest of them might begin to see land.—*Jour. of Com.*

VARIETY.

Tooth Powder.—"What is this tooth powder that is so much talked about in the Boston newspapers, my love?" said a Dulcinea to her John in the back settlements. "Oh, nothing," said John, "it's a sort of powder which the doctors use to blow up teeth with, as we do rocks, when they can't get them out in any other way."

"Ah Jerry!" said a good-natured matron the other day to her son, then an eminent Judge in his native state,—"Ah Jerry, you needn't despise the wheel, for I spun many a day to send you to college."

Few persons have any just conceptions of the value of coal mines. A recent report to the legislature of Massachusetts states that Pennsylvania derives annually four millions, and Great Britain $12,000,000 directly from coal mines. Besides this, incalculable advantages arise in the application of this fuel, to the arts.

The house of Mr. Job Sayre of Elizabethtown was robbed on Saturday night before last of $145 in money besides various valuable papers, for the recovery of which Mr. S. offers a liberal reward.

The famous Harriet Livermore was among the passengers in the Susquehannah, recently arrived at Philadelphia from Europe. She has been on a visit to Jerusalem.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia has granted an act of incorporation for forming a company with a capital of £200,000 sterling, for the purpose of establishing a ship canal from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, across the Isthmus of Cumberland, between any part of the Cumberland basin, and Rayberte.

Counterfeit bills for $1,50 on the Merchants Bank, Newport, R. I. well executed are in circulation.

A smoky house, an unfaithful servant, a stumbling horse, a scolding wife, an empty purse, an undutiful child, an aching tooth, an incessant talker, and a dull razor, are some of the great plagues of the present day.

The N. Y. Courier says that a company is now forming in Liverpool with a capital of £500,000 to build steamboats to run between Liverpool and New York.

A German philosopher has just published a large work in answer to the question, "How does the sun arrive at truth?" We have not read the work, and therefore do not know how it is done in Germany; but in the United States men arrive at truth by "reading the newspaper."

The giving the election of Sheriffs in Connecticut to the people, has passed both houses of the Legislature.

Frank Johnson the celebrated colored musician arrived with his band from London to the Philadelphia.

Ho for Illinois!—There is yet a chance for some fine farms in Illinois. 12,714,963 acres of public land remain unsold.

It is stated in the ancient records of the city of London, "that no person is eligible to be returned as an alderman unless he is of lawful person, wise, grave, wealthy, faithful, generous, and not to be of mean and servile condition, so as to disparage the place of the city.

It is stated that a law will go into immediate operation in the state of Maine, providing that a divorce from the bands of matrimony may be decreed, in case either of the parties is, or shall become a common drunkard, and shall so continue for the space of three years.

New Jersey Game law.—According to a recent law of *New Jersey*, no partridge, moorfowl, grouse, quail or rabbit, shall be killed between the 1st of November and the 10th of January; and no woodcock between January and July, under a penalty of one dollar for each offence—the person in whose possession the game is found to be considered the offender.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that a quantity of cotton goods imported into New York as silk, and consequantly without duties, and sent to Philadelphia for sale, were a few days since seized by some of the Philadelphia Custom House Officers.

During the 48 hours ending on the 13th inst., there were 15 steamboat arrivals at Cincinnati, and 16 departures.

The Ohio Canal is now navigable throughout its whole extent.

The people of St. Joseph, on Lake Michigan are doing a great business in the Sturgeon line. They are harpooning them by scores—some weighing over 135 pounds. Below the dam of Miskawaka, on the St. Joseph, there were taken, says the South Bend Free Press, on the night of May 6th, with spears, 23 sturgeons, measuring from 4 to 6 1-2 feet in length. About 150 had been taken within the preceding three weeks.

The Salem Banner mentions that Richard Somers, of U. P. Neck township, in that county, sent some potatoes of this year's growth to the Philadelphia market, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. They were about as large as walnuts.

Longevity of early Christians and others.—"It is surprising to what a great age the eastern christains, who retired from the persecutions into the deserts of Egypt and Arabia, lived healthful on a very little food. We are informed by Cassian, that the common measure for 24 hours was about 12 ounces, with only pure water for drink: St. Anthony lived to 105 years, on mere bread and water, adding only a few herbs at last. On a similar diet James the hermit lived to 104. Arsonius, the tutor of the emperor Arcadius, to 120 Sixty-five years in society, and fifty-five in the desert. St. Epiphanus, to 115; St. Jerome, to 100; Simeon Stylites, to 109; and Romualdus to 120.

"And it is wonderful in what sprightliness, strength, activity, and freedom of spirits, a low diet even here in England, will preserve those who have habituated themselves to it. Buchanan informs us of one Laurence, who preserved himself to 140, by the mere force of temperance and labor. Spotswood mentions one Kentigern (otherwise called St. Mungah, or Monge, from whom the famous well in Wales is named) who lived to 180; and who, he came to years of understanding, never tasted wine or strong drink, and slept on the cold ground. My worthy friend Mr. Webb, is still alive. He by the quality ness of the faculties of his mind, and the activity of his body, shows the great benefit of a low diet; living altogether on vegetable food, and pure water. Henry Jenkins lived to 169 years, on a low, coarse and simple diet. Thomas Parr died at the age of 152, years and nine months. His diet was coarse bread, milk, cheese, whey, and small beer; and his historian tells us, that he might have lived a good while longer if he had not changed his diet, and air; coming out of a clear thin air, into the thick air of London, and being taken into a splendid family, where he fed high, drank plentifully of the best wines, and as a necessary consequence, died in a short time. Dr. Lister mentions eight persons in the north of England, the youngest of whom was above 100 years, and the eldest was 140. He says, "it is to be observed that the food of all this mountainous country is exceedingly coarse."—*Cheyne's Essay on Long Life.*

Important from the West Indies.—A Barbadoes paper of the 17th ult states that the Council of that Island, have unanimously come to the determination to abolish the Apprenticeship on the first of August proximo. The assembly had not as yet, occurred. That it will concur, it is said, there is little doubt. In the Island of Antigua, when the British government resolved upon the gradual process of emancipation by the apprenticeship system, the planters preferred immediate abolition, and on the 4th of August 1834 the slaves were all emancipated. A similar measure was adopted in Montserrat in January, and with the happiest results.—The planters employ their former slaves at low wages, and it is stated that they do better than before the change. The Moravians have several missionaries in these islands, and their self-denying labors appear to have been productive of the best fruits.—There is a proposition before the Chamber of Deputies to abolish slavery in the French Islands.

Exchanges.—During the last week one quarter of the difference between New York money and that of the cities South and West of us has disappeared. This is a very satisfactory reply to the forebodings that resumption in New York would enhance the discount on the South and West. The fact is that resumption has a propitious opposite effect, for it convinces the banks which were expanding improperly, that at no distant time they also must resume. So they manage their affairs on a more healthy plan, and the effects are immediately seen. If New York had consented to the irredeemable policy, banks disposed to act erroneously would have felt safe in depreciating their paper to any extent.—*Journ. of Com.*

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday Evening, May 29, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

By the Nashville Banner of the 13th inst. we have full returns from the Mississippi special election. Prentiss and Word, the whig candidates are both elected, by the following majorities:—Prentiss' over Claiborne, 903; over Davis 1,281—Word's majority over Claiborne, 270; over Davis, 748.

The average whig majority is 825.

Linn Banks, the Van Buren candidate from the district lately represented by Mr. Patton, has taken his seat in the House. His majority over Mr. Slaughter was 43; a very close run.

Patterson, in this State, has also been disgraced by a mob and riot. The progress of evil example in our country is fearfully rapid, and there is no telling where it will stop, unless in the subversion of our dearest rights and liberties. An abolition society was formed in Patterson in last March, and about 100 members joined at the time. It was then resolved to hold meetings on the 3d Monday of every month. The meeting for April was held in the Protestant Methodist Church. The committee of the society who belong to six different churches, applied to the trustees of the Free church, for permission to hold their May meeting in their house of worship, which was granted. The society met accordingly at that place on Monday evening of last week. A gentleman present by invitation while addressing the audience was interrupted by the beating of a drum which was followed by a discharge of stones.

The meeting adjourned s[illegible], after which the mob went very [illegible]rously to work, destroying the windows, d[illegible] lamps, &c. This was continued about half [illegible] when one of the proprietors of the build[illegible] through them to desist, which they [illegible] that city alone.

It is a curious fact, that [illegible], the west of the bank, has been, and i[illegible] run with shinplasters than any place i[illegible]. Since the suspension by the banks, [illegible],000, in shinplasters under one dollar [illegible]ued in

Emigration to the West still [illegible]. The receipts on the rail road [illegible]troit and Ypsilanti average over $2[illegible]

Anarchy, disorder, riot and mobbism reigned in Philadelphia to the entire prostration of law, for several days succeeding the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall. The city on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and up to Sabbath evening, was delivered over to the tender mercies of an infuriated mob, trampling under foot all order and and acting their pleasure, in all respects.

On Friday evening, an Orphan's Asylum, just finished for destitute colored children, conducted by Friends, was set on fire by the mob, but it was luckily extinguished before entirely consumed. This was a most praiseworthy institution, and in no way connected with abolition. The feelings of the community there are inexpressibly indignant at this outrage.

On Saturday evening, the mob commenced an attack upon an African church in Sixth street, but were dispersed by the police before much injury was effected.

On Sabbath evening, a disturbance before the same church was quelled, The blacks were found armed, and several pistols were fired. A watchman was considerably wounded, but by the vigilance of the city officers, the blacks were disarmed, and the whites dispersed.

We will give here a short extract from a special charge to the Grand Jury, on account of this riot, by Judge Todd, an able officer and sound jurist:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

"A transaction has taken place in our city that has not only degraded and lowered it, but has given conclusive demonstration that the laws, unless vindicated, are no longer adequate to the protection of the citizen. Our property, our reputation, our liberties and our lives, are no longer secure.

"We are, it would seem, at the mercy of a mob. That city which has been the pride of my heart as that country, which, on account of its institutions and laws, I have almost idolized, have by the doings of the last twenty four hours, had their fair fame tarnished. Our institutions and our laws have been trampled upon and contemned.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $2000 for the apprehension and conviction of the rioters.

Governor Ritner has also issued his proclamation, one which does him honor. He announces his "regret that the soil of Pennsylvania has been disgraced, the rights of her peaceable citizens outraged, and their property destroyed by acts of lawless riot." He offers a reward of $500 for the apprehension of each and every person engaged in burning the Pennsylvania Hall, or in setting fire to the Orphan Asylum.

A part of the preamble of his proclamation is as follows:

The touch of the incendiary has been applied by unmasked violaters of law, in the darkness of night, in the heart of a crowded city, and for the avowed purpose of preventing the exercise of the constitutional and invaluable right of the free communication of thoughts and opinions.'—*And* whereas, if it be true that even error of opinion may be tolerated while reason is left free to combat it," the practice of combatting supposed error with the firebrand, or of punishing even crime without the established process of law, must be the very essence of tyranny. And whereas, it is the duty of the magistrate to protect all in the exercise of their constitutional rights without respect to the question whether their respective objects be or be not agreeable to himself or others, so long as their department is peaceful and the object lawful.

And whereas, it is the duty of the Governor of this Commonwealth, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, especially in cases where enormity transcends the magnitude of common guilt.

The Two General Assemblies, at Philadelphia, appear to be each proceeding very quietly. The exscinded portion, have adopted the usual rules for the government of the Assembly, and proceeds in all respects as being the true General Assembly. This Assembly on Friday, rescinded the resolution adopted last year, discountenancing the operations of the American Home Missionary and Education Societies.

The other Assembly have appointed a committee to report a plan for the pacification of the church, so as to preserve, as far as practicable, its present entire organization, in its geographical extent.

The Constitutional Assembly have also adopted a resolution declaring the acts of the late assembly exscinding portions of the church, inoperative and void.

We have nothing new from Virginia. The vote on joint ballot will be a tie, or very near it.

Shinplasters.—Public meetings have been held in Trenton and Salem to discountenance the use of small change tickets. At Trenton it was resolved that the merchants be recommended to pay out no tickets under the denomination of one dollar after this date, (22d inst.) It was also resolved, among other resolutions, that after June 10th, they would neither receive or pay out tickets of any denomination.

The people in general are opposed to this kind of currency, be it whig or Jackson, and none are so rash as to take it in this region, unless he intends to pass it away in fifteen minutes. It will not do to sleep on.

We are gratified to perceive that the Administration have taken up the cause of the oppressed Cherokees in good earnest. The terms now offered them are such as every philanthropist can not but approve. They will probably be acceded to by Congress, though violently opposed by the Georgia delegation,—and they will probably be accepted by the Cherokee nation. The terms propose that they shall be allowed two years to emigrate—the expenses of removal to be defrayed by the United States—an additional sum to be paid for their improvements and lands this side of the Mississippi, and that their title to the land at the West, be perfect, and never without their consent to be inclosed into a Territory or State. The land to which they remove is very superior, both for agriculture and inland navigation.

We hope that in this way this difficult and vexed question will be settled, without injustice, war or bloodshed—notwithstanding the threats of Georgia that she will not permit the execution of the treaty to be delayed a week congress agreeing to it or not.

Revival in Hartford.—The number of persons admitted to the different churches in this city during the present revival, is nearly as follows, viz; In the South Congregational Church, by Profession, 112, by letter 14—in the free Church by profession and letter, 107—in the two Baptist Churches 125 in each—in the Methodist Church 170—in all 753. A large number have been admitted to the North Congregational Church, and there yet remains a large number of candidates for admission. In the Centre Church the admission of candidates for membership will take place on the first sunday of June next. We are informed that in the other Churches also, there yet remain candidates to be examined for admission.—*Hartford Observer.*

ALBANY, MAY 14.

Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, is in the city. This officer has been for some months in the discharge of delicate and responsible duties. He was ordered to the command of the Northern frontier at a period when our fellow citizens in this State and Vermont were not only warmly sympathizing with the Canadian Patriots, but strongly inclined to participate in their struggle. Gen. Wool repaired to the North at a moment when the belligerents were coming into collision. He was without troops, and had only the power of appealing to the reason and judgement of his fellow citizens. By his firmness and prudence, he succeeded in pacifying a highly excited community Not a hostile blow was struck, and nothing occurred upon our long line of Northern frontier to compromise or embarrass our relations with England. In this, as on former occasions, Gen. Wool rendered good service to his country.—*Evening Journal.*

BALTIMORE, MAY 18.

We learn from the Wheeling Times of Tuesday, that the corporate authorities of that city complied, on Saturday last, with the provisions of the late law of Virginia concerning the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by subscribing one million of dollars towards its completion. The subscription is said to be in accordance with the stipulations previously agreed on by the Board of Directors of the Rail Road, and a delegation from city Council of Wheeling. The Times states that the act of subscription was sanctioned by the citizens in town meeting assembled for that purpose on Saturday afternoon, and now only wants the ratification of the stockholders of the Company, to close entirely the negotiation. and thence enable the Company to avail itself of all the means appropriated by the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the city of Baltimore, which exhibit an aggregate large enough to construct that work to the proposed termination on the Ohio.—*Patriot.*

The business in Cleaveland (Ohio) indicates great activity in trade. On the 15th inst. there were 37 arrivals from the Ohio Canal, and boats were coming in the next day as fast as it was possible for them to pass the locks into the river, all loaded with pork, flour, wheat, whiskey, bacon, lard, &c. A large number of schooners were taking in freight of the staples of Ohio, for Buffalo and New York, and eleven brigs and schooners entered from the lake on the same day. The following item is from the marine intelligence of the Herald of the 15th—

The brig Illinois, Capt. Bark, left the wharf of Messrs. Scott & Carter, this morning, with 772 bbls flour, 3000 bush. wheat, 9 bbls Pot Ashes, 30 bbls whiskey, 248 bbls pork, equal to 220 tons drawing 10 feet.

The Tallahassee Floridian of May 5th, gives an account of an attack made by a British cruizer, upon the ship Oconee, bound to St. Marks from Liverpool. When near the Double Headed Shot Keys, the Oconee was chased and repeatedly fired into by Her B. M. brig Wanderer. Capt. Bushby. At length, after the Oconee rounded to, she received two shot across her deck, followed by two volleys of musketry in quick succession, and was then boarded by the lieutenant of the vessel. After various inquiries as to her owners cargo &c., &c. the lieutenant left the Oconee, with orders that she lie under his stern until a signal was given to make sail; but it being now in night, the Oconee under cover of darkness resumed her course. The cannonading of the ship commenced at 7 P. M. The statement of this outrage was furnished by W. L. Lyon, captain of the ship. But there may be another side to the story; of late years British cruizers have not been in the habit of wantonly attacking American vessels.

The Western Banks.—The Cincinnati Gazette of Friday last, says; "We understand, that at a Convention of the Indiana Banks, it was resolved to correspond with those of Ohio and Kentucky, in reference to an early resumption. It is thought the Western banks may resume, at an early day, without waiting for those of the Atlantic or the South."

Congress.—On Thursday, the most important thing done was the passage of the Cumberland road bill, providing for its continuance through into Missouri. It is now a law.

The Senate took up the Navy Appropriation bill; and the house progressed in the Cherokee Affairs.

All the Detroit banks resumed specie payments in full, on the 16th inst.

The United States bank has lately received eleven hundred thousand dollars in specie from the West.

We understand that the last Sabbath was desecrated in the midst of our moral community, by the training of horses at the Camden course. Of course, rum and all its concomitants were there. Comment is unnecessary.—*Camden Mail.*

Steerage passengers from Europe are increasing again. There arrived at New York on Friday last in three different packets, from Liverpool, Hull and Havre, 462.

Young Women.—There is nearly always something of natures own gentility in very young women (except indeed when they get together and fall a giggling) it shames us men to see how much sooner they are polished into conventional shape, than our rough masculine angles. A vulgar boy requires great assiduity to move three steps—I do not say like a gentleman, but like a beast that has a soul in it; but give the least advantage of society or tuition to a peasant girl, and a hundred to one but she will glide into refinement, before the boy can make a bow without upsetting the table. There is a sentiment in all women, ans sentiment gives delicacy to thought, and fact to manner. But sentiment with men is generally acquired, al offspring of the intellectual quality, not, as with the other sex, of the moral.—*Earnest Maltravers.*

BRITISH QUEEN.—The agents of the British and American Steam Navigation Company state that the splendid steam ship British Queen was to be launched on the 12th inst. She will be coppered and nearly ready for sea when launched; after which, she will proceed to Glasgow to take in her machinery, and it is expected that she will leave England in August for New York. This ship is about 500 tons larger than the Great Western.

Detroit is adopting Wooden pavements—proposals being advertised by the city for paving the principal streets with hexagular blocks, 9 inches in diameter and one foot long.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Peter Brokaw, $1,50; Benjamin Runyon, 1,00; Osborn & Wilson, ,70; Samuel Frazee, ,50; Caleb Freeman, ,50; Administrators of John Stelle, dec'd. ,50.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday afternoon, 23d inst. by the Rev. Daniel Parish, Mr. Isaac Cole, of Plainfield, formerly editor of the Plainfield Herald, to Miss Sally Ann Williamson, of Long Hill.

On Thursday the 24th inst. by the same, Vincent L. Frazee, of Scotch Plains, to Miss Elizabeth Parrot, of Long Hill.

In Elizabethtown, 12th inst. Thomas Manahan, of New York, to Eliza Jane Oliver, of Elizabethtown.

In New Brunswick, 15th inst. Charles Maurice, of Perth Amboy, to Frances Cornelia Joline.

In New York, 24th inst. M. W. Woodward, M. D. to Harriet F. W. Fredenburgh, daughter of the late Rev. John S. Fredenburgh, of Somerville, N. J.

DIED.

In Elizabethtown, 19th inst. John Slater, aged 61.

At Greenfield Hill, Conn. 19th inst. Isaac Bronson, Esq. aged 79.

At New Hope, Penn. on the 12th inst. Thomas P. Johnson, Esq. one of the most able members of the Jersey bar, aged 67.

At the Cheap Store of B. M. Price,

IN RAHWAY, MAY BE HAD THE FOLLOWING

New Spring Goods:

BLACK and Blue Broad cloths, Mixt and Drab do. Brown, Green, Mulberry and Claret do.; Black and colored Cassimeres, Ribbed and Striped do.; Fustians and Moleskins; Bangup Cords; Best Ticking; Brown Linen; Brown Linen Drilling; Cotton Stripes and Cotton Cassimeres.

Calicoes, Painted Muslins, Jaconet do. Cambric do. Bishop Lawn, Mull Muslin, Book Muslin, Plain and Figured Swiss do. Plain and Figured Bobbinet Lace, 4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hose and halfhose, Colored muslins for linings.

Black, red and white Merino Shawls, Pongee handkerchiefs, Black silk cravats, Stocks, Belt collars, &c. &c. all for Sale at reduced prices.

Rahway, May 20th. 71 tf

A large Assortment,

Of Bleached and unbleached Muslins

For sale low, by B. M. PRICE.
May 22d. Rahway.

COMPREHENSIVE ALMANAC
for the year 1838.

April, July,	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan. Oct.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
May,	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.
August,	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.
Feb. Mh. Nv.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.
June,	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.
Sep. Dec.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

NewJersey Railroad
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing June 1st 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.;
—Elizabethtown, 87 1-2 cents—Rahway, 50 cents—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket gratis.

Brunswick Trains.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 8 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 5, and 7, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 4, and 6 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.
Hereafter, Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 5 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf.

Cut Nails.

ASSORTED Sizes, For Sale, by the Cask or retail by B. M. PRICE,
May 29th. Rahway.

Cotton Yarn,

250 LBS. Cotton Warp, Just Received and for sale by B. M. PRICE,
May 29. Rahway.

Groceries.

B. M. PRICE, *RAHWAY,*

HAS on hand and is constantly receiving from New York,

A Good Assortment of Groceries,

Such as White and Brown Sugars; Coffee; Rice; Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas; West India and New Orleans Molasses; Coarse and fine Salt; Pork, Mackerel, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Soap and Candles; Chocolate and Spices; Crockery, Earthen and Stone Ware, &c. &c. which he will sell very Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

May 29th. 71 tf

A Good bargain.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the state offers his valuable Farm for sale, situated in Middlesex county, on the old SwiftSure Stage road between Plainfield and Bound brook within full view of the Somerville and Elizabethtown Rail Road. It contains 75 acres of first rate land, in good repair, and is very pleasantly situated. It has two never failing wells of water, and is bounded by a never failing stream. On the premises is a good assortment of the best grafted fruit, and every other kind of fruit.

A large part of the purchase money can remain on the farm for a term of years. Title indisputable. Any person wishing further information will enquire of Garret Lane, Ira Dunn, or John Smalley, near the premises, or of Joel Dunn, at Plainfield, or of the subscriber, at New Market.

N. B. The said farm has on it two barns and other out buildings, an excellent cellar 18 feet by 40, with a new garden and door yard fence. As the dwelling house has been lately burnt, the subscriber will build one to suit the purchaser if requested.

LEBBEUS W. LATHROP.

New Market, May 22d, 1838.

Wool Carding,

DONE, at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs. Berry & Duffham's, or at Ayres & Bullman's, stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. May 15th. 69 3mo

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 16th.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by 64 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.
January 31st.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only.) for sale by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, June 18. 21tf

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.
Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

New Cheap Cash Grocery, and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. V. Bloomfield, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Orange and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and Brown, Cut Cross; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate

EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash; New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.
May 23d, 1838.

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs. Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand,
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Pain, White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

Assignment Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ABNER S. COON, of the township of Warren, and county of Somerset, has this day executed to me an Assignment of all his estate, under the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, for the benefit of all his creditors. All persons having claims against the said Abner S. Coon, will present them to me under oath for examination and allowance; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to me.

JONATHAN CORY.

Dated May 2, 1838.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.
Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 68

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn the occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.
Plainfield, May 1. 1838. 67 tf

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.
June 16th, 1837.

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice; and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only keeps the mare going. We solicit a share of custom. THOMAS HILL.
WILLIAM HILL.
Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again May 1st, 1838.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested forthwith to call and settle their accounts without further notice.

The books are left for settlement in the hands of JOHN T. GRANT.

Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

NOTICE.

Mr. Elijah Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Somptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CUSHING.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, *under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.*

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught *in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable* that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
" " Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
College and Law Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 1y

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

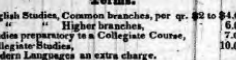
CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen.

EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf



Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and *substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily* to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt. Wilsey,
LaFayette,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "*Freeman's,*" or the "*Old Line,*" as there is another line established at Brickyard, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.
January 31st.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand *which they will sell cheap for cash.*
Rahway, May 4 J. THOMPSON & CO.

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber-Yard, formerly occupied by Fish, Cook, & Co. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Bonnebrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Trenton, two Saw mills, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice.

J. T. GRANT & CO.
Bound brook, May 1st. 67 3m

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, cap for hall on reasonable terms by
J. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, May 4 35 6w

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice.

ISAAC W. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash. Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Jan. 24th. 53 tf

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Books.—Porter's Travels,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vs,
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vs.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Brambletye House, 2 vols. in one.
Beauties of Locke.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Life of Napoleon.
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar.
Three Last Children, an interesting tale.
"*Crook in the Lot,*' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet. By the dozen or single.

ALSO

Wafers, at Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Faintly Records.
Map of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

ALSO

SEAR'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PILLS.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Small Fire Engine For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, for which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common house, and is as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.
Jan. 24. 53tf

TWO FARMS, For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two farms. One contains 150 acres of Wood, Meadow and Plough Land, and Buildings, situated three miles from the village of Plainfield, in Somerset *county.*

The other contains about 50 acres of good Plough and meadow land, with buildings, and is well watered. It is pleasantly situated, one mile from Scotch Plains, in Essex county. A further description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Indisputable titles will be given and terms made accommodating. Enquire of

NOAH DRAKE, near Plainfield.
Warren, Feb. 20th. 57 tf

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY BIBLE,

By Mr. JAMES, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee :—Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Janks. The grand and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited in a far more satisfactory, lively and edifying manner, than in the latter and to heads of families—it is, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private use, and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and scenery.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a 'goodly pearl,' which every devout man should seek to possess in his family.

Susscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—'Its well worthy a place in every family library.'

Dr. Alexander says—'The Theological Sudent will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to the knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect. And, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indigestion, and can not produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to purify the blood—to assist the digestive operation in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalize circulation—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various unctions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 Nassau street, New York.

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is peculiar need, that institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others *for moral worth and determined purpose,* the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservators of our free institutions. Patriotism as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired

All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street,

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of
Esquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'tx,
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.
Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 58 6w

PROSPECTUS OF THE New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood —and new, original and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well known and distinguished writers, upon every subject which can prove interesting to the general reader; including original poetry—tales and essays, *humorous* and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice, and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the second drama as it may announce itself—selections from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited and liberal patronage will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume.† Besides which, choice translation from the French, German, Italian and Spanish: and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve give it variety, and render it one of the most piquan fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature that the age has extant.

†In Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second day of July next, are in the pledge that in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars *per annum,* payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

Somerset Orphans' Court,
Term of April 1838.

UPON the application of John and Thomas Simpson administrators of James Simpson late of said County deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased, shall bring in their debts demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, after such due notice being given, be forever barred of his or her action against the said administrators.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said administrators give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said estate within one year from this time by setting up such notice in five of the most public public places in the County, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for a like space, in a newspaper, published in this state;

And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in the said period of one year after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said administrators.

P. VREDENBURG, Clerk.

State of New Jersey,
Middlesex County.
Orphan's Court, of the Term of March, 1838.

UPON the application of Simeon F. Randolph and Jonathan P. Randolph, Executors of Barzilla Randolph, deceased, to this Court to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, after such due notice being given, be for ever barred of his or her action against the said executors. It is ordered by the Court, That the said executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the said estate within twelve months from this time, by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in said county, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the *like space in one of the newspapers printed in this state,* and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of twelve months after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. ZABRISKIE, Clerk.

March 7, 1838. 62 6w

N. B. The executors of the above estate earnestly request all those indebted to the estate on book, to settle their accounts immediately,—and all those indebted by note, as some of them may become due; for the accounts must be closed as soon as possible.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN
Warren Township, December 28, 1836. 1t

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, *may be summed up under the following heads:* The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it exhibits on parchment, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, rendering it particularly valuable for writing Deeds, Notes, Wills, Checks, and also Log books* as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker Plainfield, N. J.
May 25. 19tf

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Among his varied purchases are Blue, Black, Dolls, Brown, Green, Mulberry, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $6.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 30 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Caliconn, very cheap; Bombazines: Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls; lace and lace veiling; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pence a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.
Newark, March 25th, 1838.

Garden Seeds,

A FRESH SUPPLY, and general assortment, just received for 1838, raised by the united society of Shaking Quakers, of Massachusetts, for sale, on the corner of Front and Cherry sts. by
April 24th. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. *Carter, No. 119, Canal-street.*

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 28 octavo pages on good paper and clear type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master General, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one inch on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number, *or to any other part of the States.*

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at *this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By taking this* kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE *subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets* have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are, Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.
Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at the Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by
BERRY & DUNHAM.
Feb. 28. 58 tf

NEW CHEAP STORE, *IN RAHWAY.*

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beaverets, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Shestings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,
Rahway.
Oct. 5th.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street.
NEW-YORK.
6tf

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Ducks and Geese.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few live Ducks and Geese, immediately. EZRA FAIRCHILD.
Green Brook School, Plainfield, March 14.

Notice

ALL Persons indebted to ISAAC TITSWORTH, by note or book accounts are hereby notified that they are left in the hands of the Subscriber for collection, and unless they are settled without delay, costs will be made. CORNELIUS BOICE.
Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1838. Number 72.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: MILTON F. CUSHING Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid [illegible] months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

GREEN BROOK
Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals, and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

STEAM POWER
Lathe.
For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted &c., at equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1838. 1y

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public
A New and General Assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
low for CASH, or country produce,
Corner of Exchange and Front streets.

Promises not taken. BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will ——— ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has
REMOVED FROM
Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bleridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.
JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 69*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit.—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 4104*

New, Cheap,
CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. E. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities. Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty year's standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

Elias Hagar,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

FROM NEWARK,

WOULD take this opportunity to inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has opened a store in the building adjoining Dr. Craig's office where he intends carrying on the Clock and Watch Repairing business, and hopes, by strict attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage. He would also take this opportunity to say that he will spare no pains to give general satisfaction, and as the old saying is, the proof of the pudding is eating it, he hopes you will taste before condemning it.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. for sale.

PLAINFIELD, April 17, 1838. 55 tf.

Take Notice.

AS I have taken wholly upon myself the Lower Mills in Plainfield, which is now owned by George Wells, and has been formerly occupied by Wm. Wells, it is my expectation to attend to Customer work particularly. Those favoring me with their custom will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. It is my intention to keep constantly on hand, Feed, Flour of good quality, and of all kinds, for sale, for cash.

As the public well know, or I am well aware myself of the difficulty attending keeping Books or trusting, and as promises are so fashionable with some of paying to customers, and as to myself scarcely ever comes with them, I am determined to sell for cash or in exchange for grain.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Mill at all times and reasonable seasons, Seventh Day excepted, as I consider that day to be the Sabbath, and intend to observe it as such. PHINEAS RANDOLPH.

April 1st, 1838. 53 3m

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods*,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

A. L. CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

May be Had
AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Waggon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Journal of the American Institute.

Iron Vessels.—The foreign papers abound with accounts of the new and various uses to which iron is applied. Among certain papers politely furnished the delegation of the Institute by Capt. Roberts, of the Sirius, was a list of iron Steam boats built by a single establishment, contained in a table. The same paper contains a great number of letters and extracts of letters from different individuals. The high standing of many of these gentlemen, entitles their statements to the highest respect. They all bear testimony to the superiority of this material for this purpose. The letter in relation to the Steam boat John Randolph, from G. B. Lamar, Esq., of Savannah, we shall insert.

Iron vessels are beginning to be built in this country.

"Liverpool, 9th July, 1836.

"The iron steam-boat, which you constructed and sent out for me in pieces, to Savannah, Georgia, 1834, was received, and put up, and riveted complete within three months' time; and, though I was unaccustomed to such work had been sent at the same time to complete her, I found the expense of them quite unnecessary, as the pieces had been so well arranged and marked by you, that no difficulty could occur with persons at all conversant with the ordinary construction of boats or vessels; besides which, a larger one, since sent to the same place by you, for the Steam-Boat Company of Georgia, was put up in even less time, and without any difficulty. In mine, which was called the "John Randolph," was placed an English engine of thirty inches cylinder and five feet stroke, with heavy iron boiler, steam, and other pipes, with which, and water and wood for twelve hours, (six cords) she drew but two feet nine inches water. She made her first trip in August, 1834, towing flats with cargoes, on Savannah river, the current of which is two and a half miles per hour, and with the weight of 3,000 bushels of salt (about 200 tons) up, or 1, 500 bales of cotton (about 220 tons) down, on the two flats, she made, with eighteen revolutions of the crank per minute, five miles per hour upward, and upwards of eight miles per hour down the stream.

"She was kept in constant employment from August 1834, till April 1835, when her hull was examined inside and out, and was found to be uninjured. From July, she was again constantly employed till April, 1836, when she was again examined, and found free from rust or injury, though from July to December the river had been very low, and she had been once aground for a week on a sand bar, and daily, while running, on and over logs, snags, and other innumerable impediments, as well as the sand bars, during that time working the flats off and over the bars, very frequently during which they were often snagged and otherwise made leaky, while the steam boat itself, though made to take the worst difficulties, when known to the pilots, was not injured, and remained as tight as at first.

"The means to prevent the iron rusting was only three coats of white lead inside, and three of red lead outside, previous to launching, and one coat of white lead inside, between August, 1834, and April 1835, and two coats of each, at that time, inside and out respectively, and one coat of white lead inside, between July, 1835, and April, 1836.

"In addition to the foregoing conclusive evidence in her favour, I may add, that the directors of the Steam Boat Company of Georgia, who had been eighteen years engaged in the navigation of that river, and had tried various projects for its improvement, so soon as they observed the condition of the "Randolph," in April, 1835, when she was first examined, immediately resolved to order the one you sent out for that company in the month of February last.

"Not willing to trespass the already tedious length of this letter, I will take leave to add, as my own opinion, and from the experience of the John Randolph, that *iron boats* are decidedly *superior*, in every respect, to *wooden*: and *for lightness, durability, impregnability* to snags, or other injury, or the *extent* of injury to be apprehended, even after such accidents occur, whether to the boat or cargo *superior* to any that have yet been tried, and must, in the course of time, from these considerations alone, (besides combining every advantage that others do,) entirely supersede all other vessels, whether for river or sea service, should the difficulties apprehended in regard to the compass be overcome; and I will also add that such is, I believe, the *universal opinion* of all who have witnessed the operations of the 'John Randolph.' &c." "G. B. LAMAR."

The Mob in Philadelphia, which destroyed the Abolition Hall in that city, was caused, it is said, by the fact, that black men and white women were seen reading the streets arm in arm; and setting check by jowl in the Hall of "free discussion." The cause is one certainly well calculated to excite the indignation of a community; but it does not justify the result. Mob law, to effect moral or religious ends, *cannot, in our opinion, be justified by any combination of circumstances.* It will almost invariably when resorted to lead to evil greater than that sought to be remedied.—*Richmond Whig.*

Last Sunday the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors went into effect. We saw during the day and evening—what we have not seen before on a Sunday for five years past—three men so drunk that their power of locomotion was almost extinct. These fellows had, probably, stowed away the article by the jug full the day previous. It is a difficult thing to mend a fence so that a hog cannot find or make a hole large enough to crawl through.—*Boston Times.*

Sensible Courting and Marrying.—When a woman of sense—let her have beauty too, (and she will, of some sort, if she be sensible and amiable) gives her heart to a man of established character, who perhaps has "sighed like a furnace and got over his fever, and been out in the world to struggle for his place and his reputation; one who has kept his feelings for woman pure by his chastenesss, and not mingling too much with them, there is a romance acted; but it is all inside, in the heart. The arrangements for the wedding are made without flutter, and our gentleman, about the right time, walks with composed and dignified steps towards the house of his betrothed, rejoicing like a strong man to run a race. There is no giggling to hide tears, but some honest laughter; there is no melancholy faces, for it is a contract reason approves. There is something natural about it. He takes his wife like a man who walks by day-light. There is no glorious uncertainties here; This is no love in a cottage business. The romance, the delight, we feel in such is, that a man has had the force of character to work his way to deserve the respect of a sensible woman and to put himself in a situation to repay the affection; that he has subdued his passion to his reason: that he is the oak around which woman, the ivy, may bind its caressing tendrils, and be lifted by it into sunshine. How can you associate that beautiful idea of Irving's with one of the very romantic, dapper little matches of the season? Year goes on after year; still husband and wife are always together, an union of heart and mind. Now it is, that the world wonders; now they are called 'the romantic couple'—'love each other so'—'nothing like it.'—*Knickerbocker.*

The Sublime and the Ridiculous.—The answer of the Indian chief has often been admired, who, at one of the councils held with the agents of the United States, on being invited to take a chair, replied proudly, "The earth is my mother: I will repose on her bosom." A good thing has been going the rounds of the newspapers, representing the characteristic reply of a western squatter to an inquiry with regard to his place of abode. If it was not for the homeliness of the language, it would exceed in sublimity the celebrated reply of the savage chieftain. It shows how narrow is the line which divides the sublime from the ridiculous—for, in this case, the effect arises from the irresistible confounding of the two. The sentiment is really lofty, while the manner in which it is conveyed cannot fail to provoke a smile. "Mister, where is your house?" asked a curious traveller of a half-horse half-alligator squatter. "House, eh! do you think that I'm one of them sort? Stranger! I sleeps on the government purchase—I eats raw bear and buffalo, and drinks out of the Missiesippi."—*Mirror.*

Force of Royal Example.—An English paper mentions that equestrian exercises are now all the rage among the young ladies of that country, in consequence of the queen's partiality for riding horseback. It is suggested that if Victoria would only set the example of smoking a cigar, she would make the fortunes of all the tobacconists in the kingdom.—*Ib.*

Two gentlemen the other day, at a public table, got into a vehement dispute upon a subject on which it was quite evident both were profoundly ignorant. A big bull dog, which had been quietly sleeping on the hearth, became roused by their violence, and began barking furiously. An old gentleman who had been quietly sipping his wine while the disputants were talking, gave the dog a kick and exclaimed, "Hold your tongue, you brute. You know no more about it than they do." The laugh of the whole table was turned upon the noisy brawlers.—*Ib.*

Be substantially great in thyself, and more than thou appearest unto others—and let the world be deceived in thee as they are in the lights of heaven.—*Ib.*

Manners.—I make it a point of morality never to find fault with another for his manners. They may be awkward or graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic, I care not what they are, if the man means well and acts from honest intentions without eccentricity or affectation. All men have not the advantage of good society, as it is called, to school them in all its fantastic rules of politeness; and if there is any standard of manners, it is founded in reason and good sense, and not upon those artificial regulations. Manners, like conversation, should be extemporaneous and not studied. I always suspect a man who meets me with the same perpetual smile on his face, the same congeeing of the body, and the same premeditated shape of the hand. Give me the hearty—it may be rough—grip of the hand, the careless nod of recognition and when occasion requires, the homely but welcome salutation, How are you my friend?

A sportsman near Cincinnati recently fired a charge of shot at a woman by mistake; whereupon the News of that city advises those who do not know a human being from a board-fence to stay within the corporation limits.

It is better to *know* things, than to have a mere notion about many things.

A Man of Decision.—One who makes his wife kindle the fire.

Moral and Religious.

From the American Temperance Union.

Fair Prospects of Massachusetts and Tennessee.—These two states have now, by the free voice of the people, banished from their borders the entire retail of spirituous liquors except by the apothecary as a common medicine. This has been done, not by any political party, or sectarian bigotry, but by men of all parties, and all sects; not by a small majority, but by a large one; and, in the former state, by the voice of more than two-thirds of her senators and representatives, in general court assembled. In both states it has been done on the ground that the article is neither needful nor useful, and that the traffic brings upon the community an amount of pauperism, crime and wretchedness not to be borne. There is no reason to suppose, therefore, that it will ever be restored, but that, henceforth, these states will move onward without a license or a dram-shop; and so far as the laws are executed, without the ordinary sale, in any place, of ardent spirits as a beverage. Let us glance at a few of the probable results.

1. A drunkard will hereafter in those states be a rare spectacle.

2. Most of the present race of drunkards will be reformed; such as continue so on wine, beer and cider, and by getting ardent spirits from unprincipled apothecaries and physicians, as a medicine: but the most will remove to other states.

3. The taverns and public houses will assume a new aspect, be neat and comfortable accommodations for travellers, more like private than public houses; no drunkards hanging around them; no filthy bar-rooms filled with an obscene profane rabble: no bloated, swaggering barkeeper for a host; no noise at midnight disturbing repose.

4. In the seaports of the one, and the river towns of the other, there will be no landsharks to catch the poor sailor and boatman. Sailors' boarding-houses and lodging places will be places of safety, from which the poor seamen may go out untarnished, with all that is his, to his own dear home, or to his path on the mighty waters.

5. With the destruction of dram-selling, in ports and harbors, will, in a great measure, cease gambling, debauchery, fighting, robbery, manslaughter, and the like.

6. More than three-fourths of the crimes and pauperism may cease; and more than three-fourths of the taxation occasioned by these evils be, in future, dispensed with.

7. The frequency of diseases may be greatly lessened, and future epidemics, like the cholera, may be expected to be far less destructive.

8. The number of insane will be much less than in former years. No wives will be whipped and murdered, and no children bruised and maimed by husbands and fathers, made fiends by rum.

9. Locomotives, stages, steamboats, ships, and all kinds of violent machinery, may be managed with a steadiness and caution that will secure safety to travellers, owners, and all engaged in and about them.

10. The rising generation will come up healthful and vigorous, without bodily, mental, or moral deterioration, from strong drink.

11. The war spirit will subside, and military days will be comparatively harmless to the community; while, by the prevalence of Temperance, the public arm will be mightily strengthened.

12. Education will be far more widely diffused. In no town will there be, as formerly, ten or a dozen families made too poor, by the tavern and the dram shop, to clothe their children, and send them to school.

13. The elective franchise will be preserved in great purity. Men will vote with clear heads and sound hearts for those who are to rule over them. while the political demagogue, stripped of his most potent error, will sink in contempt.

14. Public morals will every where be improved; the efficiency of the gospel be augmented; the house of God increasingly honored; and multitudes of souls who, had the sale of spirituous liquors not been suppressed, might have travelled through woes unutterable to the drunkard's grave, may now be trained and prepared for the endless joys of heaven.

Are such delightful prospects of Massachusetts and Tennessee, what state in the east or west will be slow to follow her example.

From the Gambier Observer.

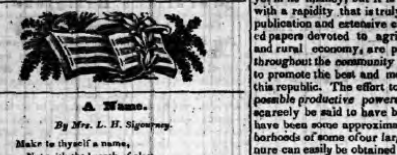
A Sabbath Scholar in an Infidel Family.—When on my way to this state, some seven years ago I witnessed in the city of ——, New York, the baptism of two elderly persons, a gentleman and his lady, who had grown grey in infidelity, and who ascribed their conversion to the following interesting circumstance:—

It ought perhaps to be remarked, that the gentleman had been among the most respectable lawyers in that part of the state, and had retired from the profession on a very independant property. He had all his life been a sceptic, and had to some extent persecuted the church.

As he was sitting in his parlor one day, perusing a newspaper, he observed his grand or adopted child, a sunday school scholar, and only seven years of age, clasp her hand as she walked across the room and prayed with great earnestness "God be merciful to me a sinner, create in me a clean heart, and renew a right spirit within me." Can the child be conscious of sin, said he to himself, and he called her to him and inquired of her why she prayed so? "Because pa, my heart tells me so." The interesting incident indicated a new train of thought. He was led to view man as a sinner, and to see that with which

...ven notice innocence might look for a reward of virtue at the hands of God, guilt could not; and that, therefore, if man is not saved by a Saviour, he must inevitably be lost. The delightful consequence was, that he was ultimately converted and made the happy instrument of the conversion of his lady, whom he had in the days of his scepticism made an infidel. The child belonged to a Sunday school that was favored with the constant prayer of the church with which it was connected; and shall we not pray for our Sunday schools.

POETICAL.



A Name.

By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

Make to thyself a name,
Not with the breath of clay,
Which like the hollow, broken reed,
Doth hide itself away:
Not with the fame that vaunts
The tyrant on his throne,
And hurls his stigma on the soul
That God vouchsafes to own.

Make to thyself a name,
Not such as wealth can weave,
Whose warp is but a thread of gold
That dazzles to deceive;
Not with the tints of love
From out its letters fair;
That scroll within thy hands shall fade,
Like him who placed it there.

Make to thyself a name,
Not in the sculptured aisle;
The marble oft betrays its trust,
Like Egypt's lofty pile;
But ask of him who quelled
Of death the victor strife,
To write it on the blood-bought page,
Of everlasting life.

Wreck of the Steamboat Home.

BY MRS. E. C. STEDMAN.

She stood by the shores of the North in her pride,
That beautiful steamer, the pride of the brave!
And offered the seaboard a "home," on the tide,
That should lead to one dearer beyond the dark wave,
Full many were lured by her promising men,
And yielded the treasures of life to her care:
While soon like a cloud in the distance was seen
The land where awakened hopes fleeting as fair.

No vessel that rides o'er the perilous sea
Goes forth richer laden with wealth of the mind,
And yet none seemed bolder to venture than she,
Nor feared less the danger of ocean and wind.
As swift as the sea-bird doth cut through the air,
She ploughed the deep waters a day and a night;
While all did a smile of prosperity wear,
And hope hovered o'er with her pinions of light.

* * * * * *

But alas for the hopes which are based on the sea!
Like names in the sand which its billows efface,
They fade in a moment, and, bright though they be,
The ocean leaves not of their beauty a trace.
Night closed again over them—and morning arose—
The smile had departed, the heavens did frown;
The roar of the elements broke their repose,
And to surge after surge did the vessel bow down.

Oh, Ocean! 'tis thou that dost speak of that Power
Who walked on thy billows and said 'Peace! be still!'
'Tis when thy proud waves in their loftiness tower,
Aroused at His bidding and stayed at His will,
That the glory of man is brought down to the dust,
And he feels that 'tis sinful to have Him his foe;
But oh, *if a Friend*, it is then that his trust
Doth the fullness and worth of its blessedness know!

A shout through a pause in the tempest is heard—
"A leak! and all hands to the pump, or we sink!"
'Twas the knell of their hopes—and yet each at the word,
Took hold with a firmness that deigned not to shrink!
The sails are unfurled, and she steers for the shore,
Alas! but to hasten destruction and death!
And now do the lips of the perishing pour
A prayer to the God of the storm with each breath.

The sun sets once more 'neath a curtain of cloud,
And darkness, thick darkness, encircles them all;
The tempest is sounding yet loud and more loud,
And Death seems awaiting to spread o'er his pall.
The wife clings to him who hath been all her trust,
And wildly despairing the grasp is returned;
The mother embraces the babe fondly nursed,
And looks to the rock whose defence she hath learned

But 'mid the deep groans and the vain cries for aid,
The Christian doth tranquilly gaze on the scene,
For his trust on the God of the ocean is stayed,
And Heaven awaits him, though death lies betwe en
Him strikes—the frail steamer!—and parts with the blow!
That crash and those shrieks drown the winds and the waves!
But the scene! ah, no pencil its horrors may show,
As fast they go down to the deep ocean caves!

The wave parts asunder the husband and wife—
Ascribed farewell, and the struggle is o'er;
The babe is washed off in the billowy strife,
And the mother screams, follows, and rises no m ore!
One resource is still left—'tis the frail t iny boat—
Yet madly they crowd it, and launch on the wave—
A plunge! and a shriek of despair's wildest note,
And but one lives to tell of their watery grave!

But many cling yet to that proud steamer's wreck,
Whose fragments, alas! soon are scattered afar;
And on white-crested waves, through the gloom, like a speck,
Is seen the poor sufferer, lashed to a spar!
And now he seems buried beneath the white surge,
Then rises on mountains and rides o'er its breast,
Again he sinks down, and again doth emerge,
Till, wearied and gasping, he gains the shore's rest.

More breaks on the scene, and the tempest is stilled,
Dead bodies are strewing the desolate strand;
While few are the saved, who, exhausted and chilled,
Are cast on a drenky and moneiless land.
But the steamer—ah, where is she now in her pride?
Her requiem dies on the breath of the gale,
And notes of deep sadness respond o'er the tide,
As oft is repeated the heart-rending tale.

Cedar-Brook, Oct. 1837.

HUSBANDRY.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

The cultivation of the soil, in our country, is yet in its infancy, but it is growing into manhood with a rapidity that is truly surprising, and the publication and extensive circulation of well edited papers devoted to agriculture, horticulture, and rural economy, are producing an influence throughout the community which, bids fair greatly to promote the best and most durable interests of this republic. The effort to ascertain the greatest *possible productive powers of the soil*, can yet scarcely be said to have been made; still there have been some approximations to it in the neighborhoods of some of our large cities, where manure can easily be obtained and the productions of the soil are readily disposed of at fair prices A very worthy and industrious individual, who resided within a few miles of Philadelphia, and who still carries on his business of horticulture and farmer with much zeal and energy, married upwards of forty years ago, and took on a lease *for seven years about thirty acres of heavy, flat,* clayey land, with the necessary buildings. The soil was thin, and his capital consisted principally in the joint industry of himself and his companion she was much discouraged at their prospects on settling on their new location, but they were both of the short backed, industrious, economical stock, of German origin, and set to with cheerfulness and vigor; their neighbors were of the same class in life, and generally tenants of from 20 to 40 acres under city landlords. Their *plan was to raise as many vegetables and as much* fruit as they could dispose of advantageously in the market, and appropriate the remainder of the land to the cultivation of the various kinds of grain and grass to supply their domestic wants, and if there was any overplus, to dispose of it in the manner to add to the general fund.

After proceeding on for some time in this way, he ascertained, that by great *industry, economy,* and close attention in business, he, in common with his thrifty neighbors, could each, after paying the rent, save about two hundred dollars per annum. His neighbors being of the penny saving class of society, put their monies out at interest, at six per cent. per annum; but, my friend George, who was a little more penetrating into what he thought would promote his interest informed the writer of this, that he *bought manure* with his money, and it produced him sixty per cent. In this way he proceeded till his lease terminated, when he purchased the place and became a landed proprietor. He still prosecuted his business with energy, *annually improving the soil* by the copious application of additional doses of manure, principally purchased and hauled from the city; and still his annual receipts continued to grow as he encouraged the soil to grow more and more produce, by continually supplying it with plenty of nutriment of a suitable kind. As his means increased, his family increased, for his wife was a fruitful vine in every sense of the word. They had ten children, whom they brought up and educated well, and those of them with whom I am acquainted, do honor to their *parents*, being real chips of the old block, finally exhibiting the great advantages of good rearing in habits of *industry and economy*, which might well be envied by many of our respectable citizens, whose sons and daughters have been taught in a very different school. A number of the adjacent little farms were from time to time purchased by my friend, (a small portion of whose history I am writing out for you, without his knowledge or consent, though the materials I obtained from himself, at different times,) all of which were duly paid for, and he is now the owner of a large tract of land, though it is divided into small farms or vegetable lots. Several years ago, he removed to an adjacent farm, and put one of his sons on his first purchase of thirty acres, under a contract that he should first pay for all the hired labor, and manure bought for the farm, out of the gross receipts for the produce, and then divide the balance into two equal parts and pay over to his father one half, and keep the other moiety himself; and the amount thus paid *over annually* has been, for many years past, thirteen hundred dollars; of course the next proceeds of these *thirty acres annually is twenty six hundred dollars*: after supporting the family of the son in eatables and paying for the hired help and the *manure* applied to the land. This statement may appear to some as too extraordinary to be true, but there is no fiction or exaggeration about the concern whatever, and in fact the half has not yet been told, as the reader would at once perceive, if he should visit the spot, particularly in strawberry time, which will soon arrive after this communication emanates from the press. He will there see as *many strawberries as will sell for $600*; cabbages, limabeans, early potatoes, asparagus and tomatoes growing close to, and resting on the fences, and in fact every other kind of fruit and vegetable that is sold in the market, of the earliest growth and in the highest state of perfection. It is not easy to get a dinner at one of our best hotels, or on board any of our large steamboats, without paying tribute to my worthy friend, the gardener, who richly deserves all he gets, as a reward for his intelligence, his indefatigable *industry, and his sound economy. But to* conclude, he is now worth enough, after the toil of near fifty years, to purchase five of the best *ships belonging* to this port, all obtained without the taint of speculation of any kind, but by honest industry directed by sound intelligence; and all this has proceeded primarily from he and his wife both pulling at the same end of the rope, and by his being "kind to the soil."

WEST.

Philada., April, 1838.

A proposition has been made in some of the N. York papers to wall the Erie Canal at the time of its enlargement. The extent of wall required for this purpose will be about seven hundred miles!

From the Trenton State Gazette.

Hints to Young People.—No. 8.

You may observe in some persons, a certain quality, of great value to them in their occupation, and of vast importance to any man who exposes to turn his life to much account, for either himself or others. The quality to which I refer is frequently denominated *energy* of character. This name is, perhaps, as good as any we can give the thing, since most persons know what it means.

You sometimes see very industrious, hard working men, who make no headway in the world, and who seem to be unable to acquire the means of living faster than they consume them. They do not squander their income, they seem to live prudently and even sparingly, but get nothing beforehand. They have not the energy of character that is needful to move them out of the narrower path of their occupation. They have but one string to their bow. Some men pursue their particular occupation with a sort of *broad sweep, which gathers it from a wide field* Their thoughts are active, and they watch opportunities, and seize favourable events, and stand always ready to reach out for every benefit that offers itself: taking care to calculate skilfully the advantages and disadvantages of every transaction, so as not to incur hazards and losses inconsistently or carelessly. Others will plod along the course of their business, and take, with a slow and languid *grasp*, the patronage which drip in upon them, as though they expected to live without action, *by being acted upon by others.*

Few men of energetic character are contented to pursue their business for life in a subordinate capacity, as journeymen, for instance, or in any station where they can have only daily or monthly wages, barely sufficient to support them.—Most persons of spirit and energy prefer to be established in business as soon as they can procure the means. They desire to manage for themselves. They have a striving, enterprising spirit that wants scope. And when it can have its *way, it yields pleasure, from its exercise* and pleasure from its results. Such men enjoy their pursuits. They need only good principles, a calm and contented disposition, and a pure conscience, to give them all the happiness this world could afford. These are the men to whom the community look for public benefits. They are known and honored. The world in a measure depends on them. They have opportunity of doing good on an enlarged scale, and may expect both in the present and the future a proportionate *reward.*

CHARLES CRAYON.

From the Friend.

Mental Superiority.—Much has been said of the comparative mental powers of man and woman; but it is a poor resort for discussion, a useless disturbance of the mind, to attempt to decide which is superior. Shall we condemn the oak because it has not fragrance, or the rose because it has not strength? Man and woman are not *formed as rivals*: their powers are different as are their employments, and they neither clash with nor oppose each other. Man excels in strength, as woman in gentleness: man is daring, woman enduring. Both are alike capable of the highest emotions of the mind; both especially adapted for their particular pursuits, and each possesses endowments, which the beneficent Creator has made in their kind.

There appears an indelicacy in drawing aside the veil of seclusion, which ages have so counted in casting around woman: from this, let us not endeavor to allure her, nor disturb the charm of feminine delicacy, upon which she relies for her associated. When *that is engaged in the bustle and* turmoil of the world, can desire to leave any part of the sad struggle to the woman? Who can point to any one of his pursuits which is so unmixed with base matter as really to be willing that his mother, sister, or wife, should leave her domestic duties to share it? The court, the senate, and the mart, were never intended for woman. Desire not to find in her a rival instead of a companion: even when she is a few solitary females should signalize themselves for qualities *which are not feminine*: think of them rather as retiring from the contest for superiority; think of them indeed as they are—too pure to *fear* the light, though too modest to dare it. E.

Murder of a Missionary Family.—The Southern Christian Advocate publishes the following letter, giving a moving description of a massacre *by the Florida Indians. The writer is Superin*tendent of the Alachua Mission on the Tallahassee District;

"Dear Brother Capers—I am ruined! While engaged in my labors in the Alachua mission, I received a letter bearing awful tidings. It informed me that the indians had murdered my family! I set out for home, hoping that it might not prove as bad as the letter stated; but O my God it is, if not even worse! My precious children, Lorick, Pierce and Elizabeth, were killed and *burned* in the house. My dear wife was shot stabbed, and stamped, seemingly to death, in the yard. But after the wretches went to pack up their plunder, she revived and crawled off from the scene of death, to suffer a thousand deaths during the dreadful night which she spent alone by the side of a pond bleeding at four bullet holes and more than half a dozen stabs—three deep gashes to the bone on her head and three stabs through the ribs, besides a number of smaller cuts and bruises. She is yet living—and O help me *to pray that she may still live. My negroes lay* dead all about the yard and woods, and my every thing else burned to ashes. Pray for me.

"My family was on a short visit to my father-in-law, for the purpose of having some supplies sent up from our plantation to our temporary residence in the mission, and during this brief period the awful catastrophe took place.

T. D. PEARSON."

A Big Fish.—The Poughkeepsie Eagle mentions that on Saturday last a bass weighing sixty two and a half pounds was caught in the Hudson river opposite. This fish is seldom found to be larger than 15 pounds. The noble fellow was brought up in a shad net, and on Monday afternoon was served up in the proper style, by Capt. W. Skinner, of the Exchange House, to a large number of citizens.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

Friday, May 18.

In the Senate, a bill was reported for the occupation of the Oregon Territory by the U. S. and postponed till Monday.

The Navy Appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. Clay's currency resolution, rescinding the specie circular, was debated till adjournment.

In the House, the bill extending the District bank charters passed to a third reading.

Saturday, May 26th.

The Senate was wholly occupied with Mr. Clay's currency resolution. Messrs. Clay and Calhoun on their respective sides spoke much and eloquently. Rives and Niles also engaged in the debate.

That part of the resolution which requires the government to receive bank bills was stricken *out on motion of Mr. Wright, 28 to 19.*

The House was engaged on private bills. A great day's work in that line was done, between *two* and three hundred *bills for the relief of indi*viduals were ordered to a third reading, and were severally read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. Half a dozen days of similar devotion to business, would go far towards clearing the docket, though it is unprecedently heavy.

Monday, May 29.

The Senate received about 300 private bills from the house which were referred.

Mr. Webster's amendment to Mr. Clay's currency resolution then came up. The amendment virtually repeals Gen. Jackson's specie circular, and reads as follows:

Resolved, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make or to continue in force, any general order which shall create any difference between the different branches of the revenue, as to the money or medium of payment, in which debts or dues to the Government may be paid.

This resolution passed to a third reading, 34 to 10.

The Cherokee question occupied the house a good part of the day.

Tuesday, May 29

After some unimportant business Mr. Webster's amendment on the currency resolution came before the Senate; and, after much debate, it was read a third time and passed, 34 to 19.

In the house, the bill continuing the charter of the District banks was read a third time and passed, 130 to 46.

The North-Eastern boundary was debated some, and then laid on the table.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, and continued its session until eleven o'clock in the evening, without coming to any decision.

Mr. Parris, the member elect from Maine, appeared and took his seat.

Wednesday, May 30.

The Senate was mostly engaged with private *bills.*

In the house, Mr. Boon moved to suspend the rules for one hour to take up the joint resolution, from the Senate, repealing the specie circular, which passed the Senate on Tuesday.

Agreed to, 112 to 34.

The joint resolution was then taken up and read twice, and was then ordered to a third reading, 151 to 27. *It was then read a third time* and passed, 154 to 29, and a message sent to the Senate informing them of the passage of their *Joint resolution.*

The house then went into committee of the whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, and continued until 8 o'clock, P. M. without taking the question. Adjourned.

A Western Widow.—One of the finest steamboats on the western waters is the Ellen Kirkman so named in compliment to a lady of Nashville, Tenn. She was built at New Albany, Ia., and is 250 tons burthen—propelled by 2 engines of immense power. The Nashville Whig speaking of this noble boat, says—

Ellen Kirkman is the name of a wealthy and highly respectable widow woman of this city, whose enterprize and success in business is only excelled by her intimate and extraordinary acquaintance with commercial affairs. 12 years ago Mrs. K. was left with the care of a large estate, since which she has erected on our public square a pile of magnificient stores, not exceeded by any in the city; and is still as active and shrewd in transacting the most accomplished merchant of the east at 40. Who then will pretend *to say that Ellen Kirkman is undeserving* the compliment paid by the captain and owners of the steamer.

Destructive Tornado at Baltimore.—The monumental city seems to be particularly unfortunate in floods and high winds. On Wednesday, a storm of wind and rain swept over it, which though only of brief duration, appears to have been most lasting and destructive in its ravages. It came up from the south west and passed in a north easterly direction, carrying away the roofs and gable ends of houses, the steeples of churches and every other prominent object that lay in it course. No lives appear to have been lost, but many narrow escapes are reported in the papers. The most remarkable was, that of a young gentleman who had been out for a ride, and took shelter with his house in a large shelter within a short distance within his own residence. He had not passed the door an instant, before the gable end wall fell with a crash. Had he been a second or two later, he must have perished. The storm does not appear to have raged as heavily on the water, for the shipping in the port escaped with very trifling damage.—*N. Y. News Era.*

Desertion of a Whole Company!—The "Queen's Own," a company stationed at New Market, Upper Canada, (belonging to this Regiment,) safely arrived in our harbor last night, nearly sick of the Queen's service.—They had to travel a *good many miles thro' the woods be*fore they could get an opportunity to cross the Lake, during which time they sold their guns to good radicals to obtain provisions.—*Rochester Democrat.*

For the Philadelphia Visitor.

Mr. Editor:

It is amusing to look through our newspapers and periodicals, to observe the signatures attached to sonnets, tales, essays, &c. All worlds seem to have been ransacked by these modest writers, to find names with which to appear in public. But of all the absurdities that are exhibited in this way, none can exceed that of affixing some great name of antiquity to light and trivial compositions. It would seem as if the "mighty dead," had risen from the grave, and were figuring again in the 19th century, in the character of poetasters, essayists, and penny-a-liners. Not one has been able to remain in quiet. Every poet, philosopher, and orator of antiquity *is now a regular contributor* to our public journals. When such men write we should naturally expect depth of thought, *strength of rea*soning, power and beauty of language. But no, the most shallow conceits, idle speculations, and vulgar personalities are invariably the ones having such signatures. There is nothing objectionable in the mere act of appearing in print over a fictitious name, or in selecting a signature *from the worthies of other days*, but certainly good taste and modesty should dictate to every one the *impropriety of assuming a character* that he is entirely unqualified to represent.

Bad taste is also sometimes seen in the use of a signature that turns the whole piece into burlesque, when no such thing was intended—as a metaphysical disquisition by Pindar—Stanza to a butterfly by Plato—Holy Living by Bacchus, &c.

You perhaps wonder what has produced this tirade, but whether *you do or not I mean* to tell you. When your paper was handed to me yesterday, I immediately skimmed over the pages, as is my custom, to see if we had any original communications this week. And first my gratified vision rested on the beautiful "Song" of E. C. S. While I read it my heart vibrated in sympathy with the fair songstress, and had there been any "concord of sweet sounds" within me, I verily believe *I should have "set it to music,"* as well as Mr. Ives. Just below this I found another poem "for the Union," addressed to a mother on the death of a child." Something sad & tender, no doubt, thought I; so I lengthened my phiz, instanter—read the lines and found them really touching and beautiful,—heaved a deep *sigh and wondered who wrote them.* I looked again and saw that *Plato* was the soft and gentle author.

Ye Gods! what a reversion came over my feelings! Instead of dropping a tear as I had at first intended, I could not help joining in chorus with my friend who had given vent to a violent horse laugh at the announcement. Plato, the grim and sooty god of the infernal regions, whom the Greeks and Romans hated as all good Christians do evil,—inditing numbers descriptive of parental grief and calamity! *But I may be mistak*en, thought I. Perhaps my fancy has clothed his honor, the chief justice of Tartarus, with a character he does not deserve. Let's examine Lempriere.

Did so, and read among other things as follows —"Pluto, son of Saturn and Ops, inherited his *father's kingdom with his brothers Jupiter and* Neptune, and received as his lot the kingdom of hell. As the place of residence was obscure and gloomy, all the goddesses refused to marry him! He was a hard-hearted and inexhorable God, with a grim and dismal countenance! The dog Cerberus watched at his feet, the harpies hovered round him, and near him stood the Eumenides with their heads covered with snakes.

His honor has certainly changed his nature lately and become very refined and sentimental.

PETER SNARL.

Hardscrabble, May 30th, 1838.

Matrimonial Statistics.—A curious compilation has just made its appearance in Paris, bearing the title of "Paris Moral," containing the following matrimonial statistics of that capital in 1837:

Wives who have deserted their husbands	1,138
Husbands who have deserted their wives	2,242
Couples legally separated	4,175
" living in open variance	17,340
" living in secret variance	13,375
" mutually indifferent	55,240
" reputed happy	3,175
" nearly happy	127
" truly happy	18
	96,804

FROM FLORIDA.

Charleston, May, 21.

A letter to the editors, dated Black Creek, May 16, says: "An express arrived here day before yesterday, stating that Alligator, who had been sent out about a month since by Gen. Taylor, had returned with 317 Indians, men, women and children, and the impression is that there will be no more campaigning, as it is supposed that all the indians will come in through the course of the summer. The John Mc. Lean has just arrived here from Fort Mellon, which post is to be broken up; that at Volusia is already abandoned. The Mc Lean brings soldiers, horses, boats, &c. The Charleston is expected to day from the same place."

Judge of a tree by its fruit, not the bark.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday Evening, June 5, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Schools,—Take Notice.

It will be perceived by the notices now up, that the School Committee of Westfield township have, agreeably to the late law, divided the township into ten districts. The boundaries of each are given immediately under the notice of the meetings in each district for the election of trustees which takes place on the 14th inst. at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, when we earnestly hope the business of every District will be punctually attended to.

The committee would respectfully recommend that every School District attend to the licensing of teachers; and that a true list of all the children between the ages of 5 and 16, be forwarded to the committee by the 3d of July, with the names of the parents and guardians attached, as we believe a neglect will deprive them of their apportionment of the school fund.

By request of the Committee,
DENNIS COLES, Chairman.

We are glad to be able to state that the Somerville and Elizabethtown Rail road is now progressing in right good earnest; and it is considered certain that it will be finished to this place, by the 1st of October. Last week about one hundred men were put to work on it in the neighborhood of Westfield, and more are daily arriving, with horses and carts. This road when it gets into operation will add much to the business and convenience of all the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, and all should encourage it. After it is completed to Plainfield, the inhabitants of Boundbrook and Somerville will probably take it to Somerville, and from thence it will be taken to the Delaware River.

We received last week the number of the N. York Mirror, published on the 19th ult. It is one of the best numbers we have seen. Its contents are entirely original, and it contains a beautiful view of the city from Staten Island.

We are indebted to the Anti-Slavery Society of New York, for two numbers of the A. S. Examiner, the first containing the thrilling "Narrative of James Williams;" and the other the tour of Messrs. Thome and Kimball in the British West India Islands. The latter is a book of 128 large octave pages, and conclusively shows that immediate Emancipation is the most profitable thing possible for the slave-holder, as well as of incalculable benefit to the slave. Any one wishing to read these books can borrow them at this office.

Congressional.—In the Senate on Thursday, memorials for a National bank were presented, and some other unimportant business transacted. The House was mainly engaged with the Indian Appropriation Bill.

We are happy to perceive that our Senator, Mr. Southard, is making money, most rapidly. As a member of Congress, he gets over $50 per week,—as president of the *Morris Canal* Bank, he gets from $115 to 120, per week; and by the business of his profession, he being an eminent lawyer, he receives much. He has lately been engaged in several important suits in Trenton. He illustrates the art of doing many things at once, to perfection, filling the stations, and performing the duties of three men, in three different places, at the same time. He must in this way bring a good deal of money into the state, and we hope do good, and at the same time enrich himself. It is by no means an uncommon thing for members of congress to engage in professional business, during the session, but John Quincy Adams would not do it.

Mr. Wall, we also observe has been at Trenton at the present sitting of the New Jersey court of Appeals, as well as Mr. Sout hard, and indeed engaged on the opposite side of the same cause. If this be considered reprehensible, where can we find the man to cast the first stone—we know of but very few, who would not do likewise, if they had the opportunity.

The Corporation of Newark have given orders to their Treasurer to redeem all their tickets, whenever presented, whether redeemable this year or next.

The papers every where have much to say against the late outrageous and disgraceful conduct of the Philadelphia mobs; and all seem to agree that such conduct only tends to increase the numbers of the Abolitionists. All the judges and civil authorities have taken a bold and right stand against this prostration of law, and mobocratic supremacy.

It will be seen by our news from Congress, that a resolution offered by Mr. Webster, abolishing all distinctions in the kind of moneys received for public dues, has passed both houses by large majorities. It has since received the signature of the President and is now the law. This virtually repeals the specie circulars, for which there is now no use, whatever might have been its benefits at the time of its issue. The effect of this new law, on the stock market was felt immediately and materially. On Friday, in New York, all kinds of stock, in large amounts were sold at an advance of about 4 per cent. Mr. N. Biddle has addressed a letter to Mr. Adams, stating that it was probable that all the banks in the U. S. would soon resume specie payments —and another to the Board of Trade in N. York stating that he will immediately establish a branch of his bank in Wall-street, agreeably to their request. The prospects for an immediate return to times of general prosperity are now very fair.

Four Days Later from England.—The Orpheus from Liverpool, and the Samson, from London, arrived at New York last Wednesday evening with papers the 2d of May. Lord Melbourne had announced in the House of Lords that the Coronation would be postponed to the 28th June

The Cotton Market was fair. American cotton had advanced to a quarter of a cent, and there had been a tolerable demand. The last two days 12,000 bales were sold at Liverpool, the supply on hand was estimated at 548,000 against 496 000 last year—of American 476,000 against 89,000. The average price 6 3-4.

Trade was dull in the manufacturing towns—plenty of goods, but little demand. A London paper says—

The last accounts of the American markets and the situation of money affairs there leave no reasonable grounds for anticipating anything but loss by shipments, the "dry goods" stores being already surcharged with stocks, and sales only to be effected at ruinous sacrifices. In this condition of affairs many of the spinners and manufacturers have begun to reduce the hours of labor in their manufactories so as not to increase stocks of goods already inconveniently heavy; yet notwithstanding this prices are giving way, and on each succeeding market day those whose necessities oblige them to make sales, are compelled to submit to further reduction in prices.

From the Hudson River Chronicle.

The Croton Works.—The works in this neighborhood are proceeding at a rapid rate. Parts of several sections are now completed, and the contractors are pushing them forward with a zeal and enterprize worthy of all praise. The workmen have become quiet, the Corkonians and Far Downs being fully satisfied that going to jail for breaking each other's heads is but sorry amusement.

The entire work will probably cost some millions of dollars more than was originally estimated but what consequence is there attached to a few millions of dollars, when we take into consideration the ultimate benefits that are to flow from it carrying as it will a river of the purest and most wholesome spring water into the bosom of a populous city; imparting health to its inhabitants, and adding to their comfort, convenience and security.

Latest from Philadelphia.—We learn verbally, that the friends of liberty in Philadelphia are in excellent spirits, that it is determined to rebuild the *Pennsylvania Hall* forthwith, on a still more magnificient scale, not waiting for the recovery of the money from the city, and that about $30,000 of the stock is already subscribed for the purpose. We saw a letter from one, not a resident here, who a fortnight ago wished to sell his stock in the former hall, because he had made such new arrangements in business that it would be inconvenience to him to have the money; but since the burning, he has altered his mind, and sent on $100 for more stock. The Pennsylvania Freeman of Thursday last has the following:

"*The Work Going on.*—The streets of our city for several nights have been the scene of tumult, outrage and personal insult. The houses of abolitionists have been threatened with destruction —and in one or two instances have been surrounded by the mob. Aged and excellent citizens of both sexes have been grossly insulted. Our peaceful and unoffending colored population have been assailed—none of their churches unharmed with missiles, and night, after night, evil men have exulted over the prostration of wholesome law.

"Those who were most active in setting fire to the Hall, we have been told were *strangers in our city*—ruffians probably from the land of slavery,—the dirk-wearing and brawling representatives of Southern Lynch clubs. In the base attack upon the Orphan Asylum, in Thirteenth street, Alderman McMichael states, that he saw no one engaged, whom he could recognize although he has been long a resident of that section of the city."

Philadelphia Money Market.—Bicknell's Reporter of Tuesday says—

"The money market is in a much better condition at the present moment than it was a few months since; and that safe and substantial stocks will rise several per cent. above the present prices, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt. The tone is decidedly better; confidence is reviving, and the banks feel under less restraint. Specie now commands little or no premium, and is gradually working its way into circulation. A month ago, and a fifty cent piece was as rare as a lark in January.—Now, however, although not a bundle, still thousands of dollars in silver, change hands from day to day, in ordinary transactions of life."

The Hon. Levi Woodbury Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, has been unanimously nominated by the Governor and Council of New Hampshire, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State to supply, the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Judge Richardson.

From the Albany Argus of yesterday

FROM THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

During Outrages.—An express from Watertown reached this city yesterday afternoon, bringing despatches to Gov. Marcy, from the district Attorney, Marshall &c., at that place; by which we regret to learn that a most extraordinary outrage was committed within the American waters early on Thursday morning. The British steamboat *Sir Robert Peel*, lying to about seven miles from French creek, on the river St. Lawrence, was forcibly seized by a body of armed men, supposed to be Canadian refugees, set on fire, and entirely consumed.

A Fire Engine Pump has been constructed in Baltimore, by which water was forced on Saturday, by 4 men, through 200 feet of hose, or more upon one of the largest 3 story houses, after which 300 feet more of hose were attached, and it forced the water through 500 feet of hose, or more upon the roof of a three story house; and it was supposed by the engineer of the Columbia Fire Engine, that it forced water as high as five stories.

A Modest Proposal.—The London Age in warlike mood, quietly recommends the Government to take possession of New York in retaliation for the aid given by the United States to the Canadian rebels!

A company of itinerants, known as the Ravel family, are returning to New York from a tour South, where they have been giving exhibitions with $50,000! After an engagement at Niblo's they return to Europe.

Starvation Point.—We find a curious legal occurrence stated in a late English paper, which is by no means creditable to the Island of Jersey, where it took place, or to the English government which allows such laws to exist in any part of the British dominions.—The Solicitor General made application to the judges of the Royal Court in Jersey, on behalf of Mr. Lebey, that Peter Le Cross, a prisoner suffering incarceration at a suit for debt, *should be reduced to starvation point*, by withholding food from him, in order to compel him to give up his property to the applicant! After hearing the defence, the Court *granted the application!* So the contumacious prisoner is to be starved into the surrender of his property.

Notice.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE
PLAINFIELD MUTUAL ASSURANCE
Fire Company.

Are hereby notified that their Quarterly meeting will be held at Jacob Thorn's Tavern, on Monday, the 11th of June inst. at 2 o'clock, P.M.

CORNELIUS BOICE,
June 4th. Secretary.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Thomas Hill, $3,25; Daniel Drake, 2,00; Garret Lane, 1,25; Joseph Darby, 50; Oliver Ayres, 50; Drake & Ayres, 50.

MARRIED.

In Rahway, on the 24th inst. Mr. Isaac Marsh to Miss Joanna L. Clark, all of Rahway.

On the same day, at New Brunswick, Wm. Bloomfield, Esq. of New York, to Catharine Croes, of New Brunswick.

On the same day, Runyon B. Harris to Aletta Voorhees, all of Bridgewater.

DIED.

Recently at North Garden, Va. Mrs. Mary Sprouse, aged 99 years. She was a poor fruit and vegetable vender, and was in the habit until a few days of her death of walking nine miles to Charlottesville every day, trudging through the streets with a load of market truck on her back, and returning, making eighteen miles a day.

New Stock of GROCERIES,
Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is soon only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.
Best quality, Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal.
Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, white and common bar soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff: Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds: Crockery, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c.

J. POUND.

N. B. I will take *SHINPLASTERS* at the following rates: Newark corporation and Rahway, at par; Jersey city, 7s 6d to a dollar; Whaling and Sealing, 6s. 6d. S. S. P.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

COMPREHENSIVE ALMANAC
for the year 1838.

April, July, Jan. Oct.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri. Sat.
May,	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat. Sun.
August,	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun. Mon.
Feb. Mh. Ny.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon. Tue.
June,	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue. Wed.
Sep. Dec.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed. Thu.
	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu. Fri.
	1	2	3	4	5	6 7
	8	9	10	11	12	13 14
	15	16	17	18	19	20 21
	22	23	24	25	26	27 28
	29	30	31			

Take Notice.

WHEREAS, Abner S. COON, of the township of Warren, county of Somerset, and State of New Jersey, did on the eighth day of May, 1838, execute a deed of assignment, by which he conveyed all his estate both real and personal, to the subscriber, of the township aforesaid, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. Now therefore the said creditors are hereby notified that unless they present their claims to the subscriber under oath or affirmation within six months from the date of said assignment, according to an act of the Legislature, in such case made and provided, they will forever be debarred from a dividend in said estate, except as provided in said by the act aforesaid.

JONATHAN CORY.
Dated, May 8, 1838. 74tw

At the Cheap Store of B. M. Price,

IN RAHWAY, MAY BE HAD THE FOLLOWING
New Spring Goods;

BLACK and Blue Broad cloths, Mixt and Drab do. Brown, Green, Mulberry and Claret do.; Black and colored Cassimeres, Ribbed, and Striped do.; Fustians and Muleskins; Bombay Corde; Bed Ticking; Brown Linen; Brown Linen Drilling; Cotton Stripes and Cotton Cassimeres.

Calicoes, Painted Muslins, Jaconet do. Cambric do. Bishop Lawn, Mull Muslin. Book Muslin, Plain and Figured Swiss do. Plain and Figured Bobbinet Lace, 4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hose and half-hose, Colored muslins for linings.

Blank, red and white Merino Shawls, Pongee hand. kerchiefs, Black silk cravats, Stocks, Suit collars, &c. &c. all For Sale at reduced prices.

Rahway, May 29th. 71 tf

Groceries.

B. M. PRICE, *RAHWAY,*

HAS on hand and is constantly receiving from New York,

A Good Assortment of Groceries,

Such as White and Brown Sugars; Coffee; Rice; Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas; West India and New Orleans Molasses; Coarse and fine Salt; Pork, Mackerel, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Soap and Candles; Pickles and Spices; Crockery, Earthen and Stone Ware, &c. &c. of which he will sell very Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

May 30th. 71 tf

Cut Nails.

ASSORTED Sizes, For Sale, by the Cask or retail by B. M. PRICE,
May 29th. Rahway.

Cotton Yarn,

250 LBS. Cotton Warp, Just Received and for sale by B. M. PRICE,
May 29. Rahway.

A large Assortment,

Of Bleached and unbleached Muslins
For sale low, by B. M. PRICE,
May 29th. Rahway.

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY, at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs. Berry & Dunham's, or at Ayres & Bullman's, stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. 69 tfaw
May 15th.

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap, for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 16th.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by 54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.
January 31st.

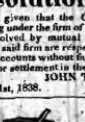
Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again. May 1st, 1838.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice. The books are left for settlement in the hands of

JOHN T. GRANT.
Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m



DRUGS. MEDICINES. &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick price, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1838 1 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, June 16. 81tf

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.
Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

New Jersey Railroad
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing June, 1st 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.;
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents—Rahway, 50 cents—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 6 A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 5, and 7, P. M.
Leave Newark, 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 4, and 6 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.
Horses, Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 8 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Train Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 30th, 1838. 71 tf

A Good bargain.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the state offers his valuable Farm for sale, situated in Middlesex county, on the old Smithfield Road, about two miles between Plainfield and Bound-brook within full view of the Somerville and Elizabethtown Rail Road. It contains 75 acres of first rate land, in good repair, and in very pleasantly situated. Has two never failing wells of water, and is bounded by a never failing stream. On the premises is a good apple orchard of the best grafted fruit, and every other kind of fruit.

A large part of the purchase money can remain on the farm for a term of years. Title indisputable. Any person wishing further information will enquire of Garret Lane, in Dunn, or John Smalley, near the premises; or of Joel Dunn, at Plainfield, or of the subscriber, at New Market.

N. B. The said farm has on it two barns and other out-buildings, an excellent orchard of fruit by 50, with a new garden and door yard fence. As the dwelling house has been lately burnt, the subscriber will build one to suit the purchaser if requested.

LEBBEUS W. LATHROP.
New Market, May 22d, 1838.

New Cheap Cash *Grocery*, and
FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. V. Shotwell, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a general fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Cheese and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Orange and Lemon Peel, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles too many to enumerate

EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Dr. Sic Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 22d, 1838.

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Clough streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice; and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only keeps the store going. We solicit a share of custom.

THOMAS HILL.
WILLIAM HILL.
Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

Assignment Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ABNER S. COON, of the township of Warren, and county of Somerset, has this day executed to me an Assignment of all his estate, under the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, for the benefit of all his creditors. All persons having claims against the said Abner S. Coon, will present them to me under oath for examination and adjustment; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to me.

JONATHAN CORY.
Dated May 2, 1838.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some fine rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 98

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions of the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Bonhamtown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CORTELYOU.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale; of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs. Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand,
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash. Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

Plainfield, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON GOLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY BIBLE,

By MR. JENKS, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee :—Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Jenks. The grand and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited, it is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private reading,—and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several useful engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a "goodly pearl," which every devout man should seek to posses in his family.

Subscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—Its well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

House and Job *Painting.*

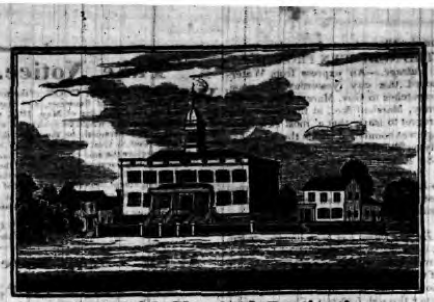
THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.



Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well suited to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a *competent and experienced Lady*, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
" Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Teachers.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, MRS. C. C. BRYANT, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield renders it one as a very eligible place for an Institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 ly

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dalia, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1,25 to $3.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines: Plain and figured silks of the richest style and at cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public: Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pieces 4 yard wide sheeting, with all the other articles generally common to the business. To these we shall be adding through *the season all the variety the market will afford.*

THOS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

Garden Seeds,

A FRESH SUPPLY, and general assortment, just received for 1838, raised by the united society of Shaking Quakers, of Massachusetts, for sale, at the corner of Front and Cherry-sts by

April 24th. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store. No. 07 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 119, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, *payable* in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master General, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hunters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Log wood, Copperas, *Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.*

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can get them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Ducks and Geese.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few live Ducks and Geese, immediately. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Green Brook School, Plainfield, March 14.

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 55 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street,
6tf NEW-YORK.

PROSPECTUS OF THE New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood —and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and original articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays—humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $600 will be paid for the *original* matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translation from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant the proprietor to hope that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of *music.* Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

Somerset Orphans' Court.

Term of April 1838.

UPON the application of John and Thomas Simpson administrators of Thomas Simpson late of said County deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased, shall bring in their debts demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, after such due notice being given, be forever barred of his or her action against the said administrators.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said administrators give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said estate within one year from this time by setting up such notice in five of the most public public places in the County, for the space of two months, and also by advertising *the same for a like space, in a newspaper,* published in this state;

And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in the said period of one year after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said administrators.

P. VREDENBURG, Clerk.

State of New Jersey,
Middlesex County.

Orphan's Court, of the Term of March, 1838.

UPON the application of Simeon F. Randolph and *Jonathan F. Randolph, Executors of Barzilla F.* Randolph, deceased, to this Court to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, after such due notice being given, be ever barred of his or her action against the said executors. It is ordered by the Court, That the said executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the said estate within twelve months from this time, by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in said county, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in this state, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of twelve months after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. ZABRISKIE, Clerk.

March 27, 1838. 62 3m

N. B. The executors of the above estate earnestly request all those indebted to the estate on book, to settle their accounts immediately,—and all those indebted by note, as soon as they become due; for the accounts must be closed as soon as possible.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they have not a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any case. Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach, bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretion—*to purify the blood*—to equalize and to rid action—and to aid all the different organs of *secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions.* And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at the Office where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Books.—Porter's Travels,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo.
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems,
Brambletye House, 2 vols. in one.
Beauties of Locke,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece,
Life of Franklin,
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar.
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.
'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the *Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet.* By the dozen or single.

ALSO

Wafers, at Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

ALSO

SEAR'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PILLS.

Notice

ALL Persons indebted to ISAAC TITSWORTH, in notes or book accounts are hereby notified that they are left in the hands of the Subscriber for collection, and unless they are settled without delay, suit will be made. CORNELIUS BOICE.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

White wash Lime.

ALSO a *full assortment of brushes*, such as, Pail, White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in this line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ *Frame Timber* will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1 1

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the distinctness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or mouldy; never having any sediment; and lastly, *its preservative qualities*, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for *writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be imposed on by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker Plainfield, N. J.

May 26. 19tf

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber Yard, formerly occupied by Wm. Cook, & Co. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

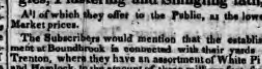
WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath.

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Trenton, two Saw mills, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they will execute at short notice. J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound brook, May 1st. 67 3m



Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt. Wilsey,
LaFayette,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order *under competent captains, and will run regular trips* to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickhouse, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

At Private Sale.

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For further information please inquire of

Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'rx,
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Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 58 6m

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Address 143 Nassau street.

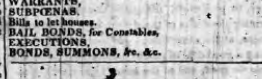
JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, *&c. &c.*



Small Fire Engine For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump. Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53tf.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of *Legal Blanks,*
LABELS, *&c. &c.* done in the best manner, and low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. P. CUMMING.

June 19th, 1837.

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1838. Number 73.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: MILTON F. CUMINS Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for $1, and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber-Yard, formerly occupied by Fish, Cook, & Co. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Bonnibrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send us at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Trenton, two Saw-mills, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice. J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound brook, May 1st. 67 3m

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, Cheap for Cash.

Books.—Porter's Travels.
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo.
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Bramhetye House, 2 vols. in one.
Beauties of Locke, 1 vol.
Renelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Life of Franklin, 1 vol.
Large Quarto Testaments,—Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar.
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.
Crook in the Lot, a very pleasant story.
Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet. By the dozen or single.

ALSO

Wafers, at Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

ALSO

BEAR'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PILLS.

THADEUS DAVID'S
WRITING FLUID,
A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendancy to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great or Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly saluable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker Plainfield, N. J.
May 26. 19tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street.
6tf NEW-YORK.

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N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickdown, some distance down the river,
Rahway, March, 1838.

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Seed
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklow's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

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JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they are appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one to six each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each num. 6 to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscriptions must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

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BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

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June 15th, 1837.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Cincinnatti Chronicle.

The Hole in my Pocket.

It is now about a year since my wife said to me one day, 'Pray, Mr. Slackwater, have you that half dollar about you that I gave you this morning?' I felt in my waistcoat pocket, and turned my purse inside out, but it was all empty space (which is very different from specie) so I said to Mrs. Slackwater. 'I've lost it my dear, positively there must be a hole in my pocket.'

'I'll sew it up,' said she.

An hour or two after, I met Tom Stebbins. 'How did the ice-cream set,' said Tom. 'Set,' said I, 'like the sun, gloriously.' And as I spoke, it flashed upon me that my missing half dollar had paid for those ice-creams; however, I held my peace, for Mrs. Slackwater sometimes makes remarks—and, even when she assured me the next morning at breakfast that there was no hole in my pocket, what could I do but lift my brows and say 'Ah! is'nt there really.'

Before a week had gone by, my wife, like a dutiful helpmate as she is, always gave me her loose change to *keep*, called for a 25 cent piece, that had been deposited in my sub-treasury for safe keeping; there was a poor woman at the door, said she, that she'd promised it to for certain. 'Well, wait a minute,' I cried, 'so I pushed inquiries first in this direction, then in that, then in the other; but vacancy returned a horring groan.

'On my soul,' said I, 'thinking it best to show a bold front, 'you must keep my pockets in better repair, Mrs. Slackwater; this piece, with I know not how many more, is lost, because some corner or seam, in my plaguey pocket is still left open.'

'Are you sure?' said Mrs. Slackwater.

'Sure I say, that I am—it's gone totally gone.' My wife dismissed her promise, and then in her quiet way asked me to change my pantaloons before I went out, and to bar all argument laid another pair on my knees.

That evening allow me to remark gentlemen of the husband species, I was very loth to go home to tea; I had half a mind to bore some bachelor friend—and when Hunger and Habit—in their unassuming manner, one on each side—walked me up to my own door, the touch of the brass knob made my blood run cold. 'But do not think that Mrs. Slackwater is a Tartar, my friends, because I thus shrunk from home. The fact was that I had, while abroad, called to mind the fate of her twenty five cent piece, which I had invested, as larger amounts are often invested) in smoke—that is to say cigars; and I feared to think of her comments on my pantaloons pockets.

These things went on for some months; we were poor to begin with, and grew poorer, or, at any rate, no richer fast. 'Times grew worse and worse; my pockets leaked worse and worse; even my tailor's book was no longer to be trusted.—The rags slipped from it in a manner most incredible to relate;—as the Irish song says,

'And such was the fate of poor Paddy O'Moore
That his purse had the more rents, as he had the fewer.'

At length my wife came in with a subscription paper from the Orphan's Asylum; I looked at it sighed, and handed it back to her.

'Ned Bowen has put down ten dollars,' said she.

'He more shame to him,' I replied, 'he can't afford it; he can just scrape along any how, and in these times it ain't right for him to do it.' My wife smiled in her sad way, and took the paper back to him that brought it.

The next evening she asked me if I would go with her and see the Bowens, and as I had no objection, we started.

I knew that Ned Bowen did a small business that would give him about six hundred dollars a year, and I thought that it would be worth while to see what that sum would do in the way of house keeping. We were admitted by Ned, and welcomed by Ned's wife, a very neat little body of whom Mrs. Slackwater had told me a great deal, as they had been schoolmates. All was nice as wax, and yet as substantial as iron; comfort was written all over the room. The evening passed somehow or other, though we had no refreshment, an article which we never had at home but always want when elsewhere, and I returned to our own establishment with mingled pleasure and chagrin.

'What a pity,' said I to my wife that Bowen doesn't keep within his income.'

'I believe he does,' said she.

'But how can he on six hundred dollars,' was my answer, 'if he gives ten dollars to this charity, and five to that, and live so snug and comfortable too?'

'Shall I tell you?' asked Mrs. Slackwater.

'Certainly, if you can.'

'His wife' said she, finds it just as easy to go without twenty or thirty dollars worth of laces as to buy them. They have no fruit but what they raise and have given to them by their country friends, whom they repay by a thousand little acts of kindness. They use no beer; which is not essential to his health, as it is to yours; and then he buys no cigars, or ice-creams, or apples 100 per cent on market price, or oranges at 12 cents a piece, or candy, or new novels, or rare works that are still more rarely used; in short, my dear Mr Slackwater, *he has no hole in his pocket.*'

It was the first word of suspicion my wife had uttered on the subject; and it cut me to the quick Cut me? I should rather say it sewed me up, me and my pockets too; they have never been in holes since that evening.

Hard Times.—A passenger down stream informs us, 'pon honor, that at Cincinnati and Louisville the times are so hard, that a man will prop himself against a wall to hunt round his pockets for a quarter of an hour for a fourpence,—and not find it after all.

As an Irishman was leading a horse the other day, the animal broke from him and ran. Some passengers planted themselves in the road to stop him, which Paddy observing, and fearing they would frighten the horse, cried, "By the powers now, be aisy; if ye stop the baste, ye'll be only be making him run the faster!"

"John," said a careful father, "don't give cousin Simmon's horses too many oats—you know they have hay." "Yeth thur," said John, mowing towards the barn. "And, hark ye, John, don't give them too much hay, you know they have oats."

An old lady remarkable for her confused idea of the meaning of words, described a clear summer evening thus: "It was a beautiful bright night—the moon made every thing as light as a cork."

The Hod carrier and the Organ.—Dennis O'Toole spent twenty two years of his life in a rural retreat in old Ireland, and never heard the sound of any other musical instruments than the bagpipe, fiddle, fife, or drum; and when a fellow with a hand organ made his appearance, where Dennis was at work, he dropped his hod, and gazed with astonishment.—'Mort—mort—mort—mort'—was called from above till Dennis became enraged, and he sung out—"Blood an' nouns, cant ye wait awhile, till I hear the chap grind music out of a tay chest.—*Boat Post.*

Theatrical Puffs.—The folly of puffing actors and actresses, making them "the plus ultras" on every occasion, is finely hit off in the following criticism upon Miss Tree's acting in St. Louis. It is written by a Hoosier and comes much nearer to the truth than one half the senseless jargon that is met with almost every day in many of our papers. "I'll tell an almighty strange thing of how that gal (Ellen Tree) works the feelings of critters. When she was acting Julia in our parts the door keepers came away in, for it was tarnation cold; and no one took no notice of the doors, cos no more could get in; when an old bear snifled in his way into town, and finding no one astir, for they were all at the play, what does the critter do, but shifts his way there too, and crawls up behind the boxes. I guess he meant to sup off some of its chaps; but however, he listened, and listened, till he got *quite affected*, and so mollified, that he vowed he never would go mau eating any more—next night he went again, and brot his wife, and the thing was only discovered on the third night, that the critters were coming down to the box office with an alligator."

A very important case, one of a series, has lately been decided in the U. S. District Court, Judge Thompson presiding. It seems that in the Crown charter of Vermont, by which it was first dependent on New Hampshire, and afterwards on New York, a reservation was made of 500 acres of land in the northwest corner of every town, in trust for the use of the Episcopal church, for the propogation of the gospel in America. The revolution occurred, and the church, presuming that any claim would be useless, has slept upon its title. In the mean time, the lands were cleared and improved by squatters who sold out by quit-claim or bequeathed them to their children—until, finally they have become highly cultivated farms in the occupation of highly esteemed and valuable citizens; who conscious of the defect in their titles, imagined themselves secure from interference, since so many years had elapsed without disturbance. But about ten years ago the church was advised to make an effort for recovery, and commenced a suit, as a test. It was decided in favor of the church, and suits have been continually going on since, against all occupants of the church lands, by which many who have expended much in improvements have been made beggars, and a large amount of property is secured to the Episcopal church of the State.

Colored Guards.—It is reported that two regiments of negroes, 700 each, are to be raised in Canada and stationed on the Niagara river. The Baltimore Chronicle hopes the negroes of the Northern States will avail themselves of this fine opportunity to enter the service of her Majesty.

Taking a Soda Powder.—An individual who had never seen the process of mixing a soda powder performed, was ordered by his physician to drink soda water. A box of powder was accordingly obtained from the druggists, and the acid dissolved in one tumbler and soda in another, as per directions. With sundry contortions of the face the acid was taken, and the soda taken after it. The acid and the alkali meeting in that confined region, and finding it too small for their lively operations, boiled over, as a matter of course. The poor fellow thought it was his day of doom, when he felt the pother within him, and found the froth spouting from his mouth and nose like steam from a safety valve. The next time he took a soda powder, he was like the Irishman when he caught the second snake—he let it alone.

Boz says of a man with a flushed face, that if he really were not in the habit of drinking rather more than was exactly good for him, he might have brought an action against his countenance for libel, and have recovered heavy damages.

Moral and Religious.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The express mail yesterday was unusually dull. Murders, however, are as plenty as broken banks and yet the demand for *hemp* has not increased.—*Mobile Examiner, April 24.*

Why has not the demand for hemp increased? Because the laws are not enforced. More murders are committed in the slaveholding states in one year, than in all Italy in five; though the population of the latter is five times greater than the white population of the former. And these Southern murders are as strongly characterized as the Italian by a dastardly spirit; for the *dirk* of the "chivalrous South," is nothing more nor less than the infamous stiletto of Italy. This is not because the Southern people are naturally worse than any other people. They are precisely what all people would be with the same institutions, who permitted their laws to sleep.

Without interfering with slavery as a political question between the free and slave states of this Union, we shall exercise our right to speak of it in the abstract, as an institution. In this view of it, we insist that the ferocity which characterizes the South and South west, originates in slavery. When a body of men are accustomed from boyhood, to trampel upon the rights of another body, we cannot expect from them the utmost respect for the rights of each other. In governing slaves, fierce passions will be let loose and if not bridled towards inferiors, they will not be towards equals. Another consequence of slavery is want of education; for we cannot expect to find schools among the planting population, thinly scattered over a large surface. How can a school for white children exist in the country of Louisiana or Mississippi, when each white family is five or ten miles distant from any other white family.

In the Spanish and French colonies, slavery was always less burdensome, and the white population more orderly, than in the British, because controlled by a strong government in the mother country. Besides this, notwithstanding all that English historians have said about Spanish cruelty to the Indians and negroes, the Anglo Saxon race have invariably been the most cruel of all Europeans to foreign enemies or subjects. For the first, of those reasons, slavery has always been worse in the United States, than even in the British colonies. Thus we find the Anglo Saxon race, the most energetic, and the most tyranical of all, placed in the South in the position of masters over slaves, with no strong government to control them; and we consequently find it as we should find it at the free North or the West, under similar circumstances, in a state of ferocious unsubordination.

What is the remedy? A despotism that would govern all with a strong hand, or a determination of the majority to enforce the laws. Napoleon cleared Italy of assassins, by salutary severity, for he very sagaciously thought that hanging them by dozens, would save honest people by thousands. But as the South are not yet prepared for despotism, we suggest to all of its considerate citizens, the necessity of uniting in a determination to enforce the laws. Therefore, with a single eye to their own good, we ask the Southern people to lay aside their rifles, pistols and stilettos to rely for security upon laws, and to punish unrelentingly every man who violates them. They talk of honor, courage and patriotism. True honor is obedience to the laws. True courage is to fight *only* for the community. True patriotism is to render their country the abode of virtue, plenty, peace and security.

Life too short yet wasted.—Pliny makes a striking computation in regard to the shortness of life. I never recall it without being powerfully impressed with the truth. "Consider," he says, "the time spent in sleep, and you will find that a man actually lives only half his space. The other half passes in a state resembling death.—You do not take into the account the years of infancy, which are destitute of reason, nor the many diseases and the many cares of old age, those penalties of longevity. The senses grow dull, the limbs are racked, the sight, the hearing, the power of walking, of touch also, die before us; and yet all this is reckoned in the period of 'life.' But, short as life is at the best, those who complain of its brevity let it slide by them without wishing to seize and make the most of its golden moments. How much time do we waste in indecision, in vain regrets, delusive hopes and ungrounded fears. What a vast proportion of our precious existence is wasted in mere waiting—'waiting for something that seems necessary for our happiness, and the want of which prevents us from enjoying the present hour.'"

To Sabbath Breakers.—Brother Meredith,—there lived a man in this neighborhood who cared not for the Sabbath. He burnt his planting ground on the Sabbath; there came a rain on Saturday night, so he planted his tobacco on Sunday, and for fear of frost he cut it on Sunday. The woods caught on fire from hunters on Saturday night, and burnt his tobacco and barn on the Sabbath. So his crop began on the Sabbath and was consumed on the Sabbath.—*Biblical Rec.*

The brain of a hasty man is like a sooty chimney; it is continually in danger of taking fire from the flames beneath. The brain of a well ordered and quiet citizen is like a chimney lately swept; the sparks of passion pass through it, and escape without danger into the cooler regions of thought and reflection.

POETICAL.

☞ The following lines were received too late for insertion in our last number. The reader will find in them a well-written, but fearless castigation of a too popular vice, for which villages are famed, and which should be abandoned.—Ed.

For the Plainfield Union.

Gossipping.

In fact, there's nothing makes me so much grieve,
As that abominable little-tattle,
Which is the end eschewed by human cattle!—Byron

The flying rumors gathered as they rolled,
Scarce any thing was sooner heard than told;
And all who told it added something new,
And all who heard it made enlargements too,
In every ear it spread, on every tongue it grew.—Pope.

Some have their fancies for the town,
And I in sooth, do frankly own
For *reasons*, I've the same;
Others, condemn the city bounds,
Its pent up domes, its mingled sounds,
And all its pomp and fame.

Now, 'tis not that I do not love
'Mid fresh green fields and flowers to rove,
By distance unconfined;
To watch the dancing of the rill,
List nature's tones, and climb the hill
Whence prospects bright unfold:

No!—these are charms, which we whose birth
Was 'mid the bustling scenes of earth,
Blend not with early dreams;
Yet have they power on every soul
Whose sensibility's control
Inspires to lofty themes.

But 'tis of villages I write,
Whose neat white cottages unite
To deck the rural scene:
Who mingle much that ought to bless
The homes with peace and happiness,
—So gladsome in their mein.

Yet, 'tis a truth too widely known,
For those it censures to disown;
That one foul stain doth cling,
To every village far and ner,
However peaceful it appear;
And this, is—*gossipping!*

To each, belongs a mystic band,
Who in one cause, go hand in hand;
And these of whom I sing,
Are maidens of no "*certain age*,"
And wives, which little else engage
But endless gossiping!

From house to house, these sisters move,
Bent on the errands of their love,
And neither old nor young;
Wise, winsome, witty, knave nor fool,
Escape the judgment of their school,
The lashes of their tongue.

In tranquil days, when with the sun
The course of village matters run,
And news doth rest its wing;
Their stock of scandal well-nigh spent,
Necessity must needs invent
New threads for gossiping!

And most mysterious is the power
They have to weave in one brief hour,
From scarce a single string,
An ample cloth by home-made skill,
Of texture such as may fulfil
Each end of gossiping!

But then its worth indeed to show,
The more 'tis worn, the more 'twill grow!
Until some later thing
(Since fashions change,) usurps its place,
For 'tis in something *new* we trace,
The charms of gossiping!

And oh! if chance a stranger come,
To seek near by, a quiet home;
"Hard times" soon cease to fling
Their shadows o'er the sister train,
For themes are now afloat again,
Themes ripe for gossiping!

For should the stranger stand aloof,
Well pleased to find beneath his roof
The quiet which he sought;
Envy a warp too quickly finds,
Which filled in haste by busy minds,
A *marvel* soon is wrought.

It serves to sweeten many a bowl
Of China's herb, whose swift control
Bright thoughts will quickly bring;
For scandal's tongue ne'er flies so fast,
As when around that cup is passed,
Which so aids gossiping!

But why enlarge upon a theme,
Which ill befits the poet's dream?
And yet whose sound should ring
Through every valley, hill and glade,
Until the bitter tide is stayed
Of senseless *gossiping!*

E. C. S.

Cedar Brook, June, 1838.

CIRCULAR.

To all Collectors & receivers of the Public Money

Treasury Department, June 1, 1838.

By a resolution passed the 21st ult. Congress has declared, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make or to continue in force, any general order which shall create any difference between the different branches of the revenue, as to the money or medium of payment, in which debts or dues to the Government may be paid.

To carry this resolution into effect, it has become necessary to issue new instructions to Collectors and Receivers of Public Money.

By the present laws specie and Treasury notes alone are expressly made receivable for all kinds of public dues, and you will of course continue to take them till otherwise instructed.

A circular was issued under the direction of the President of the United States, on the 11th of July, 1836, which, after a set time prohibited any currency from being taken in payment of the public lands except specie—no authority for the issue of the Treasury notes being then in existence.

This circular did not order any different medium to be taken for duties—yet, the various reasons contained in it were not applicable to the revenue from customs, and a practice had existed before, and has been continued since, to receive *bank notes of a certain character in payment of* duties.

In this condition of things, and without any new legislation, either to extend the provisions of that circular to every branch of the revenue, or to abolish the practice of taking bank notes for any branch of it, Congress directed, by the resolution above quoted, that no difference or discrimination shall be created or continued in force by any general order emanating from this Department. It has thus been made the imperative duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, either to require the collection of all the public revenue, in all its branches, in gold or silver, or Treasury notes, or to permit, under such restrictions as the existing laws impose, and as the safety of the public money seem to require, the acceptance of bank notes for lands sold as well as for other public dues.

However desireable it may be on some accounts, that the receipts and payments of the General Government shall be in the currency provided in the Constitution, and however inexpedient it may be to give undue encouragement to a different currency, which by its fluctuations in quantity and value often renders the wages of labor uncertain, gives instability to the value of property, and thus enables the artful to accumulate wealth at the expense of the unwary, it is not believed that this department can find a sufficient warrant in the proceedings of congress, or in the public opinion, to justify the sudden and total exclusion at this time of the notes of specie paying banks from reception for public dues of every description.

Important changes have also taken place since July 1836, in the condition of the banks and of business generally, which have diminished the necessity for unusual checks on excesses and over actions.

Influenced by these considerations, and by a desire to accomodate the public debtors as far is compatible with the restrictions of law and the safety of the pecuniary interests committed to my care, I feel bound to order the uniformity now required, by availing myself of the permission given in the resolutions of 1816, to receive the notes of banks, and by extending, under suitable limitations, the receipts of such notes equally to all branches of the public revenue.

The limitations as to the character of the notes receivable, will be such as are required by express laws, or by necessary implication. Some of these limitations have always existed: as one brief interval, been adopted in practice since the reformation of the Constitution, and are deemed essential to maintain a sound currency, so indispensable to the prosperity of trade and a healthy state of public morals. Others have been introduced more recently to promote fiscal convenience, the public security, and an equal standard of value.

1st. You will in conformity to the obvious intent of the resolution of 1816, take such bank notes only as are "payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States."

2d. You will receive none of less denomination than $20; the reception of all smaller denominations being virtually prohibited by the second section of the act of April 14th, 1836, which forbids their being paid out to any creditor of U. S. Though smaller notes offered for duties could, from the nearness of bank a in most sea ports be taken, and easily exchanged before making payments, yet, from the remoteness of many land offices from banks, this could not be effcted there without much delay and expense; and as uniformity is now required, the provision must be made general.

3d. Nor will you accept bank notes of any denomination, unless the same be payable on demand, in gold or silver coin, at the place where issued, and equivalent to specie at the place where received, as is substantially required by the last mentioned act in respect to payments. These requirements can in the opinion of the department, be enforced with greater certainty, and unnecessary risk and loss more surely avoided, by confining the receipt, as has been the usage at some former periods, to the notes of banks situated within your state, and in the adjoining state. The credit of these notes can usually be best known—the profits of them more easily detected—and specie obtained for them with less delay when it is wanted for public purposes.

4th. You will not take the notes of any bank which, since the 4th. of July, 1836, has issued any note or bill of a less denomination than $5; the notes of all such banks being expressly excluded by the 8th section of the act of the 23d June 1836.

Great care will be expected from you in carrying into effect this, and all former circulars will in force; and particularly is it enjoined that Receivers be vigilant to furnish every facility to the Registers for making the monthly examinations, recently required, of the funds and vouchers on hand, and to guard against the imposition upon the land offices of bank notes not safe or equivalent to specie, and not well known to be receivable, according to the spirit of these instruction and the manifest intentions of the acts of Congress which they are designed to enforce.

Respectfully, LEVI WOODBURY,
Sec of the Treasury.

In Cincinnatti, it is almost impossible to rent a comfortable dwelling house. Families have been constrained to wait in hotels, and boarding houses in some cases several months before they could procure houses to live in. Rents are high; dwelling houses that three years ago would not have rented for more than three or four hundred dollars per annum, have been eagerly sought for at from five to seven hundred dollars this spring.—*Ohio Journal.*

Twenty-fifth Congress.

Friday, June 1.

The Senate was chiefly engaged with local business. The bill establishing Iowa territory passed.

In the House, the morning hour was passed in unimportant business.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Howard in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities.

The question was on the amendment submitted on the 21st inst., by Mr. Bell.

Mr. Turney concluded his remarks in reply to Mr. Bell, in the course of which he commented upon that gentleman's courses at different periods of his political career with great severity.

Mr. Bell rejoined, and commenced by saying that he hoped he should be indulged with an opportunity to rejoin to the unprovoked attack of his colleague. He said that his personal relations with his colleague had not been familiar, but had always been civil, and not unpleasant: he knew but little of his course previous to meeting him upon the floor, and did not suppose his attack was dictated by personal malice or ill will. He looked upon him as the voluntary scavenger, not acting from the promptings of his own heart, but as the fit, apt, voluntary conduit of the malice of others. He had found the political associates of the gentlemen, in the house and out of it, equally destitute of private honor or public principle. He had been charged of them and against them in his own district, and in the vicinity of their homes, among their neighbors; but they were *never willing to meet him there nor here. He hoped they would meet him privately and personally*, and not continue to make these attacks upon the floor of the House. He had accused them at home and here of bad faith, falsehood and hypocrisy, but they had never thought fit to meet him there or here. He repeated that he did not think his colleague, (Mr. Turney) was actuated by private malice, but was the willing, voluntary instrument of others, the tool of tools.

Here Mr. Turney (who sat immediately before Mr. Bell) rose, and looking him in the face said it is false, it is false.

Mr. Bell thereupon struck Mr. Turney in the face, and blows were for a short time exchanged between them.

Mr. Turney repeated his assertion that it was false, and the attack was renewed.

Great confusion ensued. Members rushed from their seats, and cries were heard for the "Speaker!" and the "Sergeant at Arms!" Mr. Duncan said that such things must be the consequence of the abuse which was going on. One or two other members, while crowding to the spot, had some rather sharp verbal encounters.

After this disgraceful fight, the bill was reported to the house, with the grant of two millions to the Cherokees, and the additional sum of $1,150,000 for specific objects as proposed by the Secretary.

Saturday, June 2d.

Senate did not sit.

In the house, the Indian bill was ordered to be printed on motion of *Mr. Cambreling, who thought* the house mistaken or mad in voting away so much money.

Monday, June 4th.

Senate did not sit.

In the house, several public and private bills from the Senate were read and referred. Massachusetts and Connecticut Legislative resolutions respecting slavery were laid on the table! The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up.

The debate continued until evening, when it passed, 143 to 37.

Tuesday, June 5th.

In the Senate was mostly engaged with bills of a private nature.

The house went into committee of the whole, on bills relating to the territories.

Wednesday, June 6th.

In the Senate, Mr. Linn made a report accompanied by a bill for the occupancy of the Oregon Territory at the mouth of the Columbia.

The Indian Appropriation bill was reported.

In the house, *the following* Senate bills were read a third time and passed:

A bill to create the office of Surveyor of the public lands in Wisconsin.

To ascertain the southern line of Wisconsin.

To divide Wisconsin and establish the territory of Iowa.

The Rev. Mr. Holmes, of New Bedford, related the following anecdote at the late Anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, in this city:

Two sailors once met—the one looked downcast and forlorn; the other accosted him. 'Shipmate, what's the matter?' 'Ah!' said the forlorn man, 'I am sick and destitute—I have no money to supply my wants.' The other put his hand in his pocket, and poured out his money without weight or measure. A merchant looking on, said, 'Shipmate now you certainly ought not to do so—you ought at least to take a note of him for your money.' 'I am no merchant, said the sailor; 'I never take notes for my charity.'

Postscript Writing.—George Selwyn once affirmed in company that no woman ever wrote a letter without a postcript. "My letter shall refute you said lady G.——. Selwyn soon after received a letter from her ladyship, when after her signature, stood—"P. S.—Who was right now, you or I?"

Com. Barron is exhibiting in the Rotunda of *the capitol, at Washington, a model of some* machinery invented by him, which will enable guns in ships of war to take a much wider horizontal range. The extent of range on the present plan is forty five degrees, but his invention will enable a gun to sweep at least ninety degrees, without any alteration of the port holes.

Singular Fact.—The human ear is so extremely sensitive that it can hear a sound that lasts only the twenty four thousandth part of a second.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

A writer who wishes his communication to be read, should not perhaps select so old a subject as mobocracy. The evils resulting, and the dangers to be apprehended from this cause, have been presented in every possible light, but they have fallen upon listless ears. Mobs are increasing in number and violence, and dangers are thickening a bout us; these warnings should therefore be repeated again and again, until men begin to see and feel, and act, as the importance of the subject requires. We must continue our endeavours to arouse the political body from its lethargy while life remains, as we would if one were perishing with cold, because, for it to sleep is death.

This apathy on this subject is the most alarming feature in the case. The reason of all men tells them that such things are disgraceful to the country, and highly criminal—they *regret* exceedingly that they have occurred, but do they feel as their fathers felt, when a lawless soldiery had butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston? Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sove*reign people, and declare that these violators of* law shall be signally punished, and that life, liberty, and property shall remain inviolate? Far from it. Those who do not openly justify the mob, content themselves with a mere expression of disapprobation. If a little removed from the scene of action, they are about as much agitated as when informed of a hurricane, or flood, which however deplorable, they cannot prevent.

But there is something more than this indifference, that demands our attention. We fear that the spirit that produces mobs is far more extensive than is generally imagined. We refer to that spirit which would seek redress for real or imaginary wrongs in some way, other than that afforded by law, or that would prevent the enforcement of constitutional and legal enactments. Read the papers for a week, and how many exhibitions of this lawless and merciless spirit do we find. The passengers of a steamboat outraged at the conduct of a negro, forthwith cast him overboard. The inhabitants of a city offended in a similar manner, burned a fellow citizen at the stake. The sensibilities of the citizens of peaceful Philadelphia shocked at the appearance of white and colored persons walking together, destroy the Hall in which they had assembled.

And these very men are not advocates of mobs *in general*, oh, no! They boast of their attachment to the laws and their firm reliance upon them.

The abolitionists who so loudly and so justly denounce mob justice, have in a recent movement of theirs, exhibited the same lawless spirit which they so strongly condemn. We allude to a resolution lately passed in New York, by which committees of vigilance, are to be organized throughout the country, to resist the return of renegado slaves and to prevent the execution of those laws which would restore them to their masters. What have we here! Men combining to prevent the execution of legal and constitutional enactments!—This is mobocracy beyond a doubt.

This hateful spirit is seen even in our Halls of Legislation. To cite no other instances, was there an American whose face was not suffused with shame, at the recent outrage on law and decency in the house of representatives, by Messrs. Bell and Turney? Mus: such things continue? Yes, they will continue, and worse will soon come, if that body is not purified from the foul contagion of bullies and duellists. Instead of ficticuffs, we shall speedily be startled by the glittering steel, and the shriek of the victim of assassination. Already do the members carry arms, and already has one of their members declared that his only reliance for safety was upon his "trusty weapon."

Tuesday, June 5th.

We frequently blame the public authorities for not suppressing such disturbances—but how unjustly! The magistrate can do nothing in such a government as this, if the majority of the people do not support him. He is but *their* agent, and executes *their* will. If the people then will aid and countenance the acts of a mob, or look upon them with indifference, the magistrate is powerless. Look at the case of the Mayor of Philadelphia a short time since,—when he sprung his rattle and called upon all good citizens to assist him, none, of the thousands there assembled, presented themselves. All, by their actions declared, that they considered the burning of the Hall just and proper, and that they did not wish the rioters punished.

The only redeeming power from the calamities which are threatening us, is in the people. Let them determine that the laws shall in all cases be enforced, that magistrates shall be supported in the performance of their duty, that the disturbers *of the peace shall feel the utmost rigor of offend*ed justice. Let them call upon their legislators in a language that cannot be misunderstood, and demand the expulsion of murderers and pugilists from among them. Let these things be done, and mobocracy will soon be among the "things that were."

* * *

Hardscrabble, June 6th, 1838.

Emancipation in the West Indies appears to have been productive of the best fruits. The decision of the Legislature of the island of Barbadoes, giving entire freedom to the whole slave population, 90,000 in number—after the 1st August next, is confirmed, as we learn by papers from Bridgetown the capital, of May 4th. One of the Public Officers states in a communication to the public that the experiment of immediate abolition in Antigua, has more than realized the expectations of its friends, and has entirely removed all doubts of its expediency. The population of Antigua is 37,000, of which number 30,000 are blacks; and yet 30 policemen only are required to administer the laws and keep order. We add a quotation from the address of the officer—

"The hope of reward sweetens labor," says the old proverb, and so it was with the workers. A gang of *one hundred* was employed on Saturday to hole, (for planting cane,) *a six acre piece of stiff soil*. They completed it by *sunset* and received *two shillings currency each*. The same work would have cost £60 in the time of slavery When I visited the island last November, I found a greater quantity of cane land in cultivation than I had known for twenty years previously."

It is further stated that land was rising in value in prospect of the advantages of free labor.

A company of New York Mechanics are now engaged in establishing a Mechanic's Banking Association in that city, with a million capital, under the general banking law.

THE UNION

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday Evening, June 12, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.
Thomas Jefferson.

One of the most interesting subjects that has been brought before the present Congress, is the occupation by the United States of the Oregon Territory, comprising all that portion of our country lying west of the Rocky mountains. This valuable territory, including the whole of the fertile valley of the Columbia River, clearly and indispatably belongs to the United States, but it seems, is virtually claimed by Great Britain, through her Hudson Bay company. This powerful company have established a fort on that river, and several trading posts,—have built a saw mill, and have a steamboat running on its waters. *Besides carrying on a very extensive* and most profitable trade with the Indians, they have been for a long time cutting down timber in the heart of that territory and shipping it to the Sandwich islands. We hope earnestly that this important subject will be disposed of the present term, and the territory forthwith occupied by the United States. Great Britain has ever been a most grasping power, but we did not suppose she would lay claim to *any portion of our territory*; and that she has now done so, let her be ousted therefrom without delay, for the longer it is postponed the more difficult will the matter become.

Schools,—Take Notice.

It will be perceived by the Notices now up, that the School Committee of Westfield township have, agreeably to the late law, divided the *township into ten districts. The boundaries* of each are given immediately under the notice of the meetings in each district for the election of trustees which takes place on the 14th inst. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when we earnestly hope the business of every District will be punctually attended to.

The committee would respectfully recommend that every School District attend to the licensing of teachers; and that a true list of all the children between the ages of 5 and 16, be forwarded to the committee by the 3d of July, with the names of the parents and guardians attached, as we believe a neglect will deprive them of their apportionment of the school fund.

By request of the Committee,
Dennis Colles, Chairman.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

In perusing your interesting columns of last week, my attention was drawn to the school Committee's notice of this township. At first, I can assure you that I was highly delighted at the promptness with which our late school law was responded to; but when I more closely examined the operations of the licensing plan, I was in much fear that it would injure the whole system and partially defeat its wholesome operations. The Freeholders have the power to declare it inexpedient to license teachers, but in their wisdom they otherwise decided. With them, however, I beg leave to differ, and for the following reasons:—First, the School Fund is so trifling that in many of the districts the people will not change their teacher for the advantages of it; *and the teachers will not be willing to pass* the fiery ordeal of examination for the same reason. Secondly in those districts where we have good schools, neither the teachers nor schools would be benefitted by the licensing; but it would be natural for them to get their certificates in order to draw a portion of the School Fund, (which you see appears to be requisite.)

Thus then it is clear that the best schools *would draw all the money, and our poorer schools* get none. I conclude therefore that the friends of education would lose the countenance and support of all that portion of the community who did not receive the fund, and they will denounce the system and condemn its friends. I would suggest then that the Freeholders of Essex when next in session revoke that part of their proceedings relative to the appointment of a licensing committee, and declare it inexpedient until the fund shall be larger, so that a school may be taught a longer time in each year: and it shall have become sufficient to defray a considerable portion of the whole expenses of education. Then apply the licensing, and attach a superintendent to the system, which in the late act was unfortunately lost, and we shall have, in my opinion, an efficient common school law.

B.

Plainfield, June 8th.

For the Plainfield Union.

A Hint.

I once visited a fine little village, and became acquainted with a gentleman of a small family. He was then and had been for some little time engaged in the mercantile business. Business was very lively and flattering with him at first, and he being very animated with the fair prospects before him, stepped around very briskly and frequently trod on his neighbor's toes.—They being more experienced, took but little notice of it. Let us then be careful of our footsteps in all our engagements, as I once heard of a man who made an independent fortune, by simply minding his own business. C.

Plainfield, June 8th.

☞ We have received the first number of a paper just established in Morristown, under the title of "The Democratic Banner." Its politics, which is the first thing enquired of always when a new journal makes its appearance, is sufficiently indicated by its name—Alike opposed to whigs and conservatives, it strenuously and fairly advocates the political principles of the Van Buren party. In editorial talent, paper and printing, quantity and quality of reading matter, it is inferior to none in this state. The experiment of having two papers in that county has been tried two or three times before, but all have failed,—the "Whig," and "Post," both whig papers, expired after short lives for want of patronage. "The Banner" seems to have commenced with the elements of a long existence, which it will doubtless attain. "The Jerseyman" is too firmly established to need our good wishes, as we know it to be one of the most profitable establishments in the state. There is *room for both* in Morristown, and to both we cordially wish success.

Another scene most disgraceful to our country has occurred in our House of Representatives. Messrs. Bell and Turney now stand by the side of Graves and Wise, and too many others in congress, who have disgraced both themselves and nation. Full particulars will be found in another column, and we wish not to dwell on scenes of violence, which of late has been so common among us.

Also on Monday evening, during the debate on the Indian bill, a fracas commenced between Mr. Downing, of Florida, and Mr. Biddle, of Pittsburgh; which was prevented by the bystanders before blows were interchanged. Both were of the whig party. The other fight was between one of each party.

Oh, when will these things end?

There has been lately a very large meeting in Washington of the friends of African Colonization, and an Address to the people of the United States has been issued, which has been published in many of the papers. The address represents the colony and cause as prosperous and highly beneficial both to the free blacks of this country, and to Africa. The address concludes with an appeal for assistance by an addition to their funds.

From the New Brunswick Fredonian.

The late Treasury note act, gives permission to issue *ten millions of threedemable paper money, in addition* to the former issue, making in all, an issue of *twenty millions*; and equal to a new public debt to that amount.

The truth is, the first law authorized the issuing of ten millions of Treasury notes, and the late law permitted *these same* notes to be re-issued in case they should be redeemed before the time of their redemption. There cannot therefore possibly be more than ten millions out at any one time, which is materially different from the above statement of the Fredonian. The late report of the Secretary of the Treasury says that the ten millions has been issued, and that of them $5,200,000 have been redeemed, leaving still out, $4,800,000; "being equal to a new public debt to *that* amount;" to pay which there is due to the government some forty millions. We love our country so well that we are exceedingly well pleased that our treasury is not, nor ever likely to be, very near bankruptcy.

There appears considerable difficulty on our Canadian frontier, still, notwithstanding the arrival of a new governor with a large body of troops. Many refugees are along the line who will not engage in work, except by the day. Emigration from Canada to this country is going on rapidly, 25 families, embracing 100 persons, in 17 waggons, with 30 cows, came away at one time.

With the last number of the New York Mirror, we received some beautiful specimens of engraving on India paper, by Burton & Gurley, bank note engravers. Among them we notice portraits of Washington, LaFayette, and Mrs. Garner, all good likenesses.

The first number of the next volume of the Mirror, which will appear on the 30th inst. will contain a portrait of Charles Sprague, the poet, which is said to be an excellent likeness. The Mirror will soon have portraits of all our best authors.

Congress.—Thursday's proceedings.—In the Senate, a resolution offered by Mr. Webster calling on the Secretary of the Treasury, for a copy of his new order, which will be found in our columns, was adopted.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and after considerable debate, passed by an unanimous vote, 40 members being present.

The house was chiefly engaged with the land bill from the senate, which, it is thought, will pass.

The Sub-treasury bill was to have come before the House yesterday, Monday, and many were pretty certain that it would pass, by a majority of 1 or 2. We shall probably know next week.

The N. Y. Express says, B. B. Thatcher, author of Indian Biography, now lecturing in London, stated lately that he had discovered the identical press at which Franklin worked when with Watts, on his first visit to London. It is no longer used, but the owner has refused seventy guineas for it as a curiosity.

Dutch Records.—The Rev. C. D. Westbrook D. D. of Peekskill, has been employed, for some time past, in translating the most important of the Dutch records, which have been preserved in excellent condition in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York. Dr. Westbrook is said to be eminently qualified for the undertaking.

During a late election at Detroit, as a citizen was approaching the polls, a bribing demagogue slipped a ballot into one of his hands, and a five dollar bill into the other, with the view of securing his vote. The citizen, not having time at the hurry of the moment to give due examination to the two documents, put the ballot into his pocket, and the bank note in the ballot box.—*Louisville Journal.*

Michigan Agriculture.—They are taking the right steps in Michigan—some parts of it at least—to improve the character of their husbandry. They have organized agricultural societies, and offer premiums for the best specimens of various farming products.

The Mother of Lovejoy.—The Advocate of Freedom, a new anti-slavery paper, published at Brunswick, Maine, says;—"From Oldtown alone we have received thirty three subscribers, procured entirely by the efforts of the mother of Lovejoy.

Humane.—A lady in England has left a legacy of 2001. to be presented to the inventor of such a machine as shall, to the satisfaction of parliament, effectually supercede the work of climbing boys in cleaning chimneys.

Alton Observer.—The late subscribers to this paper have received, for several weeks past, the Cincinnati Journal, in its own name. This is in consequence of an arrangement, by which the Journal is to take the place of that paper, as the General Religious Paper. It is in contemplation we understand, to establish a paper devoted to anti-slavery, in some part of Illinois, which may probably bear the name of the Observer. But nothing definite is determined on.

Something to touch the heart.—Coleridge somewhere relates a story to this effect; "Alexander during his march into Africa came to a people in huts, who knew neither war nor conquest Gold being offered to him, he refused it, saying that his sole object was to learn the manner and customs of the inhabitants. Stay with us,' said the chief, 'as long as it pleaseth thee.' During this interview with the African chief, two of his subjects brought a case before him for judgement. The dispute was this; The one had bought of the other a piece of ground which after the purchase was found to contain a treasure, for which he felt himself bound to pay. The other refused any thing stating that when he sold the ground, he sold it with all advantages appurtenant and connected which it might be found to afford. Said the chief, looking at the one 'you have a son,' and to the other, 'you have a daughter; let them be married, and the treasure be given as a dowry.' Alexander was astonished.

'And what,' said the chief, 'would have been the decision in your country?" We would have dismissed the parties,' said Alexander, 'and seized the treasure for the king's use.' 'And does the *sun* shine on your country?' said the chief; 'does the rain fall' there? are there any cattle there which feed upon the herbs and green grass?' Certainly,' answered Alexander. Ah,' said the chief, it is for the sake of these innocent cattle the Great Being permits the sun to shine, the rain to fall and the grass to grow in your country.'"

A Decided Move.—Near two hundred voters of Hardin co. Ky. have published a pledge that they will vote for no candidates who treats at elections, or suffers others to do it for him, directly or indirectly. A little more of such nerve would soon make election treats unfashionable.

The Postmaster General is said to be decidedly adverse to the proposition to take off the postage on newspapers. It is said that the postage from newspapers and other printed matter, yields a nett revenue of about half a million of dollars annually.

He also alleges that the exemption would benefit the New York press alone.

The brig Scio, of Newburyport, Massachusetts was wrecked in fields of ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the 15th May. She was loaded with lime. Immense hills of ice stove in her sides; the water ignited the lime, and the crew escaped in the small boat, and after an 8 hours struggle got out into the open sea, and, and were picked up by the schr. George of Eastport, about midnight.

The Bank of the Metropolis, at Washington City was entered on the night of the 26th ult. and two cases of valuable jewelry, deposited there for safe keeping, carried off. A reward of five hundred dollars is offered for their recovery.

Ignorance.—A wise thinker has said that the reason why many people know comparatively nothing, is, that they can never bear to be told anything.

Horrid.—On Friday 10th ult. Austin Squares of Rochester, N. Y. shot his wife with a pistol. At 9 o'clock they went out to bring in some clothes which she had washed, and while gathering them, she heard the snap of a pistol and asked him what it was. He said nothing. She turned again to take down her clothes, when he snapped it again and the fatal charge entered her head, and she fell. He fled, but was immediately taken and committed to jail. He was sometimes intemperate, but was not then drunk. The cause is unknown. He will give no explanation or even admit that he shot her.

Good.—The Rahway Herald mentions that an association of sportsmen has been formed in that town, who are determined to put the game laws in force upon all persons without distinction, who shall shoot or have in possession a woodcock previously to the 5th of July—and they call upon all sportsmen in the vicinity to aid them.

Locusts.—*Great* numbers of these insects are at present to be found in the neighborhood of Baltimore. It has been said that they only make their appearance every seventeen years.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Ira Pruden, $2,00; Samuel S. Pound, 1,56; Corra O. Meeker, 1,00; Dexter & Bryant, ,75; Isaac Titsworth, ,75; Randolph Frazee, ,71; Drake & Ayres, ,50.

MARRIED.

Near Bound Brook, 29th ult. Peter P. Dumont, of Hillsborough, to Miss Aletta Maria, daughter of Henry Brokaw, of the former place.

DIED.

In New York, 8th inst. James Oakly, aged 70.

Notice.

ALL Persons having claims against John Vermule are hereby notified to present them under oath or affirmation to the Subscriber on or before the 25th day of July next, or be forever barred. The dividend of said estate.

CORNELIUS BOICE,
Assignee.

June 11th, 1838.

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain seat of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Billious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever Ague, Dysentery, Cholera, Sea-sickness, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, Fits, &c.; and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley:

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are, for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. They only need to be known to be brought into general use, and the obligation that I feel to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much pleased, after having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and active cathartic, and properly adapted to almost all diseases, and if resorted to in season, they might prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many complaints as recommended- especially for scarlatina or worm fits which one of my family has been severely afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon get into general use, as no one cannot but like them after having made use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness at the stomach, but always has in every case prevented vomiting, and for the nervous sick head-ache or dispepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield:

June 12th, 73 tf

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by
April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

COMPREHENSIVE ALMANAC

for the year 1838.

April, July,	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri. Sat.
Jan. Oct.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat. Sun.
May,	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun. Mon.
August,	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon. Tue.
Feb. Mh. Nv.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue. Wed.
June,	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed. Thu.
Sep. Dec.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu. Fri.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

New Stock of GROCERIES,

Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.

Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal.
Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, white and common hair soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff. Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds: Crockery, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c. S. S. POUND.

N. B. I will take *SHINPLASTERS* at the following rates: Newark corporation and Rahway, at par; Jersey city, 7s 6d to a dollar; Whaling and Sealing, 6s. 6d. S. S. P.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

At the Cheap Store of B. M. Price,

IN RAHWAY, MAY BE HAD THE FOLLOWING

New Spring Goods:

BLACK and Blue Broad cloths, Mixt and Drab do. Brown, Green, Mulberry and Claret do.; Black and colored Cassimeres, Ribbed and Striped do.; Fustians and Moleskins; Bangup Cords; Bed Ticking; Brown Linen; Brown Linen Drilling; Cotton Stripes and Cotton Cassimeres.

Calicoes, Painted Muslins, Jaconet do. Cambric do. Bishop Lawn, Mull Muslin, Book Muslin, Plain and Figured Swiss do. Plain and Figured Bobbinet Lace, 4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hose and half-hose, Colored muslins for linings.

Black, red and white Merino Shawls, Pongee hand kerchiefs, Black silk cravats, Stocks, Shirt collars, &c. &c. All For Sale at reduced prices.

Rahway, May 29th. 71 tf

Groceries.

B. M. PRICE, *RAHWAY,*

HAS on hand and is constantly receiving from New York,

A Good Assortment of Groceries,

Such as White and Brown Sugars; Coffee; Rice; Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas; West India and New Orleans Molasses; Coarse and fine Salt; Pork, Mackerel, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Soap and Candles; Chocolate and Spices; Crockery, Earthen and Stone Ware, &c. &c. which he will sell very Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

May 29th. 71 tf

Cut Nails.

ASSORTED Sizes, For Sale, by the Cask or retail by B. M. PRICE,
May 29th. Rahway.

Cotton Yarn,

250 LBS. Cotton Warp, Just Received and for sale by B. M. PRICE,
May 29. Rahway.

A large Assortmcnt,

Of Bleached and unbleached Muslins

For sale low, by
May 29th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs. Berry & Dunham's, or at Ayres & Bullman's, stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. May 15th. 69 dec

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 68

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again May 1st, 1838.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Sampstown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CUMING.

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Pain White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

NewJersey Railroad AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing June 1st 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.;
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents—Rahway, 50 cents—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket-Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 6 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 5, and 7, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 4, and 6 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Horses, Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 8 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been undertet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf.

A Good bargain.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the state offers this valuable Farm for sale, situated in Middlesex county, on the old Swiftsure Stage road between Plainfield and Bound brook, within full view of the Somerville and Elizabethtown Rail Road. It contains 75 acres of first rate land, in good repair, and is very pleasantly situated. It has two never failing wells of water, and is bounded by a never failing stream. On the premises is a good apple orchard of the best grafted fruit, and every other kind of fruit.

A large part of the purchase money can remain on the farm for a term of years. Title indisputable. Any person wishing further information will enquire of Garret Lane, Ira Dunn, or John Smalley, near the premises, or of Joel Dunn, at Plainfield, or of the subscriber, at New Market.

N. B. The said farm has on it two barns and other out buildings, an excellent cellar 18 feet by 40, with a new garden and dose yard fence. As the dwelling house has been lately burnt, the subscriber will build one to suit the purchaser if requested.

LEBBEUS W. LATHROP.

New Market, May 22d, 1838.

New Cheap Cash *Grocery*, and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. V. Shotwell, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, Mackerel, Pork, Dried Herring; Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate

TIPHAIM DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 22d, 1838.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS, Abner S. COON, of the township of Warren, county of Somerset, and State of New Jersey, did on the eighth day of May, 1838, execute a deed of assignment, by which he conveyed all his estate both real and personal, to the subscriber, of the township aforesaid, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. Now therefore the said creditors are hereby notified that unless they present their claims to the subscriber under oath or affirmation within six months from the date of said assignment, according to the act of the legislature, in such case made and provided, they will forever be debarred from a dividend in said estate, except as provided in and by the act aforesaid.

JONATHAN CORY.

Dated, May 8, 1838. 725w

Assignment Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ABNER S. COON, of the township of Warren, and county of Somerset, has this day executed to me an Assignment of all his estate, under the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, for the benefit of all his creditors. All persons having claims against the said Abner S. Coon, will present them to me under oath for examination and allowance; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to me.

JONATHAN CORY.

Dated May 2, 1838.

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice and as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only keeps the mare going. We solicit a share of custom.

THOMAS PHIL.
WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

New Dry Goods,
131 MARKET-ST.
NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dalia, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $8.20 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard: an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines: Plain and figured silks of the richest style and exchange, perhaps, as ever before offered the public: Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins: Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pence a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

Garden Seeds,

A FRESH SUPPLY, and general assortment, just received for 1838, raised by the united society of Shaking Quakers, of Massachusetts, for sale, in the corner of Front and Cherry-sts. by

April 24th. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield
Boot & Shoe
STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash. Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

SEARS'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred in his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in most cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and disorders occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or deficiencies in any of the natural secretions, and especially those proceeding from a sedentary and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.

These pills when taken according to the direction, will be 10 excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and pancreatic secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise an irregular action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion, in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects he will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

Pamphlets giving a more general description of the properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at the Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

Somerset Orphans' Court.
Term of April 1838.

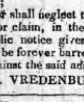
UPON the application of John and Thomas Simpson administrators of James Simpson late of said County deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased, shall bring in their debts demands and claims against the said estate—and to publish notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said estate within twelve months from this time, by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in the County, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for a like space, in a newspaper, published in this state;

And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts demand or claim, in the said period of one year after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said administrators.

P. VREDENBURG, Clerk.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper. For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 16th.



DRUGS. MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c.† (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 16. 21tf

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Railway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

New, Cheap,
CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves *that they can accommodate those who may please to* call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased

elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as no charge in selling for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of PISH, COOK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice.

The books are left for settlement in the hands of

JOHN T. GRANT.

Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

Elias Hagar,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
FROM NEWARK,

WOULD take this opportunity to inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has opened a store in the building adjoining Dr. Craig's office, where he intends carrying on the Clock and Watch Repairing business, and hopes, by strict attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage. He would also take this opportunity to say that he will spare no pains to give general satisfaction, and as the old saying is, *the proof of the pudding is eating it, he hopes you will* take before condemning it.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. for sale.

PLAINFIELD, April 17, 1838. 65 tf.

Take Notice.

AS I have taken wholly upon myself the Lower Mills in Plainfield, which is now owned by George Wells, and has been formerly occupied by Wm. Wells, it is my expectation to attend to Customer work particularly. Those favoring me with their custom will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. It is my expectation to keep constantly on hand, Feed, Flour of good quality, and of all kinds, for sale, for cash.

As the public well know, or I am well aware myself of the difficulty attending keeping Books or trusting, and as promises are so fashionable with some of paying tomorrow, and as to-morrow *scarcely ever comes with* them, I am determined to sell for cash or in exchange for grain.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Mill at *all times and reasonable seasons, Seventh Day excepted*, as I consider that day to be the Sabbath, and intend to observe it as such. PHINEAS RANDOLPH.

April 1st, 1838. 63 3m

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON

THE HOLY BIBLE,

By MR. JENKS, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee:—Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, *separately*, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Jenks. The grand and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. It is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private research—and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, unsurpassed, well executed, and designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a 'goodly pearl,' which every devout man should seek to possess in his family.

Susscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—his well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

*Want of room only prevents us from giving fur*ther recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory. Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, any pattern, together with *Fancy Turning in general, warranted &. or equal* to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Brandreth's
Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 22. 58 tf

Notice

ALL Persons indebted to ISAAC TITSWORTH in notes or book accounts are hereby notified that they are left in the hands of the Subscriber for collection, and *unless they are settled without delay*, costs will be made. CORNELIUS BOICE.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to *induce mental effort and the* love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with *firmness and impartiality*, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured *that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be* permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same *day with very little inconvenience.*

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

State of New Jersey, }
Middlesex County. }

Orphan's Court, of the Term of March, 1838.

UPON the application of Simeon F. Randolph and Jonathan F. Randolph, Executors of Horatio F. Randolph, deceased, to this Court to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same—to limit a time, after such due notice being given, be for ever barred of his or her action against the said executors, It is ordered by the Court, That the said executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the said estate within twelve months from this time, by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in said county, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in this state. And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of twelve months after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. ZABRISKIE, Clerk.

March 27, 1838. 62 2m

N. B. The executors of the above estate earnestly request all those indebted to the estate on book, to settle their accounts immediately,—and all those indebted by *note, as soon as they become due; for the accounts* must be closed as soon as possible.

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty year's standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods*,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

f 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sail Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the *Freshman and Sophomore Classes* of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desired, that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
" Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, *Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L.* C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; *and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and in*tention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of *Plainfield points it out* as a very eligible place for an Institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—from which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access *is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.*

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood —and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and European—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages and a *splendid foreign* correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume of the Mirror, which, chiefly selection from the *French, German, Italian and Spanish*; and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant fascinating and expensive repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its prominent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on fine satin paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries*, low for CASH, or country produce.

Corner of Exchange and Front streets.

Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will——ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 8tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet *go from my shop on Credit*,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. †16tf

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the *Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, de*ceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1t

Ducks and Geese.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few live Ducks and Geese, immediately. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Green Brook School, Plainfield, March 14.

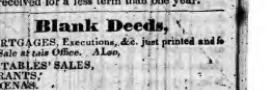
Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at the Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for *Sale at this Office. Also,*

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPENAS,
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.



Small Fire Engine
For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump. Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53tf.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1838. Number 74.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; on the corner from the rear: MILTON F. CRANMER Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum; if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber-Yard, formerly occupied by Fish, Cook, & Co. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer for sale, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their Saw Mill at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Trenton, two daw mills, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice. J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound brook, May 1st. 67 3m

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Tailoring & Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Books.—Porter's Travels,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo.
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Ostian's Poems, 2 vols.
Bramhleye House, 2 vols. in one.
Beauties of Locke.
Fenlon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Life of Franklin,
Large School Testaments.—Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar, stereotyped.
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.
Cook in the Isle," a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet. By the dozen or single.

ALSO

Wafers, at Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

SEAR'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PILLS.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be pointed out under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, and its durability in all weathers, having no tendency to become rusty or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, its great economy, it will not fail short of $1,000,000 in dollars. Should the above recommendations not be sufficient to induce the public to give it a trial, the following Rules of Business, Wills, Deeds, and other Long Instruments of Writing, will be executed by the use of

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker Plainfield, N. J.

May 28. 70tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

NEW-YORK.

6tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Reign of Law.—Let us learn our duty from the voice of Providence. We have been startled by the tumults of the people. Reposing in security under the shadow of a free government, we forget, in the applause of its liberty, to guard and elicit the strength of the law. Much as man loves liberty, he cannot exist in communities without efficient government.—The necessities of society demand order; and will have the order even of despotism rather than perpetual anarchy.

The only question with us is, shall we have the order which tyranny gives, or that which is produced by righteous law. We answer theoretically, Give us Law. But such answer is not enough. Will you *sustain law?* Shall it be enforced? If our laws cannot be enforced, individuals will seize upon arms in self defence; and the arming of individual citizens, for the work of legislation, because government is ineffient, is the signal of bloody anarchy —of the reign of terror.

Let this great nation pause and reflect. We are young; we have the elements of gigantic national greatness: we have the theory of government true enough—strong enough: but our theory must be put in practice.

Let the minister of the gospel hold up law of God, as the foundation of human law. Let him proclaim to the magistrate his duty—to the people, their duty of allegiance to righteous law.

Let the press speak aright, and loud and universal. Let the national voice be heard—Sustain the Law! Let the father teach the son to honor the law; and to honor our country's rulers because they administer the law.

Let the lawyer come forth clothed in all the dignity of his science; let him be more than the mere advocate of the client who pays him—let him be the advocate of the fundamental truths, the moral designs and the rightful supremacy of the law. Let him give to his own profession the honor which belongs to it.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Philadelphia Outrage.—We had hoped that the lamentable and cruel outrage and murder at Alton, would prove the last, as it was the worst, with which this community would be afflicted by these abolition meetings. We were destined however, to be disappointed. Popular fury, it seems, has no bounds. We must add that it never will have, so long as men calling themselves good citizens, manifest so criminal an apathy on the subject.

It is strange—it is frightful—that in one of our most populous cities, the second in the Union, any number of men can be found able, with thousands of spectators looking on, to set fire to a large building and consume it, thus jeopardizing property to an immense amount, and incurring also a great risk of human life, and then to retire quietly from the scene, almost unmolested. Such a fact speaks most disgracefully, not only for the honest and patriotic feeling, but for the courage of the people assembled, who witnessed the conflagration.—*Portland Courier.*

Rechabite Funeral.—On Sunday, Jan. 15th, the remains of brother Wm. Travis were interred in the Necropolis burial-ground, Low-Hill, Liverpool, on which occasion, the officers of the district and tents, with about 150 of the brethren, together with several hundred teetotallers, accompanied the funeral. After the funeral service had been concluded, the brethren surrounded the grave, and sung with great and powerful effect, the following beautiful hymn, which being concluded, the brethren and friends returned home:

Swiftly our moments pass away,
And soon they all will disappear
Then we must die, while 'tis day.
To stop the drunkard's mad career!

Soon will the final hour arrive,
When all our care and toil shall cease;
O! may we each with order strive
To dry the springs which banish peace.

The procession made a great impression on the teetotallers and the public at large, and has caused an increase to the order.—*Eng. paper.*

The cotton crop this year is an extraordinary product, compared with previous years. Bets are made at New Orleans that it will not fall short of $1,800,000 bales. This is the real gold of our staples and the excess of two or three hundred thousand bales over last year will keep the foreign exchanges in our favor while we are backed by such wealth, which is more substantial than specie.—*Star.*

It is said, that at Louisville, Kentucky, a gentleman is retained by the Dry Goods stores to stand outside of the "store-rooms," and invite the idle persons who walk in. Why is so, (adds the New Era,) we advise some of our Broadway loungers to go there and see if there are any vacancies.

Speech of Mr. Bond, of Ohio

Upon the resolution to correct abuses in the public Expenditures, and to separate the Government from the Press.—In the House, April, 1838.

Mr. BOND said he rejoiced that the attention of the House and of the country was again invited to the subject of retrenchment and reform. He was aware that these terms had become somewhat hackneyed, and he almost feared that their frequent repetition here had rendered them trite and unmeaning. They had been used, it was well known, with great effect, to put down one Administration and elevate another. That end being attained, they seemed to have performed their office; as far at least as the party now in power are concerned. All must admit that we have had no practical retrenchment or reform.

Mr. B. said he wished gentlemen now in power to admit that they had amused, if not deceived, the People of this country with a mere "fiscal sketch." If they would not take this conclusion, then he called upon them to specify any retrenchment or reform which they had accomplished. But, sir, if they fail in this, as I think they must, then I demand their reasons for not carrying out their great and salutary system of reform, for which they stood solemnly pledged before the country.

I am unwilling to believe that the terms retrenchment and reform have lost their just and virtuous sense. The people of this country will determine whether the necessity for such measures had passed away with the simple elevation of certain men to power.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, must be well aware that something more than this was promised. You professed, sir, I mean the party with which you act professed, to be moved by the purest and most sacred regard for the welfare of the People. We find recorded here, and in the Senate, a solemn pledge to carry into effect a systematic reform, if you should be placed in power. This was done, sir, in March, 1839, and you have held undisturbed possession ever since. During that time, now going on ten years, what part of your pledge has been redeemed?

I desire to conduct this discussion fairly, and with entire accuracy as to facts. I wish so to state them too, that all may form a just opinion in relation to the sincerity and good faith of those whose conduct may be brought under review.

Was it really true, sir, that the expenditures of the Government were unnecessarily large? Had the President too much power, and was there a necessity for restraining it? Was the patronage of the Government so enormous as to require checks to be placed on it? Was this patronage used for political ends, especially the patronage of the press? Was it true that the freedom of the press and the security of our liberty demanded that the printing patronage should be withdrawn from the several Departments, and the State department in particular?

All these inquiries are suggested by the declarations and avowals of the present dominant party when they sought for elevation. But lest gentlemen may have forgotten the precise charges made against the Adam's Administration, I beg leave to extract from certain documents in the House and of the Senate, in which these briefs and complaints, with the promised reforms, are duly recorded.

The first, in point of time, is a report made to the Senate in 1826, by a select committee, (of which Mr. Benton was chairman,) "to which was referred a proposition to inquire into the expediency of reducing the Patronage of the Executive Government of the United States." In this document Mr. Benton reports:

"That, after mature deliberation, the committee are of opinion that it is expedient to diminish or to regulate by law the Executive patronage of the Federal Government, whenever the same can be done consistently with the provisions of the constitution, and without impairing the proper efficiency of the Government. Acting under this conviction, they have reviewed as carefully as time and other engagements would permit them to do, the degree and amount of patronage now exercised by the President, and have arrived at the conclusion that the same may and ought to be diminished by law."

For this purpose that committee then reported six bills; one of them proposed to regulate the publication of the laws and of public advertisements; another had the imposing title—a bill to *secure the elections of the faithful electors and disbursers of the revenue*, and to displace defaulters." But besides its alluring title, that bill also contained the following provision:

"That in all nominations made by the President to the Senate to fill vacancies occasioned by the exercise of the President's power to remove from office, the fact of the removal shall be stated to the Senate the same time that nomination is made, with a statement of the reasons for which such officer may have been removed.

The other four bills also looked to the restraint or reduction of the President's power and patronage. It is needless to read them. The report proceeds:

"The committee do not doubt but that there are many other branches of executive patronage, in addition to those which are comprehended in the provisions of these bills, which might be advantageously regulated by law. Far from thinking that they have exhausted the subject, they believe that they have only opened it, and that nothing more can be done at this time than to lay the foundation of a system, to be followed up and completed hereafter.

Mr. Bond said that, notwithstanding a series of years had elapsed, and Mr. Benton and his friends had full power, the people had looked in vain for a superstructure on this "foundation of a system" of reform which

compensation of members, during the first session of each Congress, be reduced to $2 per day, from and after the first Monday in April if Congress should sit beyond that day."

Mr. Bond said he would not read the report to the House: but he hoped this notice of it might aid in recalling it to recollection, whereby it will be seen how much has been proposed and how little had been done. Here, too, it will be found, that in concert with their co-laborers in the Senate, the House reformers describe most graphically the extent and power of patronage, and for all their discovered abuses they suggest remedies. But, Mr. Speaker great as this work was represented to be, the gentlemen from New York (Mr. CAMBRELENG) and his friends told the country in this report that they had made only a beginning, whatin hunter's phrase is called a mere priming. They then inform us that nothing more in the way of reform could be done by them, until the People should drive from the citadel of power those who then held it, and place it under control of these zealous reformers. This was done. This spacious report, like its twin sister of the Senate was trumpeted aloud by its friends, and at public expense, under the order of the House, many thousand copies of it were scattered throughout the country. The people read, and, honestly believing it took the alarm, and placed these reformers in power.

And now, Mr. Speaker, after your undisturbed possession for nine years, what has been done? Have you reduced any expenditure, corrected any abuse, or provided any restraint in the power of patronage? No, sir, no. But, on the contrary, your party in power have made all public expenditures greater than before: you have practised the very abuses of power of which you complained, and have not provided any restraint on Executive patronage! We have thus a practical illustration of the abuse of the identical power of which your friends, when sounding the alarm, gave only a theoretic description.

Mr. Bond said the resolution now under consideration still looked to reform, and especially to the correction of the abuse of power in regard to the public printing. The gentleman who offers it, (Mr. HOPKINS,) though acting with the Administration generally, is not blind to the abuses which may be committed. He is still demanding reform from principle, and is not satisfied that abuses have been corrected by a simple change of men. I am surprised Mr. Speaker, to find this resolution opposed by the Administration. The gentlemen from New Hampshire (Mr. CUSHMAN) resists it on most extraordinary grounds. He admits abuses, but says it is impracticable to correct them, and therefore useless to pass the resolution. Is it possible that such an objection can be openly avowed and sustained here? The gentleman says it is the usage of party to dispose of this patronage in its own way, and that, he never heard of any complaint against Mr. Adam's administration for so doing. Here sir, is another open avowal of the doctrine 'that the spoils belong to the victors.'

(Mr. CUSHMAN here explained, and observed he had not said the spoils belong to the victors.)

Mr. BOND admitted that the gentlemen had not used those identical words, but this was the doctrine of the party with which he acted, and a distinguished member of that party, now the Governor of New York, (Mr. MARCY,) had, when a member of the Senate of the United States, openly used those terms and justified this usage of party. The friends of the Administration uniformly *practised* under this precept, whether they believed the theory. I do not wish to do to the gentlemen from New Hampshire any injustice, and will read from his remarks as published and he will then have an opportunity of correcting them, if erroneously printed. The gentleman is reported as having said:

"It was well known, that since the establishment of the Government the dominant party, whichever it might be, had invariably employed what has been called, if you please, partisan printers and partisan editors. *But why should they not do so?* So long as the Opposition had the predominancy, they used to supply their own partisan printers, and no complaint was made about it. *Why should any complaint arise now?* He saw no reason for it."

Here, then, I think, sir, a position is taken and terms used in effect the same, and tending directly to the doctrine that the 'spoils belong to the victors.' But can it be possible that the gentleman thinks he is correct and sustained by the facts when he says that no complaint was made against Mr. Adam's administration on account of the exercise of the printing patronage? Has he forgotten that Isaac Hill, the present Governor of his own state, was the editor and publisher of a newspaper called the "New Hampshire Patriot," and that the discontinuance of the publication of the laws in that paper was considered so outrageous a persecution for opinion's sake, that it may almost be said to have given him his subsequent political elevation and consequence. The discontinuance of Isaac Hill as printer of the laws was occasioned, too, by his publishing a libel on the lady of the President, without the least semblance of truth, and so grossly indecent that Mr. Randolph, though a zealous opposer of Mr. Adams, said that it ought not even to be read on this floor. The occasion, however, was seized, to bring the subject of public printing under discussion in this House, and Mr. Saunders, of N. C. introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to report what changes had been made in the newspapers printing the laws, together with his reasons for such changes. A long and spirited debate followed; and as gentlemen seem to have such imperfect recollection of the events of that day, some little reference may perhaps be usefully made to what was said in that debate. It will be observed that the resolution of Mr. Saunders, and those who supported it, required reasons to be given for a removal from office. Since they came into power, however, that doctrine has been denied and repudiated.

Mr. BOND said he proposed to prove by this debate that the present Administration came into power declaring that the printing patronage of the government was inordinate and dangerous: that it ought to be restrained and regulated by law: and, in fine promising if elevated, to withdraw its exercise from Executive hands. The mover of that resolution (Mr. Saunders,) said:

"I trust I shall not be accused of getting up this call for party purposes, nor be told this is a party business. He was not to be told that the sentiment involved in this matter was too small to influence the editors of this country." "The usual sum thus distributed could not exceed from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars annually." "There were $2 per square allowed for publishing the laws." "It was not of the expense that he complained, but the purpose by which it was controlled." "It was thus rendered subservient to the will of the Executive Government, and to the personality of party in the Government, to control the freedom of the press, and to enlist throughout the country, that powerful instrument in behalf of the views of the State Department. In this respect, it was more dangerous than the celebrated sedition laws."

From the Democratic Review for June.

The present state of the Democratic Party, and the Sub-Treasury System.

The Democratic Party in our opinion after the long possession of power by the same party, [illegible] and a representation of [illegible] being of the state of affairs [illegible] they condition than it has been for some time. The main body has proved itself sound. Under all the disorganization of its ordinary discipline, alarmed, paralyzed by dissension, and deserted by the leaders long trained on, it has stood truly by its principles with a firmness which has excited our high admiration and pride. It will triumph. Its success is certain. Every state and every district in the Union might be swept over by the torrent of popular delusion and panic, which has caused a temporary defeat in the elections on many points where we were long accustomed to prevail—yet would not our confidence in our cause and in the people waver for a single instant! No exertion can keep the bubble of delusion much longer in its state of inflation. The great measure is now too clearly made up to admit of misrepresentation; and as the correct understanding of it gradually works its way downward, to penetrate the whole broad mass of the people, they cannot fail to prove true to their natural instincts and long settled principles. The question is, Bank or constitution—an independent government of the people, on the acknowledged principles of the constitution, or a final submission, once for all, of the neck of our young and free nation to the yoke of bank dominion. The language of the Administration is this: "Let us part. In both forms the experiments of our union has been fully tested. In both it has failed—let me alone. You are beyond the sphere of my legitimate action. Remain within the proper limit of yours. I would confine myself to my duties according to the clear letter and spirit of the constitution. Support yourselves by your own sound credit and merits, based on your capital, prudence and good faith. Do not seek to rest artificially upon mine. I leave you to yourselves and to the own states by whom you are created. There can never hereafter possibly be peace or harmony for either of us in a renewal of this union. The Democratic party has staked itself on the great principle of the divorce, and whether immediately victorious or defeated, will never abandon it. The continuance of the perpetual agitation of this conflict which you insist on making, certainly can be profitable only to a few partisan leaders who are seeking to use you as stepping stones to power, and as instruments for the restoration of a national bank. I will not again expose myself to the fluctuations, uncertainties, and hazards of this connection. Do you withdraw from the political arena, and return to your proper commercial duties. I seek not to injure you. None but the unsound and insolvent among you can have any fair reason to object to my determination to be independent, and to maintain a secure, uniform and constitutional fiscal system, in the discharge of my limited duties; by keeping and disbursing my own revenue; and by confining myself to that only fixed standard of value which "is the law of the land at home and the law of the world abroad," and to which you acknowledge it to be your own highest duty to conform your own paper emissions—though the misfortune from which I desire to be hereafter exempt, is that you are perpetually wandering far from it.

Such is the language of the administration to the banks. On the other hand what is theirs to the government? You shall not be independent of us. You shall not collect and disburse your revenue yourself. You shall not anchor the treasury of the country by that obsolete and uncivilized standard of value, of which we have nothing to say but that it is in hostility to the Constitution or no constitution, we will regulate the currency for you as for the rest of the people, and you shall have nothing to do with any other standard than our paper. If the people are content with it what right have you to complain? We will not rest on our own capital, credit, and our commercial business alone—you shall give us your credit and especial countenance also. And if you do not surrender at once at discretion, and submit to our dictation, without further impertinent discussions of the principles on which we are organized and conduct our business, we will sweep you out of power, as summarily as we overwhelmed you in the New York elections last fall.

Such are substantially the attitudes of the administration and the banks. Which is to prevail?

The pyramid of the democratic cause may be shaken by temporary shocks, but it cannot be overthrown. All these popular delusions and panics soon exhaust themselves, and obey the general law of reaction. Great is truth and it will prevail. Our confidence in the people is unwavering—and in this sign we shall conquer. Our party will come forth from the present crisis, 'redeemed, disinthralled, and regenerated.' This is the last desperate effort of the whigs.—The *independence of the Public Treasury* being once established, their cause falls prostrate. It is evident to every one, it felt fully by themselves. Their principal leaders must retire in despair from the open field of battling like the waves with the rock of democracy. The main body of their party, and of the rising generation, will be relieved from their artificial state of prejudice and delusion generated by party excitement, and must obey the natural impulse of the age and the genius of our country, and become democratic. The paralysing influence of a large anti-popular minority upon the free action and development of the democratic principle in our system, will thus become in a considerable degree lightened. The mercantile career is opening upon our party and its high and holy cause; a new era is indeed, already marked in the commencement of this article, dawning upon the country; and it requires but firmness, courage and confidence in these great principles which can never deceive or fail, to carry it safely through the present crisis, to the realization of those noble and glorious hopes.

General Wool left Washington on Monday last week on his way to the North. It is said he is going to Maine.

POETICAL.

These lines please us much, both in sentiment and metre. They were written by a lady whose age, but last week we were unable to find room for them. We are unable to say whether they are original or not; if they are, we earnestly request Celinda for a continuance of favors.—Ed.

For the Plainfield Union.

Contentment of Mind.

My mind to me a kingdom is;
Such perfect joy therein I find,
As far exceeds all earthly bliss,
That God or nature hath assigned.
Though much I want that most would have,
Yet still my mind forbids to crave.

Content I live, this is my stay;
I seek no more than may suffice:
I press to bear no haughty sway;
Look what I lack, my mind supplies.
Lo, thus I triumph like a king,
Content with what my mind doth bring.

I see how plenty surfeits oft,
And hasty climbers soonest fall;
I see that such as sit aloft
Mishap doth threaten most of all.
Thus get with toil and keep with fear;
Such cares my mind could never bear.

No princely pomp or wealthy store,
No force to win a victory,
No wily wit to salve a sore,
No shape to win a lover's eye;
To none of these I yield as thrall,
For why? my mind despiets all.

Some have too much, yet still they crave,
I little have yet seek no more;
They are but poor though much they have,
And I am rich with little store.
They poor I rich; they beg, I give;
They lack, I laud; they pine, I live.

I laugh not at another's loss,
I grudge not at another's gain;
No worldly wave my mind can toss,
I brook what is another's bane;
I fear no foe, nor fawn on friend—
I loath not life, nor dread mine end.

My wealth is health and perfect ease,
My conscience clear my chief defence;
I never seek by bribes to please,
Nor by desert to give offence;
Thus do I live, thus will I die—
Would all did so as well as I.

I do not joy in earthly bliss,
I weigh not Croesus' wealth a straw;
For care, I care not what it is—
I fear not fortune's fatal law.
My mind is such as may not move
For beauty bright or force of love.

I wish but what I have at will,
I wander not to seek for more;
I like the plain, I climb no hill;
In greatest storms I sit on shore
And laugh at them that toil to vain
To get what must be lost again.

I kiss not where I wish to kill,
I feign not love where most I hate;
I break no sleep to win my will,
I wait not at the mighty's gate;
I scorn no poor, I fear no rich—
I feel no want, nor have too much.

Some weigh their pleasure by their lust,
Their wisdom by their rage of will;
Their treasure is their only trust;
A cleaked craft their share of skill;
But all the pleasure that I find,
Is to maintain a quiet mind.

CELINDA.

Hereabout, June, 1838.

The Massachusetts Temperance Society has resolved to raise $3000 this season for the employment of agents, and publishing temperance documents.

The proprietors of the several lines of New York and Liverpool packets have entered into an arrangement to dispatch a ship from each port five times a month, viz. on the 1st, 7th, 13th, 19th and 25th.

The Arkansas Gazette of the 30th ult. furnishes the following information concerning the Indians in the western part of that territory:

We regret to learn that considerable dissatisfaction is daily manifesting itself among some of the Creek emigrants, who have been removed within a year or two. Our informant says they show but little disposition to plant corn, or to do any thing for their future support. In several instances they have destroyed their own fences and other property, and given other evidences of a turbulent spirit; and the old women among them have been heard to declare, as soon as the green corn is fit to pull, the white people must look out.

The navigation of the Alleghany river is now regularly pursued by steam boats, as high up as Franklin, a distance of 121 miles above Pittsburgh. It is but a short time since Pittsburgh was considered the head of steam navigation.

Baltimore contributed $2,800 for the Charleston sufferers.

Two boys were drowned in the North River, last week, swimming.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday Morning, June 19, 1838.

"For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Politics.—Neutrality.—It is now somewhat over a year since we took the management of the "Union," into our hands, and during that time, we have given general satisfaction as respects our neutrality. We have at all times kept so near the middle course, that the whigs call us of the Van Buren party, and the Democrats call us whigs,—and that is near enough. We have done this mostly by keeping silence on the subject of politics,—have not meddled much with the topic,—but we begin to think that a paper without politics, is rather dull and uninteresting both to editor and reader, and so from mere love of mischief, we have given our readers this weak a dish of politics, the best we could obtain for both parties.

We think the most profitable course for a neutral paper to take is to give extracts from the productions of the most eminent of both parties, then men can judge for themselves, and decide understandingly. This is the principal advantage of having a neutral paper, it enables all to read the statements of both friend and opponent, without taking two papers. If one hears only the story of his own party, how can he make up his mind as to the merits of the question, satisfactorily even to himself?

Mr. Bond's speech, the publication of which we this week commence, is one which will probably produce much effect, much more than many more able speeches, by greater men. It is better calculated to *tell* than the speeches of either Clay or Webster, and will be more generally read and understood. For this very good reason the whig papers are very generally re-publishing it. Whether we shall publish it all is uncertain, but in that case shall publish the answer to it when it appears, probably soon.

The article following it is from a very able democratic periodical, published monthly at Washington, and is but a part of a long one, for the whole of which we could not find room. To the party of whom it is written, it will be very acceptable, and as far as our limited experience permits us to judge, it is generally correct.

We have several communications on hand which want of time and room compels us to defer to a more convenient opportunity.

As the times are improving newspapers are springing up in our state, on all sides, like mushrooms. A very neat and well-filled *semi-weekly* has just been commenced in Jersey city, under the title of "Jersey City Advertiser, and Bergen Republican." It is whig in politics, and bids fair to do well, being conducted with talent, and in a place that much needs a paper, and ought to support one well.

A special session of the South Carolina Legislature has passed an act, entitled "An act for rebuilding the city of Charleston," raising on the credit of the state the sum of *two millions* of dollars, to be loaned to the sufferers for ten and 20 years, to enable them to re-build the stores they had burnt.

Mercer county has decided by a very respectable plurality of votes, to place the new county buildings in Nottingham township, on Mill Hill, close by Trenton. The places voted for were Trenton, Lawrence and Nottingham.

Mobocracy carried out.—In Ohio, a mob recently destroyed a Methodist meeting house, by mistake! They intended to burn the Mormon temple.

The United States Mint coined, during the last month upwards of half a million of dollars in coin of all denominations.

The New York Conference of the Methodist E. Church has just been in session. It censured and suspended some of its ministers for the crime of abolitionism. The New England Conference, of precisely equal authority, now in session in Boston, on the contrary are three-fourths abolitionists, and it is hoped they will go as far the other way.

☞ We are publishing an edition of the speech of the Hon. W. K. Bond, of Ohio, on the resolution to separate the government from the press, in a pamphlet form, in good sized type. We print it for subscribers, but have about 200, yet unengaged, which, if called for soon we will dispose of to the editors of the neighboring towns, at the rate of $2,50 per hundred. It makes a large pamphlet, of 30 superroyal octave pages. It will be ready for delivery to subscribers on Saturday afternoon of this week.

For the Plainfield Union.

Another Letter.

Mr. Editor:

Your correspondent "C" has certainly "astonished the natives," by the depth of his meaning, and the wisdom of his advice. It is to be hoped that his remarks will be of inestimable service to posterity even if they should unfortunately not add to the length of our new-fangled.

I remember, too, having once seen a merchant of no family at all, who for a while drove a brisk trade, but business becoming dull, he took himself to receiving shinplasters below par, and pay them out again at par, in this he certainly minded nobody's business but his own. In conclusion, I would advise all those who have been warned by magistrates not to deal out explosive articles to boys, to be careful how they crack off their squibs in a newspaper, the business in both cases being a small one, productive of no profit and but little credit to the party most concerned. It also behooves one who is so fearful of having his toes trod on, to beware of dabbling in things by which he may get his figure burnt.

M.

June 14.

☞ Those of our patrons who recieve their paper by the carrier will please bear in mind that our terms are "payable quarterly." Owing to the great expense of getting our paper about the country, we make next to nothing, when these terms are strictly fulfilled. As in the case of the village subscribers, if payment is delayed six months, 25 cents will be added to the price,—if delayed to the close of the year, 50 cents will be added. These terms do not apply to the first volume.

But little of interest has transpired in Congress since our last. The Sub-Treasury bill has been a little talked about; its friends are confident that it will pass, and the Conservatives are as confident that it will not pass, and the whigs think it will not but are in great fear that it will.

The resolution for the annexation of Texas has been laid on the table.

Mr. Webster has deliverdd a great speech on the North-eastern boundary question.

Since the great fire in Charleston several attempts have been made to set it on fire again. They have as yet been unsuccessful, but the people are in constant alarm.

We are happy to learn that a treaty between the United States and Texas, has been concluded by which the boundary line on the borders of Arkansas is determined upon.

Richard H. White, who has just been tried at Washington, for burning the Treasury buildings has been acquitted.

We learn by the New York Mirror, that James K. Paulding, the celebrated writer of N. York, has been appointed Secretary of the Navy. The Mirror says the appointment is worthily bestowed, and that every body will be pleased with it.

In some parts of Mississippi the cotton crop is almost entirely destroyed by the frost.

The Great Western has been expected for some time in New York but has not yet arrived, —she was to have left England on the 26th of May, and to arrive in New York, about the 10th inst.

The Newport Mercury was 86 years old last Saturday.

There has recently been a great conflagration in Nantucket, of whale fishing memory, which destroyed a good part of the buildings on the island.

They had green corn in Tennessee, May 18th

Schools,—Take Notice.

It will be perceived by the notices now up that the School Committee of Westfield township have, agreeably to the late law, divided the township into ten districts. The boundaries of each are given immediately under the notice of the meetings in each district for the election of trustees which takes place on the 14th inst. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when we earnestly hope the business of every District will be punctually attended to.

The committee would respectfully recommend that every School District attend to the licensing of teachers, and that a true list of all the children between the ages of 5 and 16, be forwarded to the committee by the 3d of July, with the names of the parents and guardians annexed, as we believe a neglect will deprive them of their apportionment of the school fund.

By request of the Committee,

DANIEL COMBS, Chairman.

Plainfield Bank.

The Public are hereby notified that the Subscribers Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the Plainfield Bank will attend at Jacob Thorn's Tavern in Plainfield, on Friday and Saturday, the 23th and 30th of June instant, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock, P. M.

The commissioners would hereby apprise all persons desirous of becoming stockholders that it will be advisable for them to subscribe at that time.

NATHAN YAIL,
JOHN W. CRAIG,
JACOB MANNING,
CORNELIUS BOICE,
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN WILSON.

Plainfield, June 16th, 1838. 74 3w

The Rum-Selling Deacon.—The following letter was addressed to the Hon. Stephen Fairbanks of this city, in consequence of a public expression of his opinion, that penal enactments are not the best means to further the great good work of temperance.—*Ed. Her.*

Boston, April 23, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR—I fully believe, that in all cases, in which there is a reasonable prospect of succeeding in our efforts for the removal of intemperance by moral suasion, by appeals to the reason and the feelings of mankind, such means should be employed before all others. But I believe there are cases, not a few in which there is not the smallest probability of prevailing by such means as these. In a free country and with institutions like our own, intoxicating liquor can be sold for one man and not for another man, and wolves were never converted into shepherds, more effectually, than by those legislative provisions, which confine all discretion, as to the character of the customer and the quantity he may consume, to individuals, whose interests urges them to sell as much as possible.

Out of ten thousand examples, I will offer two simple illustrations of the case in hand, both having occurred within this city. A blacksmith, has a drunken wife. He inquires if nothing can be done to put an end to the evils of intemperance. He is told that much has been done. "Nothing," he replies "to meet my case. My wife will neither hear a lecture, nor read a temperance story, nor sign a pledge. She pawns my tools and even her children's clothes for rum, which she buys of a church member, who, when I complain of his conduct and tell him how very wretched he makes my home, and beg him to step over and look at my drunken wife and crying children, puts his hand upon my shoulder and bids me leave his store." Now my dear sir, there is no remedy for this, but penal enactment. You see it. You feel it.

I will now set before you one of the most extraordinary examples of the paralyzing effects of the rum traffic, which has ever come to my knowledge. During the last month, I called at the shop of a deacon in this city, and the following dialogue ensued between us.

Pray, deacon," said I, "do you continue to sell rum?"

"Why, yes, sir;" he replied, "I sell a little."

"I looked over your bills last evening," I continued, "and I find I paid you more than $400 *for grain the last year*, and I have paid you nearly that amount annually, for several years. I must quit you deacon unless you give up the sale of spirit."

"Really, Mr. Sargent I don't sell much. I should be very sorry to lose your custom."

"It is of no importance, deacon, how much or how little you sell. It is a mutual to the cause of religion to have deacons selling rum. I had rather ten common persons should sell it than a deacon. You have confessed to me that your clergyman disapproves of your conduct, and has talked with you upon the subject."

"Why, Mr. Sargent, it would be a great loss to me, to give it up, my grain customers would go to other stores, and—"

"Deacon, I am astonished to hear you talk in this manner. I should have quitted you long ago but for the hope of prevailing upon you to give up this ugly business. We have talked upon this subject frequently. I at one time supposed you would give it up, when poor Johnson died."

"Well, I don't know as 'twas ever proved he had his liquor at my shop."

"No, deacon, it was never proved but by his dying declaration. I myself was not a very intemperate man; he had money laid up in the savings bank; he was driving a load of manure into the country, and bought a bottle of gin at your shop. He drank till he was drunk, fell over the tongue of the wagon, in attempting to jump upon it, and was crushed beneath the wheels. This happened within a few rods of my own residence in Roxbury. This poor fellow was removed to the poor-house, and died a few days after."

"I really don't want to lose your custom, Mr. Sargent."

"Well, deacon, I will not drive you to a decision in this sudden manner. Think of it seriously and I believe you will give it up. It is a horrible occupation for a deacon. I will call to learn your determination in a few days."

At the end of three days I called again. The deacon came, readily to the side of my chaise as I drove up before his door.

"Well, deacon," said I, "what is your decision."

"Why, I've pretty much made up my mind to give that up."

"Really, deacon," said I, "I am rejoiced."

"Oh, sir," cried the deacon hastily interrupting me, "not the traffic, but my office in the church."

Now, my dear sir, I will not inquire if you can devise any other means for the recovery of such as these, than penal enactments. You may well attempt to stop the pestilence which walketh by noon, with a bulrush, as to turn such individuals as these from the paths to broken constitutions and broken hearts, by moral suasion.

L. M. SARGENT.

An enraged cat, recently imported into Salem from Borneo, was sold at auction yesterday, by John Tyler, for one thousand dollars.

Vendue.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue on Thursday, the 21st inst. a number of lots of

Grass,

belonging to John S. Shotwell, at Plainfield, which will be of the first quality. Vendue to commence at 2 o'clock, when conditions will be made known by

DANIEL SHOTWELL,
for John L. Shotwell.

June 18, 1t*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Ludlow Squier, $3,00; Ezra Wilcox, 1,00; Thomas Hale, Rahway, 1,00; Drake & Ayres, ,50; Oliver Ayres, ,50; Daniel Shotwell, ,50. Trustum Manning, Esq. ,50.

MARRIED,

In this place, on the 14th inst. by Elder Wm. B. Maxson, Thomas S. Alberti to Miss Asenath F. Randolph, daughter of Simeon F. Randolph.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Ephraim Coriell
vs.
John VanNostrand
and
Ralph Conover.
} Fi. fa. de bonis et terras.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue on Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1838, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, near Plainfield, N. J. the following described premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, county of Essex and state of New Jersey; bounded south west by the road to Somerton, north west and northeast by lands of the estate of Levi Lenox, dec'd, on the south east by lands of John Van Nostrand; containing three acres, be the same more or less. Also one other lot of land and premises containing 8 acres, bounded west by the road, south by Moderwell, east by C. C. Hubbard, and north by lands of Levi Lenox, dec'd. Said premises is more particularly described in a deed recorded in Book D 3 of deeds, for Essex county, folio 614 and 615.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr.,
Sheriff.

June 7th, 1838. 74 4w

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 6th, 1838. 72 tf

At the Cheap Store of B. M. Price,

IN RAHWAY, MAY BE HAD THE FOLLOWING

New Spring Goods:

BLACK and Blue Broad cloths, Mixt and Drab do. Brown, Green, Mulberry and Claret do.; Black and colored Cassimeres, Ribbed and Striped do.; Fustians and Moleskins; Bangup Cords; Bed Ticking; Brown Linen; Brown Linen Drilling; Cotton Stripes and Cotton Cassimeres.

Calicoes, Painted Muslins, Jaconet do. Cambric do. Bishop Lawn, Mull Muslin, Book Muslin, Plain and Figured Swiss do. Plain and Figured Bobbinet Lace, 4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hose and half-hose, Colored muslins for linings.

Black, red and white Merino Shawls, Pongee handkerchiefs, Black silk cravats, Stocks, Scirt collars, &c. &c. all For Sale at reduced prices.

Rahway, May 29th. 71 tf

Groceries.

B. M. PRICE, *RAHWAY,*

HAS on hand and is constantly receiving from New York,

A Good Assortment of Groceries,

Such as White and Brown Sugars; Coffee; Rice; Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas; West India and New Orleans Molasses; Cheese and fine Salt; Pork, Mackerel, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Soap and Candles; Chocolate and Spices; Crockery, Earthen and Stone Ware, &c. &c. which he will sell very Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

May 29th. 71 tf

Notice.

ALL Persons having claims against John Vermule are hereby notified to present them under oath or affirmation to the Subscriber on or before the 23d day of July next, or be forever barred of a dividend of said estate.

CORNELIUS BOICE,
Assignee.

June 11th, 1838.

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make to boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice; and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only keeps the mare going. We solicit a share of custom.

THOMAS HILL.
WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

Cotton Yarn,

250 LBS. Cotton Warp, Just Received and for sale by

B. M. PRICE.

May 29th. Rahway.

COMPREHENSIVE ALMANAC

for the year 1838.

April, July,	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan. Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
May,	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
August,	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
Feb. Mar.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
June,	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sep. Dec.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					

New Cheap Cash *Grocery,* and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. Y. Shotwell, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, Smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Cheese and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes, Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peaches, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Candles, Soap, Starch, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Tallow, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate

EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, for which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 22d, 1838.

A Good bargain.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the state offers his valuable Farm for sale, situated in Middlesex county, on the old Bridgewater Stage road between Plainfield and Bound brook within full view of the Somerville and Elizabethtown Rail Road. It contains 75 acres of first rate land, in good repair, and in very pleasantly situated. It has never failing wells of water, and is bounded by a never failing stream. On the premises is a good apple orchard of the best grafted fruit, and a large quantity of

A very part of the purchase money can remain on the farm for a term of years. Title indisputable. Any person wishing further information will enquire of Garret Van Liew, Esq. of John Van Liew, Esq. of Somerville, or of Joel Dunn, at Plainfield, or of the subscriber, at New Market.

N. B. The said farm lies on it two barns and other out buildings, an excellent cellar 18 feet by 40, with a new garden and good fences. As the dwelling house has been lately burnt, the subscriber will build one to suit the purchaser if requested.

ELBREDIS W. LATHROP.

New Market, May 22d, 1838.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen.

EPHRAIM W. BRYANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 63 tf

Wool Carding,

IS DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs. Hendry & Dunham's, or at Ayres & Bullman's, stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. May 15th. 69 tdec

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 68

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt.
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by

May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Pain White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

A large Assortment,

Of Bleached and unbleached Muslins

For sale low, by B. M. PRICE.

May 29th. Rahway.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again May 1st, 1838.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for CASH, on the day of their sale, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can and will sell cheaper than any place in Plainfield.

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase as we always nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and colors, Gentlemen's Fur and Beaver Cassimere Hats, also For and best Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Coiffe Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

New Jersey Railroad AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 1st 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.;*
Elizabethtown, 87 1-2 *cents—Rahway,*
50 cents—New Brunswick, 75 *cts.*

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 8 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 5, and 7, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 4, and 6 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Horses, Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 8 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtland street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 23th, 1838. 71 tf

New Stock of GROCERIES, Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.

Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal.
Bread, Crackers, Cakes and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, Starch, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, currants, cloves, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, white and common bar soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff; Raisins, oranges, lemons, and nuts of all kinds; Crockery, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Pens, &c. &c. &c.

S. S. POUND.

N. B. I will take *SHINPLASTERS* at the following rates: Newark corporation and Rahway, at par; Jersey city, 7s 6d to a dollar; Whaling and Sealing, 6s. 6d. S. S. P.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS, Abner S. COON, of the township of Warren, county of Somerset, and State of New Jersey, did on the eighth day of May, 1838, execute a deed of assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscriber, of the township aforesaid, in trust for the benefits of his creditors. Now therefore the said creditors are hereby notified that unless they present their claims to the subscriber under oath or affirmation within six months from the date of said assignment, according to an act of the Legislature, in such case made and provided, they will be forever debarred from a dividend in said estate, except as provided in and by the act aforesaid.

JONATHAN CORY.

Dated, May 8, 1838. 72 6w

Assignment Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ABNER S. COON, of the township of Warren, and county of Somerset, has this day executed to me an Assignment of all his estate, under the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, for the benefit of all his creditors. All persons having claims against the said Abner S. Coon, will present them to me under oath for examination and allowance; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to me.

JONATHAN CORY.

Dated May 2, 1838.

At Private Sale.

The Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of

MARY VERMULE, Ex'tx.
Enquire of JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 22, 1838. 56 6m

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 36 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS. $1,00 dollar per year, payable in advance.

☞ The Editor, in the decision of the Post Master General, to subscribe daily, as Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state one cent and a half on each number, and pay quarterly or half yearly.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 13.

March, 1838.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Rogers is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate places. M. E. Cushing.

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain seat of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Hysteria, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever, Ague, Dysentery, Cholera, Sea-sickness, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, Fits, &c.; and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are, for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into general use, and the obligation that I feel to you and believing that it will be a great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much pleased, after having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and active cathartic, and properly adapted to almost all diseases, and if resorted to in season, they might prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit from any medicine as readily and effectually for excluding worms which one of my family had been seriously afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon get into general use, as no one cannot but like them after having made use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness at the time of operation, but on the contrary soon prevented vomiting, and for the servants sick head-ache or dispepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

June 12th. 73 tf

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by
April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt. Wilsey,
LaFayette,	Vanderhoff,
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at her risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickhouse, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks,
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. Believing that its influence is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true corrections of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or ominously lawful endeavor to carry forward our principles to the utmost of our ability.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it worth the price, by the best intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address, 143 Nassau street, New York.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

Cut Nails.

ASSORTED Sizes, For Sale, by the Cask or small quantity.

B. M. PRICE.

May 29th. Rahway.

PROSPECTUS

New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly successful Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; illustrated with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly for and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—comtices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, and remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. Its former character for the kind will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume; Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the succeeding numbers will be one and contained for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant to us the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in its literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most talented popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscription is received for a less term than one year.

Take Notice.

AS I have taken wholly upon myself the Lower Mills in Plainfield, which is now owned by George Wells, and has been formerly occupied by Wm Wells, it is my expectation to attend to Customer work particularly. Those favoring me with their custom will be punctually observed and carefully attended to. It is my expectation to keep constantly on hand, Feed, Flour of good quality, and of all kinds, for sale, for cash.

As the public well know, or I am well aware myself of the difficulty attending keeping down Book work, and as promises are as fashionable with some of paying to-morrow, and as to-morrow scarcely ever comes with them, I am determined to sell for cash or in exchange for grain.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Mill at all times and reasonable seasons, Seventh Day excepted, as I consider that day to be the Sabbath, and intend to observe it as such. PHINEAS RANDOLPH.

April 1st, 1838. 63 3m

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON

THE HOLY BIBLE,

By Mr. Jenks, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

N. B.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars for the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several standard writers.

To select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee:—"Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Jenks. The grand and important doctrines of the gospel are exhibited in this work with exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, convenient, and adapted for family worship as well as private reading,—and is particularly applicable to the wants of Sabbath School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We cheerfully recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a 'goodly pearl,' which every christian man should seek to possess in his family.

Subscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

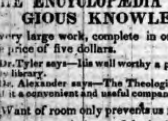
a very large work, complete in one volume, at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—this well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.



To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty years standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 24 1838. 55 tf

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's Department is designed to fit young men for the Freshmen and Sophomore Classes in College.—Also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages ofa Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$3 to $4.00
Higher branches,	5.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times conveniently had.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 3y

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC FITZ WORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or batructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at the Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSEND, December 26, 1838. 1y

Ducks and Geese.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few live Ducks and Geese, immediately. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Green Brook, Plainfield, March 14.

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to ascertain where the pupils are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire. It is thought unnecessary to say that the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 19, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

State of New Jersey, }
Middlesex County. }

Orphan's Court, of the Term of March, 1838.

UPON the application of Simeon F. Randolph and Jonathan F. Randolph, Executors of Barzilla F. Randolph, deceased, to the Court aforesaid, and upon a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, after such due notice being given, to be ever barred of his or her action against the said executors, It is ordered by the Court, That the said executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the said estate within twelve months from this time, by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in said county, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in this state, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of twelve months after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. ZABRISKIE, Clerk.

March 27, 1838. 68 3m

N. B. The executors of the above estate earnestly request all those indebted to the estate on book, to settle their accounts immediately,—and all those indebted by note, as soon as they become due; for the accounts must be closed as soon as possible.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries,* low for CASH, or country produce, Corner of Exchange and Front streets.

Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 62

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will—you'll hear from us further. ☞ Don't forget it.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 604

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

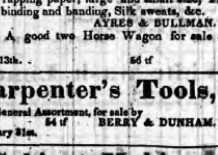
Feb. 13th. 56 tf

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by 54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

Cabinet Making!



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 55 tf

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

81 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPENAS,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making unusual preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Among his assortment of choice are Blue, Black, Drabs, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Thread Gloves, from $1.25 to $6.00 per pair; Fine Black and Colored Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 50 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Flannels; Plaid and Figured Silks of the richest style and so cheap, perhaps, as never before offered to the public; Marino and light fancy shawls; lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pence a yard and upwards, with all the other articles connected to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THOS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

Garden Seeds,

A FRESH SUPPLY, and general assortment, just received for 1838, raised by the united society of Shaking Quakers, of Massachusetts, for sale, on the corner of Front and Cherry sts. by

April 24th. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentleman's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and Satin Caps, of various kinds for Gents and Boys. Also, Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Somerset Orphans' Court.

Term of April 1838.

UPON the application of John and Thomas Simpson administrators of James Simpson late of said County deceased, to this Court, to allow it and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased, shall bring in their debts demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, after such due notice being given, be forever barred of his or her action against the said administrators.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said administrators give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said estate within one year from this time, by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in the County, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for a like space, in a newspaper, published in this state;

And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in the said period of one year after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said administrators.

P. VREDENBURG, Clerk.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice. The books are left for settlement in the hands of

JOHN T. GRANT.

Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

Elias Hagur, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

FROM NEWARK,

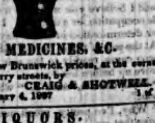
WOULD take this opportunity to inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has opened a store in the building adjoining Dr. Craig's office where he intends carrying on the Clock and Watch Repairing business, and hopes, by strict attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage. He would also take this opportunity to say that he still owns no pains to give great satisfaction, and as the old saying is, the proof of the pudding is eating it, he hopes you will taste before condemning it.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. for sale.

PLAINFIELD, April 17, 1838. 65 tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using two bales of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 26th.



DRUGS. MEDICINES. &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 6, 1837 1 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 2tw

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 56 tf and order

Notice

ALL Persons indebted to ISAAC FITZWORTH, for work or book accounts are hereby notified that they are left in the hands of the Subscriber for collection, and unless they are settled without delay, suit will be made. CORNELIUS BOICE.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

Small Fire Engine For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a Small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with two men to work the pump. Apply to JOHN M. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 55 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1838. Number 75.

The Plainfield Union.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: MILTON F. COBLENTZ Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

New Dry Goods,
131 MARKET-ST.
NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at such prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are thirty Black, Dalin, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $3.00 per yard. Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard: an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines: Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pence a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THO. KENSETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

Garden Seeds,

A FRESH SUPPLY, and general assortment, just received for 1838, raised by the united society of Shaking Quakers, of Massachusetts, for sale, on the corner of Front and Cherry-sts.

April 24th. GEO. W. SHOTWELL

Somerset Orphans' Court.

Term of April 1838.

UPON the application of John and Thomas Simpson administrators of James Simpson late of said County deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased, shall bring in their debts demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, after such due notice being given, be forever barred of his or her action against the said administrators.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said administrators give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said estate within one year from this time by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in the County, for the space of two months; and also by advertising the same for a like space, in a newspaper, published in this state;

And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in the said period of one year after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said administrators.

P. VREDENBURG, Clerk.

Bound Brook
Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber-Yard, formerly occupied by Fish, Cook, & Co. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Bound Brook is connected with their trade at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound Brook. They also have a successful operation in Trenton, two Saw mills, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized Lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice. J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound Brook, May 1st. 6? 3m

Notice

ALL Persons indebted to ISAAC TITSWORTH, in notes or book accounts are hereby notified that they are left in the hands of the Subscriber for collection and unless they are settled without delay, suits will be made. CORNELIUS BOICE.

Scotch Plains, May 1838

Speech of Mr. Bond, of Ohio

Upon the resolution to correct abuses in the public Expenditures, and to separate the Government from the Press.—In the House, April, 1838.

(Continued.)

Mr. Saunders concluded by saying that it was his "intention to take this power from the state department, and place it elsewhere." A member from Tennessee, (Mr. Houston,) afterwards Governor of that state and now President of Texas, sustained Mr. Saunders' resolution, and denied the right of the Secretary of State to change the publication of the laws for opinion's sake. He alleged that the practice of that Department "had been to allow an individual, who might be personally opposed to the views and opinions of the Head of the Department, if he was honest and capable as a public officer, to retain his place." He asked "if changes had been made in order that the patronage of the government may flow in a particular channel? Such a course would gag the free expression of opinion." He said

"Patronage is not a thing local and circumscribed. It sees every little ramification into which it can by any possibility insinuate itself. It is like the cancer in the human body; it seizes on every vein and artery, one after another, nor stops its progress till the sufferer sinks, and then the work is done."

Next came Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, the chairman of retrenchment committee to which I have already alluded. That gentleman said:

"These eighty-two presses would be put on the diet of a wholesome regimen, and in the course of a salutary discipline. The sturdy and independent would be turned out to feed on such offals as they might be able to pick up, until the whole pack should open in full and harmonious cry, in one common note, from the sturdy mastiff that howls at the door of the Treasury, to the most starveling turnspit that barks on the farthest verge of our frontier."

Mr. Bond said he would not stop to inquire whether we did now realize, in the present official organ, the Globe, 'that sturdy mastiff that howls at the door of the Treasury." Mr. Hamilton continued:

"Is it necessary that the Executive should have a government press, to be paid for by the people out of the public treasury, to sustain the measures of the Administration, right or wrong?" "If," said he, "a Secretary of State can so apply the patronage of the government as to nourish to yet half-starved eighty-two presses in order to praise every thing the Administration should do, and subject their proprietors to the punishment of the loss of this patronage if they dare to censure its measures, this forms distinctly a Government patronage, which is more alarming to the liberties of the people than the organization of the whole of General Brown's army of 6000 men, formed into a guard of the palace. Weighty two presses can be made to speak as it were in one voice, that all the Government does is excellent, and all those who are opposed to them are false and factious, this constant combined and concerted language will soon have a tendency to make those who hear little else believe all this is true."

Mr. Bond hoped the House would pardon him for this long extract. Mr. Hamilton from whose speech it is taken, was at the time a friend of Gen. Jackson, and zealously engaged in elevating him to power. In thus describing the Government patronage over the press, that gentleman said he was merely warning the country of the danger of instituting it. I hope sir, it will not be out of order to draw on your remarks, in aid of my present purpose. The sentiments which you expressed are perfectly just, and must command the approbation of all impartial minds.

I have preferred sir, sustaining the resolution now under consideration by the arguments and illustrations of the friends of General Jackson rather than to attempt any new suggestions.

You will remember, Mr. Speaker, that some friend of Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State, intimated that the resolution of Mr. Saunders savored somewhat of the Spanish inquisition. At this your indignation was aroused, and you exclaimed;

"Inquisitorial, sir! And has the time arrived in this country when it is deemed inquisitorial respectfully to ask a public officer, who is responsible to the people whose pressure enforces war, for the public reasons for the private (motives) of his conduct? Is it insulting to demand of a public officer to explain and account for his conduct? Is the transatlantic doctrine, that 'the King can do no wrong,' to be introduced here? Though we have no alien and sedition laws, are we to have what is tantamount to them? Are the public functionaries of the Government to be wrapped up in the robes of office, and to be held irresponsible to the people or the people's representatives? And are all those who have firmness and independence enough fearlessly to inquire into the conduct of public men, and the manner in which the public money is expended, to be denounced by the partisans and servile adherents of the house that now reigns, as factious opposition sir? Sir, (you continued, Mr. Speaker,) this power of suppressing public opinion is improperly lodged where it is. It is, to say the least of it, subject to abuse, and may be improperly used for the purpose of muzzling and influencing the liberty of the press."

That being the case, you proposed, sir, to remove this power of appointment from the Department of State, and vest it somewhere else, where it would be more safely and properly exercised." The country is aware, Mr. Speaker, that you have continued to be a member of this House ever since you made the remarks just quoted, now more than eleven years. Some expectation was cherished that you would, when in a majority here, practice under these opinions, and remove this printing patronage "from the Department of State, and vest it somewhere else, where it would be more safely exercised." I am sorry, sir, that this public expectation has been disappointed. I can only account for it by supposing that your various political engagements and high public station have withdrawn your attention from this important subject. There is some consolation, however in knowing that you have won an opportunity of redeeming your pledge, and the friends of retrenchment and reform indulge the hope that you will do it.

I hope you, sir, will not think this an "inquisitorial measure. It is, indeed, true that when the representatives of the people during the last session of Congress, attempted to look into the departments of the Government, Gen. Jackson openly resisted it, and said such a measure was "worse than the Spanish inquisition." More sir; he, in effect, gave orders that it should not be tolerated. Mr. Speaker, did not your cheek then mantle with honest indignation? and if you had held a seat here, instead of the chair you occupy, would you not have again exclaimed, "is the transatlantic doctrine, that the King can do no wrong, to be introduced here?" Or were you constrained to admit that, under the boasted system of reform, "the public functionaries of the Government are now "wrapped up, in the robes of office," and "held irresponsible to the people or the People's representatives?"

Mr. B. said he hoped he had, by this time furnished some evidence to the House and to the gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Cushman) in particular, that the exercise of this printing patronage by Mr. Adams's Administration, was not only questioned but openly condemned. The friends of Gen. Jackson, so far from pretending that it was impracticable to correct the abuse of this power, pledged themselves to the country that they would and would, when in a majority provide a remedy. He would submit it to the People to say, whether this had been done. Was it not notorious that the extent of this printing patronage had been greatly enlarged under the present dominant party? Is not the number of newspapers in which the laws are printed very considerably increased? Is not the ordinary printing patronage of the several departments far greater now than formerly? And as to the public printing for Congress, had not a resolve under the promised retrenchment that we were almost induced to believe that the term was used in irony by those from whom the People expected economy.

I now propose, Mr. Speaker, to show what seductive influences this patronage over the press carries with it: and, for this purpose, I must again invoke the aid of the Jackson reformers, using their own arguments, and the very language in which they admonish the country of the base uses which would be made of this power. I hope gentlemen will recollect the remarks made on this subject, and which I have already given to the House from the speech of Mr. Hamilton, the Chairman of the Committee on Reform. I reserved for the present branch of the argument a peculiarly striking and descriptive message in the speech of Mr. Houston, before alluded to. He undertakes to describe an honest editor, of good principles, and deserved influence, and then adds that such an editor as this

"May not be disposed to bow or bend his principles for the sake of favor from a particular administration or individual? It may be necessary for certain plans and interests, that such a man as this should be gagged or prostrated. In that case, a very politic course would be to start a new paper somewhere near him, and to get for the editor some talented fellow—and low that will 'go the whole;' who is troubled with no principles on any subject, but who will support a certain interest through thick and thin; who will pursue no course of his own, but will ever be ready to take his cue from a certain quarter. After getting him some one or two hundred subscribers, and using every expedient to make him some character, he must then have the printing of the laws and schools of the Government taken from him, and he will be ready for action. Sir, I will not say such a press is to be established and paid for out of the contingent fund; I am only represented in such a manner that I say that such a new beginner must have patronage, although it be in direct opposition to the interest and will of the people."

Thus spoke Mr. Houston in 1827. Let us now pause for a moment, Mr. Speaker, and inquire whether those who know so well the use and abuse of this power, have not proved themselves skilful adepts in the practice of applications. Let us direct our attention to the official newspaper, the Globe, and see if Mr. Houston has not most aptly described "its rise, progress, and present state."

We know, sir, that at the commencement of Gen. Jackson's Administration the official newspaper was the United States Telegraph, published by Duff Green. Things went on pretty smoothly for awhile and until, as was said, some jealous rivalry sprung up between the then vice President of the United States and the present President, Mr. Van Buren, which was then Secretary of State. It was said Green was suspected of cherishing a stronger partiality for the Vice President than for the Secretary of State. But I do not profess to be familiar with the causes of this family jar. Report said that, the Telegraph was not discontinued abruptly, as the official organ, but was gradually supplanted by the Globe, and its editor, Francis P. Blair, brought here for that purpose from Kentucky. Among the means resorted to for this purpose as complained of by the Telegraph, were orders or requests to various Postmasters throughout the country to furnish lists of its subscribers. The Globe was then sent to them, claiming to have the special confidence of the party.—In this way it was initiated into favor among the subscribers of the Telegraph, and in due season the latter paper was wholly abjured. I have no knowledge of all the measures taken "that at all hazards the paper be sustained," and will leave it for others who know Francis P. Blair better than I do, to determine whether the Administration, in furnishing an editor for the Globe, succeeded in getting a "true trusty fellow, a fellow that will 'go the whole' who is troubled with no principles on any subject but who will support a certain interest 'through thick and thin.'" This I know, that the Administration fostered and cherished the Globe with an immense amount of patronage, and in that way gave it strength and influence. That paper was first published in 1831. The whole amount paid for printing by the Executive Departments in 1832 and 1833 was $113,346, 21, of which $47,245 42 were paid to the Globe and the residue to various other printing establishments, editors, and publishers throughout the United States. In 1834 and 1835, the whole amount so paid was $83,966 50; of which sum, a part, say $40,473 16, was paid to the Globe, and the residue again divided as before. For the next two years, ending with September, 1837, the several Executive departments paid out, for printing, the enormous sum of $142,804 68! Of this, the Globe received $24,381 27, and the balance was divided and subdivided—the spoil being thus given in due proportions among the whole pack, from the sturdy mastiff that howls at the door of the treasury," down "to the most starveling turnspit that barks on the farthest verge of our frontier."

But it will be observed that, so far, I have stated the amount of the Executive patronage of the press only. In December 1835, the Globe obtained the printing for the House of Representatives, and for the two years ending on the 30th September, 1837, its editors or publishers were paid, on that account, $105,914 53!! It thus appears that, for the last six years, the Globe newspaper has received from the Government, as published documents prove nearly $220,000. It has received indirectly, and from office holders and expectants, no one can tell. I will not designate each of the innumerable host of editors and printers on whom this patronage has been showered. Some of them have received small sums; others again, do not quite equal the Globe editors; but I will name a few who seem to be among the preferred, and then leave it for their readers to say whether their papers can be supposed to be under the wholesome regimen of Treasury diet.

I find that Hill & Barton, of New Hampshire, have received, in about six years between $7,000 and $8,000. During the same time, Shadrach Penn, jr. of Kentucky, has been paid $10,000, nearly half of which has been within the last two years. During the same time, the firms of True & Green, Chas. G. Green, and Beals & Green, of Boston, have been paid $27,204 76! In the course of two years, Medary & Manypenny were paid $2,958 60; Paine and Clark $2,837 53; Mifflin & Parry of Philadelphia, $1,820 26; Medary, Reynolds & Medary, $1, 585 and Samuel Medary of Ohio, $3,002.—All these payments were made by the Post Office Department; and in addition to this printing patronage, some of these parties enjoyed advantageous contracts in the same Department, for the supply of paper and twine," connected with their printing of blanks. These contracts for "blanks, paper, and twine," when examined, as they were by the committees of investigation, disclose the practice of the most reprehensible partiality in the Postmaster General for certain political favorites. I have not examined to see if the other Departments did not simultaneously bestow a part of their printing patronage on these same individuals. This further act, however is disclosed by the printing accounts of these Departments: that, for some time past, they have thrown large portions of their patronage into the hands of Langtree & O'Sullivan, of this city, who are publishing a periodical journal, the "*Democratic Review*," which professes to be a literary work but, at the same time, devotes its columns to the cause and defence of the Administration, with a zeal equalled only by the Globe, and, in at least one of its articles recently published, shows as little regard for justice and truth, I think, as that paper does.

The Executive patronage of the press was one of the great chapters of reform into which the famous retrenchment report of this House was divided. It is there stated as an alarming fact, that the amount paid for printing and advertising "by the Executive Department at the seat of Government for the [then] three last years, (1825 1826 and 1827,) and by the General Post Office, in two years, was $71,830 51. In the same report, we are also told that the printing for Congress, the Senate and House included, from March, 1819, to December 1827, being a period of eight years, amounted to $271, 883 37. These were thought to be extravagant expenditures, and retrenchment demanded and promised.

I beg the House to indulge me a few moments in holding up to their view, and especially to the gentlemen from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng,) who was an active member of that committee, a mirror, in which the practical reform may be seen. If the gentlemen, or the party, shall find the object a hideous one, I can only say the picture reflected is the work of their own hands.

For the six years ending on Sept. 30th 1837, the several Executive Departments and the General Post office paid out $340,116 for their printing. In order to get 3 years as to compare it with the term and amount before stated let us take half of it, say $170,058

Deduct the amount stated by the committee, 71,830

Amount of increase every 3 years by the reformers, $98,227

I also find that, in six years ending on the 30th day of September 1837, the printing for Congress, (Senate and House,) and inclusive of certain Documents, books, and engraving, amounted to $751 883 37. That operation will show that the Reformers have paid, in the legislative patronage of the press, $589, 701 25 more in six years than the Whig party paid in eight years!!

Having thus shown the amount of, and how this patronage is now used by the Executive, it will be appropriate to see what the friends of Gen. Jackson said would be the consequence of such use. The committee, in their report, speak of the moral mischief upon which this patronage acts "as a power that seems irresistable," and say they "will not stop to argue what they predicate as an undeniable fact, that, by the employment of the expenditures of the contingent funds of the departments, a Government press is to all intents and purposes effectually established, as much so as if there were an annual item in the appropriation bill for the purpose of purchasing the joint and harmonious action of one hundred papers in the uncompromising vindication of those in power, and in unsparing abuse of those who are not.

(To be Continued.)

Wherever there is a Paulite preach there will be a Tertullus to find fault.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Going as Freight.—An Irishman whose funds were rather low, had footed it all the way to Wheeling, and was still desirous to get as far as Portsmouth, thence to proceed by canal to a point not far distant from the latter place where work was to be obtained. Having worn his toes through his boots, and the heels of a pair of old shoes quite low, he gave up the idea of using "Shank's mare" any longer. There were plenty of steamboats puffing and blowing at the landing, and he became fascinated at the idea of such an easy mode of conveyance.

'Captain, dear,' said he, stepping on board a beautiful craft—'Captain dear, an what'l you charge to take me to Ports mouth?'

'Seven dollars in the cabin.'

'Seven dollars! arrah! seven dollars!' Why, captain, dear, I havn't the half of that same.'

'Oh never mind that, Pat, I'll take you as a deck passenger for three dollars if you'll half work your passage, that is help the hands to wood the boat.'

Pat mused some minutes on this proposition, and asked,

"And captain dear, what'll you take about a hundred and sixty pounds freight for?'

'I'll charge you seventy-five cents for that.'

'Then captain you see, I'm just the boy that weighs that—so you can enter me as freight, and I'll stow away snug somewhere below stairs.'

A proposition so novel pleased the captain highly, and calling one of the hands, he gave directions to have Pat stowed carefully away in the hold—and ordered the clerk to enter on the freight list—'One Irishman 160 lbs.

Pat kept snug until he reached Portsmouth, a distance of 356 miles—having shown himself but twice, and for only a few minutes at a time during the whole passage. There he paid his freight, 75 cts. honorably, and was next seen with his bundle, tramping along the tow path of the canal for his desired destination. —*Balt. Athenæum.*

Dr. Charles T. Jackson, in a letter published in the last number of Silliman's Journal, says, 'I have discovered the actual bituminization of peat in a bog, at Limerick in Maine. The substance is in fibrous masses, like brown coal, and burns with yellow flame and smoke. It is found ten feet from the surface of the bog.' When this substance is heated in a glass tube, it gives out abundance of coal gas, and bitumen distils off freely. This, I believe, is the first instance in which peat has been observed actually passing into bituminous coal. I have also found another curious fact, viz. three beds of anthracite coal in slate, that has been melted into horstone by a great mass of trap rock.

The Difference.—A Calvinist once heard an Arminian preach, and after service was ended, the latter demanded of the former how he was pleased. The Calvinist frankly acknowledged that he was not edified. I want to know, said the other, what could have been the reason? Did I not preach works and grace? Yes, said the calvinist. And do you not believe in works and grace? Yes, I do. what then can be the difference? said the other. Why, said the calvinist, you place works at the bottom for a foundation, and grace for the top as the consequence, whereas, I place grace at the bottom as the foundation, and works as the consequence. In other words, you make works the tree, and grace the fruit —whereas I make grace the tree and works the fruit. Indeed, said the Arminian, I see no great difference in this, since we both embrace the essentials. All the difference, rejoined the Calvinist, is, that your house is built bottom upwards, and whether such a house is fit for residence, or will stand or fall in the decisive day, you can judge.—*Hartford Watchman.*

A tin pedlar called at a house lately in the country to dispose of his wares. The good lady offered to buy, but the vender must certainly change a bill, if she took a quarter of a dollar's worth. The pedlar readily consented to do so, provided the lady would take shilling pieces, for he wished to get rid of them. 'Shilling pieces!' she exclaimed, 'why what is the matter with them?'—'Nothing now,' said he, 'but to morrow they will probably be down to ten cents.' The good woman immediately brought out four or five dollars in shillings and sixpences, which she had hoarded up, and expended the whole sum in the purchase of the pedlar's wares, declaring that she wasn't going to lose so much by the plaguey shilling pieces.

Where's all the change?

POETICAL.

From the Liberator.

One who 'ministers at the altar' in this city [Boston] —with whose poetic genius both Europe and America are familiar—pours forth the emotions of his soul, in view of the fearful scenes at Philadelphia in these spirit stirring verses.

THE TOCSIN.

Wake! children of the MEN who said,
"All are born free!"—Their spirits come,
Back to the places where they bled,
In Freedom's holy martyrdom,
And find you sleeping on their graves,
And hugging there your chains, ye slaves!

Ay—slaves of slaves! What! sleep ye yet,
And dream of Freedom while ye sleep!
Ay—dream,—while Slavery's foot is set,
So firmly on your necks,—while deep,
The chain her quivering flesh endures
Gnaws like a cancer, into yours.

Ha! say ye that I've falsely spoken,
Calling ye slaves? Then prove ye're not
Work a free press!—ye'll see it broken,
Stand to defend it—ye'll be shot,
O yest but people should not dare,
Print what "the brotherhood" wont bear,

Then from your lips let words of grace,
Gleaned from the holy Bible's pages,
Fall while ye're pleading for a race,
Whose blood has flowed thro' chains for ages,
And pray, "Lord, let thy kingdom come!"
And see if ye're not stricken dumb.

Yes, men of God ye may not speak,
As by the word of God ye're bidden
By the pressed lip—the blanching cheek,
Ye feel yourselves rebuked and chidden,
And if ye're not cast out, ye fear it,
And why?—"The brethren will not bear it,

Since, then, thro' pulpit, or thro' press,
To prove your freedom ye're not able,
Go like the Sun of Righteousness,
By wise men honered,—to a stable
Bend there to Liberty your knee;
Say, there that God made all men free,

Even there, ere Freedom's vows ye've plighted,
Ere of her form ye've caught a glimpse,
Even there are fires infernal lighted,
And ye're driven out by slavery's imps.
Ah, well! "so persecuted they
The prophets of a former day!"

Go then, and build yourselves a Hall,
To prove ye are not slaves, but men!
Write "Freedom" on its towering wall!
Baptize it in the name of Penn;
And give it to her holy cause,
Beneath the Ægis of her laws;—

Within let Freedom's anthem swell:—
And while your hearts begin to throb,
And burn within you—Hark, they yell,
The torch, the torrent of the mob!
They're Slavery's troops that round you sweep,
And leave your hall a smouldering heap!

At Slavery's beck, the prayers ye urge
On your own servants through the door
Of your own Senate,—that the scourge
May gash your brother's back no more,
Are trampled underneath their feet,
While ye stand praying in the street!

At Slavery's beck, ye send your sons
To hunt down Indian wives and maids,
Doomed to the lash! Yes, and their bones
Whitening mid swamps and everglades,
Where no friend goes to give them graves,
Prove that ye are not slavery's slaves!

At Slavery's beck, the very hands
Ye lift to heaven, to swear ye're free,
Will break a truce, to seize the lands
Of Seminole or Cherokee!
Yes—tear a flag that Tartar hordes
Respect, and shield it with their swords!

Vengeance is thine, Almighty God!
To pay it hath thy justice bound thee:
Even now I see thee take thy rod;
Thy thunder, leashed and growling round thee—
Slip them not yet, in mercy! Deign
Thy wrath yet longer to restrain!

Or let thy kingdom, Slavery, come!
Let Church, let State recieve thy chain!
Let pulpit, press and hall be dumb,
If so "the brotherhood" ordain!
The muse her own indignant spirit
Shall still speak out: and men shall hear it.

Yes; while at Concord there's a stone
That she can strike her fires from still;
While there's a shaft at Lexington,
Or half a one at Bunkers' Hill,
There shall she stand and strike her lyre,
And Truth and Freedom shall stand by her.

But should she thence by mobs be driven
For purer heights she'll plume her wings;
Spurning a land of slaves, to heaven
She'll soar where she can safely sing.
God of our fathers, speed her thither!
God of the free, let me go with her!

TEXAS.—As an evidence of the character of the population of Texas, we will state a fact which we gather from an authentic source, viz; That Robinson the murderer of Helen Jewett, is now a clerk in one of the counties of that illustrious Republic.—*Hudson River Chronicle.*

The steamboat fare from New York to New Haven is reduced to 50 cents.

Extract from the Debate in the House of Representatives, June 6th, on an amendment to reduce the salary of the Govern or of Iowa, from 2000 to $1500; and of the Superintendant of Indian Affairs from 1500 to 1000—Containing a brief reply to Mr. Bond's Speech.

Mr. Mercer made some observations on the general character of the bill, and the extent of the country, and in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Adams followed in a review of the charges made of extravagance that had always been made against the Administration that had existed and the constant cry of retrenchment and reform. He would always join in that cry, and where he could find extravagance he would endeavor to put it down. But when the complaint was merely against the salary of a Territorial Governor, whose jurisdiction extended over a great section of country, and the effort was to save a thousand dollars, it was not such retrenchment as he was in favor of. He did not think the salary proposed in the bill was too large. He then went into some statements to show the vast extent of the country included in the proposed Territory of Iowa, and contending that it was much greater than had been represented by Mr. Mercer.

Mr. Bond referred to the remarks of Mr. Adams upon the general charges of extravagant expenditure; and alleging that the Administration party, having the majority in both houses of Congress, were responsible for the extravagant expenditures of the Administration: and the Government was not to be absolved from responsibility by throwing it upon the Houses of Congress.

Mr. BENTON said that he rose merely to reply briefly to the honorable member from Ohio, (Mr. Bond.) That gentleman, with an air of triumph, asked why the members of the Administration did not come out and defend it against the charges of extravagance, that he had made against it?

Sir, said Mr. B. the honorable member certainly has presumed greatly upon the ignorance of the public, and particularly on that of his constituents when he is making the most reckless and unfounded statements. The gentleman has not specified any particular act of the Executive as being extravagant but takes shelter under general charges; and, sir, has, in the zeal of partisan heat, ove leaped everthing like a correct statement of facts.

Sir, he with an air, told us that this Administration came into power upon the charge of Executive extravagance, and on its pledge to reform it. Now, sir, the gentleman must know that his first statement is directly unfounded in fact, that under such circumstances, there could have been no principle involved. The petty extravagance of no executive would be sufficient to found a party upon. No, no, sir; the gentleman must know that this Administration, as well as the preceding one, came into power upon higher and nobler principles, which the gentleman seems purposely determined not to tell the people of this country or his constituents. Little could have been effect by the *reform in any department*, by the sacking down of salaries, &c.

No, sir, no friend of the Administration ever thought of coming into power under such circumstances; nor did their opponents. The great measures upon which the Republican party came into power were founded on principle; and that principle was in their opposition to a most prodigal and impracticable system of internal improvement then about being carried on in this country, by which millions and millions of the People's money would have been squandered.

Sir, at that time, from a statistical statement, made out by Judge Smith, then a distinguished Senator from South Carolina, there were projects in contemplation, about being admitted to the sanction of Congress, of internal improvement, to the amount of eight hundred millions of dollars, which, if carried into effect, would have imporerished the whole nation. Sir, this extravagance it was, that the Democracy rallied with a determination to reform. Sir, little did they then think of your Executive reform, farther than he gave countenance to this prodigal system; to have done so, would have been a mere piece of hypocrisy.

[Here Mr. B. was interrupted by the Speaker and Mr. Benton; and after some conversation continued.]

Secondly, he said, there was another great principle upon which the present party came into power. It was founded in their opposition to your odious, unequal, and unjust tariffs, which were extracting millions and tens of millions yearly from the pockets of the people, to be scrambled for by log-rolling politicians in this House, and to be voted away to the more favored States and objects. It was their opposition to the tariff that caused the Democracy of the North, South and West, to rally against the former Administration, the honorable member from Massachusetts was at the head. Yes, sir, this was the reform that the Democracy went for, and this they got, and the country has realized the beneficial effects of it.

And, sir, thirdly, let me tell the gentleman, that it was against an extravagant system of forts, fortifications, and light houses, that the present party went in opposition to his party, under the lead of the member from Massachusetts.

The United States Bank also was one of the great subjects on which the two parties differed and brought one of them into power, and sustained them under the former and present Administration. Sir, it was against the extravagance of that institution, that aroused the freemen and Democrats throughout the country: But the gentleman does not feel very anxious that these truths should be known, however anxious he may be to put it forth on other subjects. Sir, the gentleman misstated every fact, in goal, no doubt, in relation to which this Administration came into power, and most adroitly endeavors to shift the true issue from great principles to mere petty and pitiful acts of individuals, which will and must necessarily occur under every Government from its very nature.

Sir, this gentleman had labored long and often to implicate the Executive into some act of extravagance or folly. Yet he had never brought forward any specific charge—any tangible proposition. It all seemed to be for effect abroad. If the gentleman would dare bring forward any proposition, he would go with great pleasure with him to correct any individual abuse. Why did not the gentleman do so, if he knew of so many abuses? Sir, he was doing himself and the country great injustice to conceal or blind these subjects, knowing them as well as he did, or pretended to know them.

Sir, the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) has correctly informed the gentleman from Ohio, that the Executive cannot be properly responsible for those acts of the Government, which he has denounced as extravagant He cannot appropriate a single dollar without the assent of this and the other body of this Congress. If, then, there is extravagance, it is here —here, in this House. Let the gentleman commence here, and see how many of his own party he will leave uncon cted. *I dare him to do it.* I dare him to attempt it. I challenge him to look to the journals of this House—see the yeas and nays upon every extravagant appropriation, and if a majority of his friends have not voted for every one of them. Yes, sir, I challenge the gentleman to do this.

Then sir, how does it comport with candor and honesty, to be continually crying against the other party, for that which they themselves are most guilty of.

Sir, were I to be guilty of such a course, I should blush to meet my constituents, or to appear before an intelligent American public.

There was other causes of the increase of public expenditures, that he would remind his honorable friend of, for personally, he assured him, he considered him so, and was proud of it. It had in a great measure been owing to the immense issues of paper money, that had swelled out and given an additional and fictitious value to every thing consumed or employed by Government—with hundreds, if not thousands, of other most satisfactory causes to any impartial, rational mind. But this was no time to go into detail in relation to those matters, and it would be out of order to do so upon this subject. He hoped the gentlemen would, however, bring in some proposition upon this subject; and as a friend of reduction and reform, he would pledge himself to go with him to his heart's content.

This, however, the gentleman seemed studiously to avoid. Perhaps it was because nearly every similar attempt of special committees had never failed to cover their authors with shame and contempt, and end in the disgrace of their party.

He hoped that the gentleman would not be discouraged, however, but would bring forward his proposition for a scaling committee, as he would most assuredly lend to him his little aid in carrying it on.

New Invention.—Frederick H. Southworth, now attending school, at Homer, Courtland co. N. Y. has invented a curiously constructed waterwheel, called the "Current or Tide Wheel."

It is described in the Courtland Republican, as being placed in a horizontal position, so far under water as to be entirely free from any obstructions of ice or flood wood; the buckets, which are placed on the outside of the wheel, that the current both opens and shuts them, and by so doing creates what is called a double power; the buckets being filled by the current on one side, remains open until it turns so far around as to come in contact with the current of the stream on the opposite side, when it is immediately shut and in shutting opens another directly opposite which is immediately filled by the current, thus causing a continual and steady motion to the wheel. The experiment tried, was upon a wheel about six or seven inches in diameter, and placed in a current of about three or four miles an hour.

The ingenious contriver has had a beautiful silver medal awarded to him for his invention, by the Utica Mechanics' Association.

From the Cherokee Country.—We learn from the medium of authentic publications in the Georgia Recorder of the 5th instant, that Major Gen. Scott proceeded to carry into effect his orders to oblige the Cherokees, after the 23d ultimo, to evacuate the territory heretofore held by them within the limits of the State of Georgia. His measures met with no resistance. On the 29th, he had under his control three thousand Indians; and, before this time, it is supposed that the murdering Indian remains within the territory of Georgia.—The manner in which this duty has been discharged by that distinguished General is praised for its kindness, humanity, and freedom from violence. This information is gratifying; for surely there is enough to appeal to the public sympathy in the destiny of these original lords of the soil, without adding to it unnecessary violence.

The Wool of the North and the Cotton of the South.—The cotton growers of the south appear to believe that the prosperity of the country, and almost its very existence, depended upon the cotton crop; and that there is hardly anything else of any value raised in the country. What will they think when they are told by competent judges, that the clip of wool in the northern States is an incons derable an item in the products of the free labor of the North, that the producers hold the whole of the last years clip in consequence of the decline in price, without any anxiety to sell it—estimated to be nearly if not quite equal to the entire cotton crop of the United States; that this mere item in the produce of the North, embraces a capital of *sixty millions of dollars* in sheep, and one hundred and fifty millions in pasture lands, by a valuation not half so extravagant as that of the southerners in their estimate of the value of capital employed in cotton growing.—*Newburyport Herald.*

African Slave Trade.—The Boston Courier gives the following shocking incident concerning one of the captured slave ships, which left Africa with 440 slaves—

Sickness was among them on the voyage. The captain, by name Collingwood, pretending to be short of water, called his officers together, and said, "If the slaves died a natural death, it would be the loss of the owners of the ship; but if they were thrown alive into the sea, it would be the loss of the underwriters!" and he argued that it would not be so cruel to throw the poor sick wretches into the sea, as to suffer them to linger out a few days, under the disorders with which they were afflicted. The mate objected, as there was no present want of water; but the captain prevailed, and he caused to be picked out from the ship's cargo 123 slaves, who were by his orders, *thrown alive into the sea with fetters on them.*

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday Evening, June 26, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Dread'ul Steam Boat Accidents.

On Saturday morning, the 16th inst. the new and elegant steam boat Washington, running between Detroit and Buffalo, on lake Erie, was entirely destroyed by fire, near Silver Creek. About forty lives were lost, and a large amount of property.

The steam packet Pulaski left Charleston for Baltimore, on Thursday, 14th inst. with 200 passengers, and a crew of 37. On Friday night, the boiler exploded during a severe gale, about 40 miles south of Wilmington, N. C. and 30 miles from land. She sunk about an hour after the explosion. A few of the passengers and crew were saved in the boats, among them two ladies, but it is pretty certain that not far from *one hundred and eighty* lives were lost.

We bel eve no nation on earth is so much afflicted with these terrible disasters as the United States—the fault is with us somewhere—and it should be found out and prevented.

Congressional.—The proceedings of Congress for the week past have been of considerable importance, though but little has been decisively acted upon. The Sub-Treasury bill, which is now the most important bill to be acted upon, is still undecided, but its passage is considered more certain than a week ago.

Friday, June 15th.—In the Senate, the bill to *establish an additional Land Office in Wisconsin* was ordered to a third reading.

The annexation of Texas was debated some in the house.

On Saturday, in the Senate, the bill for a Surveyor general in Michigan was defeated, Mr. Clay vigorously opposing it.

J. Q. Adams made a very eloquent and effective speech on the Texas question, in the house.

Monday, June 18th.—In Senate, memorials from Philadelphia, praying for the passage of the Sub-treasury bill and against a National bank were presented. Also from the District of Columbia, for the establishment of Diplomatic intercourse with Hayti.

The Northeastern boundary question was then taken up.

In the House, on Tuesday, they went into committee of the whole, and took up the Sub-treasury bill. Mr. Cambreleng spoke at length in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Pickens on the same side.

On Wednesday, the Senate was engaged nearly all day with the North-eastern boundary question. In the House, Mr. Adams occupied the morning with the continuation of his speech on Texas. The Sub-treasury bill then came up. Messrs. Garland and Prentiss spoke against it, and Dromgoole in its favor.

On Thursday, memorials for and against the sub-treasury bill, were presented from Pennsylvania. Niles presented his instructions to vote against the Sub-treasury bill, from the Connecticut legislature, stating that he should not obey.

In the House, Mr. Adams continued his speech against Texas, and Mr. Prentiss against the Sub treasury bill, until the hour of adjournment.

Our correspondents must yet bear with us for the delay of their communications, we have been so much engaged with extra business the past week we have been unable to attend to them,—next week this will not be the case.

We would invite attention to the advertisement of the New York Mirror, which will be found in our columns this week. The first number of the sixteenth volume will be issued on Saturday, the 30th inst. and will contain a portrait of Charles Sprague, the American poet, and a Vignette title page. In the succeeding numbers will be given splendid steel engravings; and fifty pieces of beautiful and popular music. At only a limited number of copies are to be issued, those wishing to subscribe should do so immediately. For terms, see advertisement.

The Journal of the American Institute.—This is a most valuable periodical, which, though we have regularly received it, we have too long neglected noticing. It should be patronized by manufacturers and mechanics generally, and all who desire to promote American industry.

From the terms and recommendations we extract the following;

The Journal of this Institute is issued monthly —each number contains not less than 56 pages—price 84 per annum in advance. The October number commenced the third year. It notices the most important improvements of the day. An account of the patents is obtained monthly from the patent office at Washington.

It abounds with articles interesting to the agriculturist, the statesman, and political economist.

Recommendations from a number of the leading merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and artists of New York:

"The Journal of the American Institute has been issued monthly for more than one year. We have perused the numbers—they embody as much useful information, in a compendious form as any publication in the country.

"The Journal is intended particularly for the benefit of *manufacturers* and *mechanics*—to them it looks for support; to the agriculturist, the statesman, and political economist, it is interesting and instructive. The work has now about seven hundred subscribers—it ought to have several thousands.

Subscriptions are received by T. B. Wakeman, at 187 Broadway, where there is a large hall continually open for the exhibition of models, machines, &c. without charge, to exhibitors or visitors.

FOREIGN.

The steam packet, Great Western, arrived in New York, on the morning of the 17th inst. in a passage of 14 days from Bristol. Her passage from New York to Bristol was also made in 14 days. The Sirius also arrived in New York, on the 18th, in 17 days from Cork. Her homeward passage was made in 20 days.

The Great Western brought 90 passengers, and 5000 letters. Postage, 25 cents each. Also over $200,000 in specie. The news received is 18 days later.

The accounts of the reception of the steam ships in New York, were received with much gratification in England, and were publicly responded to.

The cotton market remained firm in price, with a large amount of sales. Business was getting better, and money super-abundant, as ever. No political news of importance. Negro emancipation is yet the all-absorbing question, both in *and out of Parliament.*

A fatal riot occurred at Canterbury, on the 1st inst. which originated in a poor-law meeting—18 or 20 lives were lost. They have mobocracy in England as well as here it seems.

The arrangements for the queen's coronation are progressing rapidly.

The celebrated Talleyrand died suddenly, at Paris, on the 17th of May, in the 84th year of his age. He was attended by the King in his last moments, and retained his faculties to the last.

☞ The Great Western left New York on her return on Monday, (yesterday.) The Sirius by request of the merchants is detained until next week, that she may carry out the fate of the Sub-Treasury Bill.

The Fourth of July, which is now near at hand, is to be celebrated in several places in this vicinity. At Peapack, at the house of John Beck. At Long Beach, it is to be celebrated, "in such a manner, that not only the citizen and patriot, but the Christian may, with propriety, participate therein." On the contrary, in Rahway, horse racing is to be the order of the day.

The U. S. bank, it is said, intends opening a bank in Rochester and Buffalo, under the general banking law. The project is acceptable to the citizens of those places.

Smithsonian Legacy.—A letter from a friend in London informs us that the Hon. Richard Rush has obtained an absolute decree for the Smithsonian Bequest, and that the money has been paid to him. It amounts to upwards of a hundred thousand pounds sterling. Richard Rush was to have embarked on his return in the course of the present month, bringing with him the money thus bequeathed for the purpose of education in the United States. It was supposed that the matter would have been the cause of a tedious Chancery suit, but it appears from this intelligence that it has been terminated with very little delay.—*Pennsylvanian.*

A gentleman in Baltimore conversant with the recent transactions of the Treasury Department in the exchange of Treasury notes for Specie, authorizes us to state that the holders of specie in New York to the amount of one or two millions have preferred to invest it in Treasury Notes bearing 6 per cent interest, as exchange on England could not be sold at less than 9 1-2 premium which vanishs in a loss of 3 1-2 per cent on the importation. If Exchange should rise to 18, the precious metals will flow back as the cheapest remittance. All demands on the Treasury are now paid in Specie drafts.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Valuable Discovery.—New Material for Paper.—This paragraph is written on paper made by L. Saunderson, paper manufacturer of Milton, from common beach grass, which grows abundantly on the sandy sea beach of Cape Cod and elsewhere. The grass is coarse and occasionally used to make a broom, but has never until now been applied to any other purpose. Indeed, it is considered a plant without use, as no animal will eat it. There are thousands of acres on Cape Cod, and an extensive bed of it at Lovell's Island in our harbor. The grass from which this paper is made was cut in the month of August. The paper is of a green olive color, but may be bleached quite white. It is very firm of texture, and more than equal to the average quality of wrapping paper. It can be used as letter paper, as it may be written on with facility, and does not absorb

the ink. We shall try this evening, how it will answer to print on, and send copies to some of our contemporaries.—*Bost. Transcript.*

We have been informed that a road dog was shot yesterday in our town. As this is the season of the canine madness, persons who own dogs should regularly provide them food and water. This dreadful disease is frequently the result of want of proper attention to these animals.—*Elizabethtown Jour.*

We hope that every expectant to legislative preferment, of either party, was at the great military parade on Thursday last, and there formed an opinion whether a new organization of our militia system was not demanded. Before 11 o'clock we saw divers subjects "at ease" under the shadow of fences and trees, and so *tired* of training that they could no longer stand.

The whole of our militia laws are a burlesque and a disgrace to the State. Let them be wholly repealed or thoroughly re-organized, and thus banish from among us an excuse for men to convene for a drunken frolic from various sections of the country! Should any candidate for the Assembly decline to pledge himself for an alteration in the militia system at our next election he does not get our vote.—*Jerseyman.*

The Trenton Encampment.—Which is to take place on the second of next month, *on the Revolutionary battle ground*, promises to be, not only a large assemblage, but a brilliant and gratifying display of the citizen soldiery of the country. All the uniform companies in the State, will doubtless be represented there—Philadelphia is to contribute her quota; and the Baltimore papers say that the Maryland Cadets and the Baltimore City Guards, acting as a battalion, are to be on the ground.

The Committee of Arrangements, at Trenton, are doing their best to receive their visitors; but in order that ample accommodations may be provided for all, the committee should at once be apprized of the intention of all.—*N. B. Fredonian.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Abraham Runyon, $1,00; Jeptha L. Runyon, 1,00; Craig & Shotwell, 1,62; James Leonard, 1,00; S. S. Pound, 1,00; Ezra D. Hetfield, ,88; Miles Swezey, ,81; Ephraim Blackford, ,50; Gershom Lee, ,74; Abraham Sebring, ,68; Morris F. Randolph, ,75; Ayres & Bullman, ,00; Oliver Ayres, ,93; Jared Waters, ,87;

MARRIED,

In New York, 15th inst Lieut. Wm. R. Montgomery, U. S. Army, to Hannah Wood, of Springfield, N. J.

At Elizabethtown, Apollos Elmer, Esq. of N. Providence, to Theodosia E. Daughter of the Rev. Mr. Morell.

Also, Benjamin Sayre to Jane Peeney.

At Freehold, N. J. on the 7th inst. Esseck Hartshorne, to Ellen, daughter of James Brown.

DIED.

On the 16th, at New Brunswick, Eliza, relict of the late David Hardenbrook, of New York.

At Orange, 18th inst. Hiram Quimby, aged about 60.

In Princeton, 16th inst. Mrs. Margaret Breckinridge, wife of the Rev. John Breckinridge, D. D. one of the professors of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Miller.

In Metuchen, 10th inst. Catharine, wife of Ezra Mundy, aged 57.

At his residence in Trenton, Butler county, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of June inst., at 15 minutes before 9 o'clock, P. M., after a severe illness of nine days, Deacon MICAEL PEARCE, in the 80th year of his age.

He was born at Scotch Plains, Essex county N. Jersey, in August 1749, and lived there many years, and married PHEBE SQUIRE, of the same place, by whom he had eleven children, ten of whom lived to be men and women, from which he has now living thirty four grand children, and fifteen great grand children. He has served as a Deacon of the Regular Baptist Church more than forty years, and died as he lived, full and strong in the faith of the Gospel of Christ.

Vendue.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue on Fifth day, the 26th of this month, a number of lots of

Clover & Timothy Grass,

on the Farm where the Subscriber lives. Vendue to commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day when attendance will be given and conditions made known by NATHAN VAIL.

Plainfield, 6th mo. 25th, 1838.

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
50 " Pickled Pork, Hams, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.
June 26th.

Notice.

ALL Persons having claims against John Vermule are hereby notified to present them under oath or affirmation to the Subscriber on or before the 23d day of July next, or be forever barred of a dividend of said estate. CORNELIUS BOICE,
June 11th, 1838. Assignee.

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

Lime ! lime ! lime !

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.
Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 6tf

A large Assortment,

Of Bleached and unbleached Muslins
For sale low, by B. M. PRICE,
May 29th. Rahway.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page, which will be successively by three unsurpassed engravings *on Steel*, by the best artists, designed and engraved from original paintings expressly for the work. Bindings on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others. The plan to publish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c.

The Mirror will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original Poetry—Tales and Essays humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the ninth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications post paid to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of ESEX SANDERS, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from *Messrs.* Morris, Fay, Cox, Clapham, Maryatt, Sheridan, Neale, Inman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its mechanical execution, and the elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superiour, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work ever sent forth has such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum, as the Mirror.

In its advertisements like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable *melange* of entertainment, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country. —intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, the secluded student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay street, and one in Boston. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid steel engraved frontispiece, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Groceries.

B. M. PRICE, *RAHWAY.*

HAS on hand and is constantly receiving from New York,

A Good Assortment of Groceries,

Such as White and Brown Sugars; Coffee; Rice; Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas; West India and New Orleans Molasses. Coarse and fine Salt; Pork, Rice, Mackerel, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Soap and Candles; Chocolate and Spices; Crockery, Earthen and Stone Ware, &c. &c. which he will sell very Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.
May 29th. 71 tf

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. This is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information enquire of
MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'rx,
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.
Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 58 6m

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,**
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.
June 15th, 1837.

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well done, at short notice; and also to be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only keeps the mare going. We solicit a share of custom. THOMAS HILL.
Plainfield, May 1st, 1838. WILLIAM HILL.

Cotton Yarn,

250 LBS. Cotton Warp, Just Received and for sale by B. M. PRICE.
May 29. Rahway.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again May 1st, 1838.

Plainfield Bank.

The Public are hereby notified that the Subscribers Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the Plainfield Bank will attend at Jacob Thorn's Tavern in Plainfield, on Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th of June instant, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock, P. M.

The commissioners would hereby apprise all persons desirous of becoming stockholders that it will be advisable for them to suscribe at that time.

NATHAN VAIL.
JOHN W. CRAIG.
JACOB MANNING.
CORNELIUS BOICE,
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN WILSON.
Plainfield, June 18th, 1838. 74 2w

A Good bargain.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the state offers his valuable Farm for sale, situated in Middlesex county, on the old Swiftsure Stage road between Plainfield and Bound brook within full view of the Somerville and Elizabethtown Rail Road. It contains 75 acres of first rate land, in good repair, and is very pleasantly situated. It has two never failing wells of water, and is bounded by a never failing stream. On the premises is a good apple orchard of the best grafted fruit, and every other kind of fruit.

A large part of the purchase money can remain on the farm for a term of years. Title indisputable. Any person wishing further information will enquire of Garret Lane, in Bnd. or John Smalley, on the premises, or of Joel Dunn, at Plainfield, or of the subscriber, at New Market.

N. B. The said farm has on it two barns and other out buildings, an excellent cellar 18 feet by 40, with a new garden and door yard fence. As the dwelling house has been lately burnt, the subscriber will build one to suit the purchaser if requested

LEBBEUS W. LATHROP.
New Market, May 22d, 1838.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.
Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs. Berry & Dunham's, or at Ayres & Bullman's, stores, will be returned there when carded.
THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. May 15th. 69 tfdw

At the Cheap Store of B. M. Price,

IN RAHWAY, MAY BE HAD THE FOLLOWING

New Spring Goods;

BLACK and Blue Broad cloths, Mixt and Drab do; Brown, Green, Mulberry and Claret do; Black and colored Cassimeres, Ribbed and Striped do.; Fustians and Moleskins; Bangup Cords; Bed Ticking; Brown and Bleached Linen Drilling; Cotton Stripes and Cotton Cassimeres.

Calicoes, Painted Muslins, Jaconet do. Cambric do. Bishop Lawn, Mull Muslin, Book Muslin, Plain and Figured Swiss do. Plain and Figured Bobbinet Lace, 4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hose and half-hose, Colored muslins for linings.

Black, red and white Merino Shawls, Pongee handkerchiefs, Black silk cravats, Stocks, Satt collars, &c. &c. all For Sale at reduced prices.
Rahway, May 29th. 71 tf

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
BERRY & DUNHAM.
May 15th.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Ephraim Coriell
vs. } Fi. fa. de bonis et terris.
John VanNostrand
and
Ralph Conover.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue on Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1838, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, near Plainfield, N. J. the following described premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, county of Essex and state of New Jersey, bounded southwest by the road to Scotch-town, northwest and northeast by lands of the estate of Levi Lenox, dec'd, on the southeast by lands of John Van Nostrand, containing three acres be the same more or less. Also one other lot of land and premises containing 8 acres, bounded west by the road, south by lands formerly of Cornelius C. Vermule, east and north by lands of Levi Lenox, dec'd. Said premises is more particularly described in a deed recorded in Book D 3 of deeds for Essex county, folios 514 and 515.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr.
June 7th, 1838. 74 4w Sheriff.

New Stock of GROCERIES,

Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.

Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal,
Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.

Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt. Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, Cinnamon, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Currants, Raisins, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, white and common bar soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff; Raisins, oranges, lemons, and nuts of all kinds; Crockery, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c.

S. S. POUND.

N. B. I will take *SHINPLASTERS* at the following rates: Newark corporation and Rahway, at par; Jersey city, 7s 6d to a dollar; Whaling and Sealing, 6s. 6d. S. S. P.

New Cheap Cash Grocery, and

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. V. Shotwell, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Pickled Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes: Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and Mr. Crain's; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard, Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and shoeing brushes, white wash brushes, baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orrin Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.
May 22d, 1838.

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Merchant, Capt Wilsey,
LaFayette, Vanpelt,
Newark, Shubbery.

In opening thy business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Bricktown, some distance down the river.
Rahway, March, 1838.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS, Abner S. COON, of the township of Warren, county of Somerset, and State of New Jersey, did on the eighth day of May, 1838, execute a deed of assignment, by which he conveyed all his estate both real and personal, to the subscriber, of the township aforesaid, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. Therefore the said creditors are hereby notified that unless they present their claims to the subscriber under oath or affirmation within six months from the date of said assignment, according to the Legislature. In such case made and provided, they will forever be debarred from a dividend in said estate, except as provided in and by the act aforesaid.

JONATHAN CORY.
Dated, May 8, 1838. 72w

Assignment Notice

NOTICE is hereby given, that ABNER S. COON, of the township of Warren, and county of Somerset, did on the day executed to me an Assignment of all his estate, under the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, for the benefit of all his creditors. All persons having claims against the said Abner S. Coon, will present them to me under oath for examination and allowance; and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to me.

JONATHAN CORY.
Dated May 2, 1838.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CUSHING.

New Jersey Railroad

AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing June 1st 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.;*
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 *cents—Rahway,* 50 *cents—New Brunswick,* 75 *cts.*

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Perry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.

Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York at 8 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 5, and 7, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M. and at 1 1-2, 4, and 6 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Horses, Every night except Sunday.
Leave New York at 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Tower Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlett and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the *effects* of colds, which are the fountain seat of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Agues, Dysentery, Cholera, Sea-sickness, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, Fits, &c.; and they are found to be a powerful remedy in creating the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.
Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are, for a family medicine, the best I have ever been acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into general use, and the obligation that I feel to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much pleased, after having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and active cathartic, and properly adapted to almost all diseases, and if resorted to in season, they might prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many complaints recommended especially for acres. I would wrong which one of my family had been seriously afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills are much liked, will soon get into general use, as no one cannot but like them after having made use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness more than is necessary to operate, and will soon prevented vomiting, and for the nervous sick head-ache or dispepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE.

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.
June 12th. 73 tf

Cut Nails.

ASSORTED Sizes, For Sale, by the Cask or retail by B. M. PRICE,
May 29th. Rahway.

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Pain & White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution in which more is at stake, or more depends to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservation of our free institutions. Patriotism as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we intend to make a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

Terms.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent unless subscription is received.

All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.
JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.
March, 1838.

New Goods,

Come now we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries*, low for CASH, or country produce, Corner of Exchange and Front streets.

Prominence not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will——ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 ±52"

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 104*

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 58 tf

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

Elias Hagar,

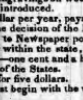
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

FROM NEWARK,

WOULD take this opportunity to inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has opened a store in the building adjoining Dr. Craig's office where he intends carrying on the Clock and Watch Repairing business, and hopes, by strict attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage. He would also take this opportunity to say that no will spare no pains to give general satisfaction, and as the old saying is, *the proof of the pudding is eating it, he hopes you will* taste before condemning it.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. for sale.

PLAINFIELD, April 17, 1838. 65 tf



DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1 tf

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweets, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale a above.

Feb. 13th. 55 tf

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted de..e equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Small Fire Engine

For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53 tf.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Fence streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sizes, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 26, 1837. 2 tf

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is *given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines* of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Between New York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the *mean time very respectfully invited to call and* examine the establishment for themselves.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They act with perfect safety to bind by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the directions, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a dia charge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate he whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

State of New Jersey,
Middlesex County.

Orphan's Court, of the Term of March, 1838.

UPON the application of Simeon F. Randolph and Jonathan F. Randolph, Executors of Barzilla F. Randolph, deceased, to this Court to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased shall bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, after such due notice being given, be forever barred of his or her action against the said executors, as ordered by the Court, That the said executors give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the said estate within twelve months from this time, by setting up such notice in five of the most public places in said county, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space in one of the newspapers printed in this state, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of twelve months after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. ZABRISKIE, Clerk.

March 27, 1838. 62 2m

N. B. The executors of the above estate earnestly request all those indebted to the estate on book, to settle their accounts immediately—and all those indebted by note, as soon as they become due; for the accounts must be closed as soon as possible.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as there will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per. qr.	$2 to $4.00
" " Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an Institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 ly

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Books.—Porter's Travels,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo,
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Bunbryge Wells, 2 vols. in one.
Beauties of Locke,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Life of Franklin,
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar.
Three Little Children, an interesting tale.
Crook in the Lot," a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet. By the dozen or single.

ALSO

Wafers, at Wholesale,
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

ALSO

SEAR'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PILLS.

Plainfield

Boot & Shoe

STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice. ISAAC V. CRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & CO, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice.

The books are left for settlement in the hands of JOHN T. GRANT.

Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, and its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become sooty or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its greater Durability, and its quality to resist the efforts and to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERT, Watch maker Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 10tf

Take Notice.

AS I have taken wholly upon myself the Lower Mills in Plainfield, which is now owned by George Wells, and has been formerly occupied by Wm Wells, it is my expectation to attend to Customer work particularly. Those favoring me with their custom will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. It is my expectation to keep constantly on hand, Feed, Flour of good quality, and of all kinds, for sale, for cash.

As the public well know, or I am well aware myself of the difficulty attending keeping Books or trusting, and as promises are so fashionable with some of paying tomorrow, and as tomorrow scarcely ever comes with them, I am determined to sell for cash or in exchange for grain.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Mill at all times and reasonable seasons, Seventh Day excepted, as I consider that day to be the Sabbath, and intend to observe it as such. PHINEAS RANDOLPH.

April 1st, 1838. 63 3m

Ducks and Geese.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few live Ducks and Geese, immediately. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Green Brook School, Plainfield, March 14.

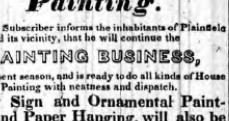
Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

Cabinet Making.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON G.OLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 26, 1836. 1t

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

6tf NEW-YORK.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

New York Mirror,

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with numerous and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood —and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—lively and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the actual drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, arts, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York *Mirror* will exceed its predecessors on literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY BIBLE,

BY MR. JENKS, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee:—"Were I to have my choice of the work out of the hands of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Jenks. The grand and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. It is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private reading,—and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a 'goodly pearl,' which every devout man should seek to possess in his family.

Susscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—his well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Sudent will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c, &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty year's standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at the Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods*,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. ALSO,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1838. Number 76.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published Every Tuesday Evening, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms or Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Evening.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

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ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Speech of Mr. Bond, of Ohio

Upon the resolution to correct abuses in the public Expenditures, and to separate the Government from the Press.—In the House, April, 1838.

(Continued.)

And in the debate already referred to, Mr. Hamilton one of the reformers, in speaking of payment for the services of the press, observed; "When the Government becomes the paymaster for these services, the evil is infinitely augmented. For, what are the services which the press under such circumstances is expected to render as a return for the partial kindness of the Government? Why, to cover all their approaches to arbitrary power; to defend each measure of misrule and corruption; to find excuses and apologies for every act of imbecility, although the interest and honor of the country may be jeopardod by ignorance, apathy, or neglect; but, above all, to subject those who do not think 'the existing powers entitled to the confidence of the People to the most unsparing calumny and abuse.'" Mr. Bond said he would appeal to the House and to the country if we are not now experiencing daily the practical application of what Mr. Hamilton mentioned as a possible state of things. Is not his description of a subsidized press in the hands of the Government so graphically true of the present administration and its press that it might justly be conjectured that they sat for the picture? Every day's experience shows that all who oppose the present Administration are 'subjected to the most unsparing calumny and abuse.' Another of the Jackson reformers of the House, Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, observed in debate here, that "the Executive influence in this Government was very great, and had been exerted to calumniate members in this House as well as great and wise men out of the House." He said "it had been attempted to cut them off by dark inuendoes," and that "hireling scribblers had been paid directly or indirectly for performing the task."

Mr. Speaker, have we not felt and seen the sad reality of all this for the last nine years, but more particularly since Mr. Van Buren undertook "the improvement of the press," and a display of its liberality-power in the hired columns of the Globe? Who has not been disgusted with the coarse and "unsparing calumny" from day to day poured out upon members of Congress, and of the Senate in particular, who happened to think that "the existing powers were not entitled to the confidence of the People?" Who has not seen the attempt of the Government press to break down the influence and power of "members of Congress," and to cut them off by hireling scribblers, paid directly or indirectly for performing the task? Does not the Globe constantly charge Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Southard and other Senators, as being paid by and under the influence of the Bank of the United States when engaged in the discharge of their high constitutional duties?" And when these foul slanders are howled from the throat of the 'staunch mastiff,' at the door of the Treasury, do not the whole kennel, Cry, Blanche, and Sweetheart, little dogs and all," even to the "most starveling turnspit that barks on the farthest verge of our frontiers," re-echo the sound? The Jackson reformer, Mr. Floyd, spoke of the slanders on members of Congress and on other men elsewhere. Why, sir, we daily experience that and more. The President and his press have gone on from time to time calumniating members of Congress and others, individuals, and at length have got to slandering the people in a body—a kind of wholesale slander business. If a Congressional district, in the free exercise of its constitutional right, elect a member who will not "bow and do obedience to the party," he is at once proclaimed to be the head attorney of the bank, and the people of the district are stigmatized as "reprieved debtors."

Here, sir, I desire to read a short paragraph from the President's official paper—the Globe. It was printed a year since, and then met my eye. I have preserved it for the express purpose of noticing it here on a suitable occasion; and this is the first appropriate moment I have had to do so. The paragraph in question was written on the occasion of announcing the election of one of the present Senators from Ohio, (Mr. Allen) in doing which, the Globe exults at which it was pleased to consider a defeat of Mr. Ewing, a highly distinguished and most valuable member of the Senate. I do not propose to dwell on hat election: it is foreign to my purpose: but I do believe it was achieved against the wishes of majority of the people of Ohio, and recent events sustain that opinion. And yet, this man, whom the people of Ohio, delighted, and, if the signs of the times do not deceive, will again "delight to honor," is, at the moment of his retiring from the Senate to the bosom of his family, and to all the private relations of life, held up and stigmatized in the Globe as a "bank beneficiary."

In the same article, sir, some fifteen Senators are opprobriously named and contemned by this Government press. The State of Alabama is particularly congratulated on being relieved from the *"Calhounery"* of Gabriel Moore. But now a new light has suddenly opened which wholly changes the medium through which the Globe sees *"Calhounery"* to use Mr. Blair's own phrase. How long has it been since that paper stigmatized Mr. Calhoun "as the bank's feed instrument," and said of him "that no man *nullified* the *truth* with so little remorse?" Now, however, the whole scene is changed and Mr. Calhoun is almost deified by the Government press which but yesterday had so reviled him! Has, Mr. Speaker, we realize another truth spread before the country in Mr. Benton's report, which, in describing the power of the President over individuals administering the Government, says: "He makes and unmakes them." A short time since, this Administration and its press stood forth the advocates and friends of the State banks, and after placing the public money in their custody, urged them to lend it out. Having thus *"debauched"* and seduced them from the "even tenor of their way," this same Administration and press now abuse the banks and the credit system which but yesterday they applauded; and to justify this abuse falsehood is substituted for fact. The Globe a day or two since stated "that the Legislative examination in Ohio proved "that the directors of the banks there had drawn out more than the whole amount of their real capital." This, sir, is another daring and impudent falsehood of that paper, and furnishes additional evidence of the desperation of this Administration and its "Government press," in carrying out the sub-Treasury system, with all its selfish purposes. The result of the "Legislative examination of the banks in Ohio" is fully reported by the Auditor of the State, who is a thorough going disciple of the sub-Treasury school. His report is now before me and I invite its immediate inspection. It is most creditable to the banks of Ohio; shows them to have been prudently managed, and that they will not suffer in comparison with those of any state in the Union. But let us look into the Auditors report, and test the truth of the fact stated by the Globe "that the directors of the banks in Ohio had drawn out more than the amount of their real capital." By the Auditor's report, it appears that the amount of capital stock actually paid in these banks in December last was $11,321,218 while the whole amount loaned to directors and *stockholders together*, at that time, was only $1,466,174, 56. I leave it for others to apply the proper remedies to the Globe for its slander of the banks and the people of Ohio; but, Mr. Speaker, I appeal to you and to this House if a press which is thus basely conducted, should be sustained and cherished by funds from the public Treasury?

This same paper took occasion, not long since, to quote from some remarks which I had the honor to make in the House, and to say it had never intimated that the Senate was a useless body. Why, Sir, the gross calumny heaped by the Globe on the majority of the Senate, but a short time since, must be familiar to all. I will not offend so far as to read those slanders to the House. The official organ, by its personal abuse of the Senators, and repeated calumny of the body did more than give the intimation alluded to. Did not the Globe say of the Senate that "its dignity" was "impaired"—"its character for grave consideration gone"—that "its justice" was "doubted," and its power to harm by its most marked censure "contemned and derided?" Yes, sir, this was the language held by the President's official press towards the American Senate, and yet that same press now has the effrontry to deny that it ever intimated that the Senate was a useless body.

But Mr. Speaker, in pursuing the individual slanders of the Globe, I have digressed a little from my purpose to show that the Government press also does a "wholesale slander business," and throws its poisoned shafts at masses of men—yes, sir, at the great body of the People themselves. I beg leave now to read that part of the article from the Government press which I before alluded to, announcing the result of the Senatorial election then recently held in Ohio. Referring to the district which I have the honor to represent in this body, the President's official organ says:

"The bank held immense power in his [my] district, and exercised a powerful influence in aid of the Federal party which has stronger hold in that quarter than in any other part of Ohio. It succeeded by a small majority in electing Mr. Bond, the collector of its bonds there. He may be looked on as the representative of *reprieved debtors.*"

After the vile slanders which the Government press has wantonly heaped upon many of the most eminent and justly distinguished public men of the country, Mr. Bond said an honest individual like himself should not complain, but rather feel honored that he was thus noticed. For himself, personally, he would say nothing; but for his district—his constituents—for the People, who had honored him with their confidence, and made him their representative here, he had much to say. He could not perhaps express all the just indignation that he felt; my constituents sir, (said Mr. Bond,) in every trait of character which can justly ennoble man, are not inferior to those of any member in this House. With God's mercy, and their own right arm, they have been the builders of their own fortunes. In every sense, they are virtuous, intelligent, and independent freemen—"who know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them." They love their country, and revere its Constitution; but they have never yet "bowed the knee to Baal;" and because they will not, the editor of this vile press, bloated and swollen with Government patronage, stigmatized them as "reprieved debtors." Mr. Speaker, should this "hired scribbler," Francis P. Blair, ever venture into that district, I do not believe that the people whom he has thus basely slandered, would consent to defile their hands by touching him; but they would cast upon him a scornful and withering look of honest and just indignation, which would give to his visage a more cadaverous aspect than it even now has. But who is this man who thus impudently arrays himself against the People? Why, sir, he is himself a "reprieved debtor" of the very bank which he is ever ready to revile. Do gentlemen require proof? The files of this House furnish it. A paper reported or filed by one of the committees of this House shows that this same Francis P. Blair, who was brought here from Frankfort, in the State of Kentucky, owed the Bank of the United States the sum of $20,744 36. It is true that only a part of this sum was his own debt; nevertheless, on his own account, and as security for others, he was indebted to that bank on the 30th day of November, 1830, for the whole amount of the sum which I have mentioned. Did he pay it? No, sir. Does he yet owe it? No, sir. How was he discharged? He compromised, if the terms on which he was released are justly entitled to be called a compromise. What were those terms? Why he had a clerk's fee bill, amounting to $37 42, and a note on a gentleman by the name of Gratz for $200, say together, $237 42, which he gave up to the bank, and was released from $20,744 36! Now, sir, I think Francis P. Blair may justly be called a "reprieved debtor."

* * * *

The report alleged that abuse had "taken place from the various and arbitrary manner in which members estimated their mileage. This abuse was ascertained to have been practised by the reformers themselves; and they have continued the practice without any restraint. I will give you, sir, an illustration, which may not be thought inappropriate. In the days of promised reform, the two Senators from the state of Missouri differed in politics; one of them the great reformer, *Mr. Benton*; the other, *Mr. Barton*, who thought the promised reform was a mere humbug. The first session of the twentieth Congress commenced the 3d of December, 1827, and ended on the 26th of May 1828. These gentlemen severally attended the whole session; their per diem allowance was $1,400 each, being 175 days, at $8 per day; but for mileage, reckoning $8 for every twenty miles, Mr. Barton charged $939 20, whilst Mr. Benton charged $1,344 66. Mr. Barton charged his mileage by the great mail route over land; but Mr. Benton who was railing out and condemning all abuses, counting his miles by all the crooks and turns and tortuous windings of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers! Mr. Barton was left at home because he did not believe the propriety of professing one thing and practising another; and Mr. Benton was retained to correct abuses and carry out the great principles of his report on executive patronage. Ten years have intervened since the session of Congress just referred to; the report sleeps unheeded, and in the mean time Mr. Benton continues to count his miles every year by the way of the river, which has given him $4,000 more than Mr. Barton felt authorized to charge under the same law.

Another precept.—The committee reported that the privilege of newspapers to the members ought to be abrogated;" and "that the practice too often indulged in by the House of voting to themselves copies of books," ought to be discontinued. The privilege and practice continue, and without restraint.

Precept.—The contingent expenses of this House were reported to be extravagant. During the year 1838, the last of Mr. Adam's Administration, they amounted to $80 000.

Practice.—During the year 1836, the last year of the Jackson reform Administration, this item was 200,000! And, during the year 1837, being the first year of the "successor," who promised to "tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," these expenses are $210,000! This must be the "magician's way" of working in the rule of reduction—it was certainly unknown to old Thomas Dilworth.

* * * *

Let us next compare the Navy Department. Mr. Southard who was Secretary of the Navy in 1828, employed 7 clerks, besides the chief clerk. The salary of the Secretary, and the compensation of the clerks and messengers, amounted to 17,250. The Department has been held for many years, and is still managed by Mr. Dickenson, who was a member of the committee in the Senate, from whom came that famous report on Executive patronage, to which I first referred. He employs eight clerks besides the chief clerk; and his salary with the compensation of his clerks and messengers amounts to 18,850. And at this very session, he demands more clerks, and an increase in the salary of some of those he already has.

The committee censure Secretary Southard for unnecessary expenses in subscription for newspapers for the Department. They specify under this head, 624 43 for three years. It now appears that Secretary Dickerson has expended, for newspapers and the miscellaneous books and literature of the times, in 1 year near 709; and including similar expenses of the Navy Board near 950.

The committee also condemn the practice of extra clerk hire. We find Mr. Dickerson not only employing three extra clerks, but what is far more dangerous paying extra hire to one of the regular clerks in the Department, enjoying at the time, a salary of 2,700, but to whom is paid, for extra services as clerk, the further sum of 429 67, making his salary 2,129 67. Is not this a ready mode of providing for a favorite?

The committee also specify, the sum of 466 86, as paid by the Navy Department, in three years, for printing and condemn it as extravagant.

The Blue Book of 1837 shows the Navy Department under the reformer, Mr. Dickerson, to have paid 9,557 22 for printing in 2 years!

The committee also reported that a considerable sum varying from 100 to 500 was annually expended by the Secretary of the Navy in the purchase of books for his office most of them having no appropriate relation to the naval service of the country, such as reviews, magazines, and other periodical publications, and the fashionable literature of the day. This thing is—still work it up I know.—

Wheeling Gazette.

2d volume Repertory of Patent Inventions,	$8 00
2d do Southern Literary Messenger,	5 00
Onefourth of Audubon's Birds,	165 00
Audubon's Birds,	55 00
No. 1 Indian Biography,	6 00
North American Review,	5 00
No. 4, Indian Biography,	6 00
One No. of American Scenery,	75
	$250 75

By this time, I think it is apparent that the duty devolves on the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng) not only to account for his voting against the measure in regard to the compensation of members but also why it is that a judicious system of reform has not been instituted by his friends, the Executive officers themselves, whereby the country might realize what was promised by the gentlemen's report—a reduction of one third of the number of clerks in the several Departments, with safety to the public interest.

(To be Continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Dr. Fisk's Travels.

Crossing the Alps.—It was first spoken of as a matter of regret by our party that we had to pass the mountains in the winter, as the scenery, it was supposed, would be much more interesting in the summer. But we had occasion afterward to doubt the propriety of that regret. A mountain passage like this assures at any time more of the sublime than beautiful; and winter with its fleecy clouds wreathed around the mountain top, with his white mantle of sleet covering the broad shoulders of the giant hills and congealing into belts of silver, studded with pearl, the numerous rivulets and cascades that wind round and fall down their hoary sides, gives to the natural exhibition a heightened sublimity; and when the winter scene is rendered peculiar as in the present instance, by the hoar frost already alluded to, it is not only grand but gorgeous. It was this combination of circumstances that heightened the general effect of the present passage.

But in addition, there was a peculiar occurrence which gave a most splendid feature to the scene—an aerial exhibition which I can never describe so as to give a mere reader any adequate conception of it; but I will attempt a sketch of some of its principal parts.

The heavy veil of rack and mist which was spread out upon the mountains and associated gloom and obscurity with the other characteristics of sublimity. This mist, however, as it afterward appeared, only extended part way up the mountains; for a rent in the curtain disclosed, as thro' a window, far, far upward in the blue ether, the silver turrets of the mountain top, throwing back the bright beams of a cloudless sun. The mountain was high, very *high*; but the apparent height was doubtless magnified by the narrowness of the aperture and by the darkness of the foreground contrasted with the intense light of the distant prospect. The world around us was indeed a world of shadows, but that world of which we gained a distant glimpse was one of unearthly brightness. It seemed like a sight of the *most excellent glory*—a distant yet bright vision of the

"House of our Father above,
The place of angels and of God."

We watched for some time this splendid palace of the skies, and the shifting of the misty veil without closing up the aperture served but to give new aspects to the celestial vision. At one time it hung in festoons around the cylinder of light, and at another it shot upward in a twisted wreath around the outbeaming glory, exhibiting a spiral column of light and shade.

I have often read descriptions of that heavenly city whose walls are of jasper, whose streets are of gold, and whose gates are of pearl, and whose heavenly turrets throw back the glory of God and the Lamb. But of this I never had so vivid a conception as now flashed upon my mind, and kindled upon my imagination! It is all but reality! It is the up per world!

* * * *

We happened to stop in a store a day or two since, where an individual was reading from the Gazette, as a matter of course, an account of the submarine armor company in New York. When he had finished, a perfect hoosier standing by remarked, "Them are people is certainly foolish to risk their lives in the submarine thing, when they might git up what they want much easier." Knowing that the greatest discoveries are sometimes made in strange ways, we asked him 'How so?' when we were answered, "Why, jist by throwing a few Brandreth's pills where they guess any thing is—it'll work it up I know.—

Wheeling Gazette.

The ladies in New York talk about making 5 o'clock in the morning the fashionable promenading hour. Then they must walk without beaux, that's all. Catch a dandy at such a thing.

The ladies in the city of New York have betaken themselves to a new amusement—that of trundling hoops in the Washington Parade ground.

The Temperance folks 'go ahead' in the city of New Haven. Seven-eighths of those over the age of sixteen, by a late census, are opposed to drafn drinking.

At a late term of the Supreme Court of Ohio, 13 married couple were divorced.

Some accendents lately befell the church at Metuchen of its carpetings, &c. $75 reward is offered.

Interesting Correspondence.

General Harrison's Opinions on Dueling.

From the Trenton State Gazette.

Trenton N. J. March, 15, 1838.

Dear Sir—The history of statesmen and heroes presents a vestage of feudal times, of which some of the placemen have availed themselves to tarnish the lustre of their valorous achievements, whenever reason could not decide the contest. From a nations escutcheon the mark of dishonor should be effaced, that the true honor, or which is the watchword of the chivalrous and brave, in national defence, be sustained by public opinion and illustrious examples. Various are the paths in which honor is pursued. Some "pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon," while others court "in the imminent deadly breech," and others again wear the laurel who point against their friends the burnished fire-lock in personal combat. While the National Legislature debates the point called honor, and the eminent men there embodied, called forth the ponderous influence of their talents on a subject so eventful in settling the views of statesmen, I had thought that your long experience as a statesman and soldier, and particularly from your connection with the north-western army, ample evidence might be furnished in concurrence with theirs, for the amelioration of our countrymen, on a point which is sometimes at least no honorable point—that misc-called honor. Contemplating the conformity of some reminiscences of your eventful life, to illustrate this subject for the benefit of my fellow citizens, I therefore respectfully request your opinion of the code of honor which decides controversies by a resort to the duel.

Most respectfully yours,

AARON B. HOWELL.

Gen. W. H. Harrison.

North Bend, 7th April, 1838.

Dear Sir—You ask my opinion "of the code of honor which decides controversies by a resort to the duel." I comply with your request, and would do so more readily, if I could suppose that any thing I could say would have any influence in putting an end to a practice which is the cause of so much individual distress, and violates so many obligations of the most sacred character.

The arguments which may be used against dueling are so obvious, and have been so often urged by persons much more able to do them justice than I am, that I shall content myself with saying you what may be termed my experience in matters of this kind. And as this certainly does not exhibit the practice in a very fascinating light, it may perhaps have a better effect than any other mode of treating the subject that I could adopt.

I believe that there were more duels in the north western army, between the years 1794 and 1796, during a less number of years and the same length of time and among so small a body of men as composed the commissioned officers of the army, either in America, or any other country, at least in modern times. I became an officer in the first mentioned year, at so early an age, that it is not wonderful that I implicitly adopted the opinions of the older officers, most of whom were veterans of the Revolution, upon this as well as upon every thing connected with my conduct and duty in the profession which I had chosen. I believed, therefore, in common with the larger portion of the officers, that no brave man would decline a challenge, nor refrain from giving one, whenever he considered that his rights or feelings had been trespassed upon. I must confess too, that I was not altogether free from the opinion, that even honor might be acquired by a well-fought duel. Fortunately, however, before I was engaged in a duel, either as principal or second, I became convinced that all my opinions on the subject were founded in error, and none of them more so than that which depicted the situation of the successful duelist, as either honorable or desirable. If could not be honorable, because the greater portion of that class of mankind whose good opinion or an individual confers honor upon him, were opposed to it. And I had the most evidence to believe that, in the grave of the fallen duellist, was frequently buried the peace and happiness of the survivor; the act which deprived the one of existence, planted a thorn in the bosom of the other, which would continue to rankle and fester there to the end of his days. The conviction that such was the case with men of good feelings and principles, was produced by my witnessing the mental sufferings of an intimate friend, and bosom friend, by whose hand a worthy man had fallen. Several years had elapsed from the date of this affair, before I became acquainted with him. We were soon after associated in the general staff of the army, and for the greater part of two years, we shared the same tent or struck room, and often the same pallet. I had therefore an opportunity of seeing the agony he felt, when his mind recurred to the event which had deprived society of a worthy member, and himself of an esteemed friend and acquaintance. Like the unhappy hermit in the tragedy of Douglass, he appeared, in his sleep, to "hold dialogues" with the ghost of the victim of his superior skill in the use of arms, or more perfect self possession; and a witness to them might have adopted the opinion of the Youthful Norval that the happy lot was his who had fallen. Taking the rules which govern such matters, as the criterion, my friend had nothing wherewith to accuse himself. The quarrel was indeed "thrust upon him." Generous as brave, he had done every thing in his power to induce a withdrawal of the challenge, and when, by a first fire his adversary was wounded, he anxiously desired that the affair might terminate. His proposition rejected, his second shot was fatal. What an instructive lesson does this story present to him who would resort to this mode of settling a personal difficulty; and who possesses common sensibility and the principles of humanity and honor. The sad alternatives, his own death, or a subsequent life of bitter regret and sorrow. A short experience in the army convinced me, also, that fighting a duel was not an undoubted test of true courage. I had known instances of duels, and desperate duels, being fought by men who would not have been selected by the officers who knew them, to lead a forlorn hope. On the contrary, I possessed the most positive testimony to prove, that some of the bravest of men would not be engaged in an affair of that kind under any circumstances.

Conformably to my plan, as stated in the commencement of my letter, to give you facts rather than arguments, I present you with another reminiscence of my early military life. I introduce it not only to maintain my position, but from the respect I entertain, for the memory of a gallant brother officer, long since called to receive, in another world, his reward for having preferred "the praise of God to the praise of men." In the summer of the year of 1793, Lieut. Drake, of the infantry of the 2d sub-legion, received a marked insult from another officer. Manifesting no disposition to call him to account, some of those who wished him well, among whom I was one, spoke to him on the subject expressing our fears that his reputation as an officer would greatly suffer, if he permitted such an insult to pass unnoticed. The answer he gave me was, that he cared not what opinion the officers might form of him; he was determined to pursue his own course. This course was so novel in the army that it lost him, as I had supposed it would, the respect of nearly all the officers. The ensuing summer, however, gave Mr. Drake an opportunity of vindicating, most triumphantly, his conduct and principles. He had been stationed in a small fortress which had been erected by Gen. Wayne, during the winter, upon the spot which had been rendered remarkable, by the defeat of Gen. St. Clair's army, the year before. The garrison consisted of a single rifle company, and thirty infantry, and of the latter Drake was the immediate commander. In the beginning of July 1794, a detachment of the army, consisting of several hundred men, under the command of Maj. McMahon, being encamped near the fort, in which they had the previous day deposited a quantity of provisions which they had escorted from the cantonment of the army at Greenville, were attacked early in the morning, by upwards of three thousand Indians. The troops made a gallant resistance, but being turned on both flanks, and in danger of being surrounded, they retreated to the open ground around the fort. From, this too, they were soon dislodged by the overpowering force of the enemy; in the retreat many wounded men were in danger of being left which being observed from the fort, the commandant Capt. Gibson, directed his own Lieut. to take the infantry [Drake's particular command] and a portion of the rifle-men, to the relief of their retreating troops and the enemy ceased upon them a hot fire; arrested their advance, and gave an opportunity to the wounded to effect their escape, and to the broken and retreating companies of our troops to re-form and again to face the enemy. Throughout the whole affair Drake's activity, skill and extraordinary self possession, were most conspicuous. The enemy, of course, observed it as well as his friends. The numerous shots directed at him, however, in the course of the conflict, aimed in the heart of Hector, were turned aside by Providential interference, until he had accomplished all that he had been sent to perform. He then received a ball thro' his body and fell; a faithful corporal came to his assistance, and with his aid he reached the fort; and those too were the last of the retreating party that entered it, Drake making it a point of honor that it should be so. Mr. Drake never fully recovered from the wound he got by which time by his wound. He had not, indeed, recovered from it, in the summer of 1796, when he was my guest, when in command of Fort Washington, (Cincinnati) on his way on furlough, to visit his native State Connecticut. His friends, however, enjoyed his presence but a short time; having, as I understood, taken the yellow fever, in passing through Philadelphia, he died in a few days after he reached his home.

I have yet another reminiscence, the relation of which may serve the cause you have so much at heart.

An Officer of the Army had so often and so unnecessarily wounded the feelings of another of the same corps, the duties of which made their associations indispensible, that he considered it his duty to demand satisfaction in the usual way. They met, and the injured man fell, receiving a mortal wound, and it was anticipated he would, from the superior skill of his antagonist in the use of the weapon which they used. Being possessed of a high grade of talents and an amiable character, he had the sympathy of all the officers. With others I visited him, after he had been removed to his quarters. He expressed a desire to see the officer with whom he had fought and I was present at the interview. I wish I could describe, as it merited, the interesting and the circumstances attending it were so deeply impressed upon my mind that they can never be effaced, as long as memory holds its seat.

In the tent, were some half dozen officers, the friends of the dying man, (for, as I have said, he had, from his amiable qualities, many and warm ones,) exhibiting unequivocal evidence of their sorrow. Conspicuous above the rest, and near the head of the rude couch, was the manly form of the Commandant of the Corps, to which both the duellists belonged, (the true ideal of chivalrous valor and the chevalier de Bayard of the army,) endeavoring to stifle as best he could, the feelings which agitated his bosom. At a little distance, and in full view of the victim of his passions, sat the insensible——; but I must restrain the indignation which I still feel. He was my brother officer; we shared together the perils of a difficult war; and, in battle I know that he did his duty, and, whatever might have been his faults, to others, I never had personally any reason to complain of him. But there he sat apparently, at least, unaffected by the mischief he had done, by burying in an untimely grave, a man who had never injured him, whose arm might be needed in the pending decisive battle with the hitherto triumphant enemies of his country, and whose intellect might at some future time have been employed in its councils. The severe bodily pain which the dying officer had for some time suffered, had ceased; and that calm and ease had succeeded, which is the unequivocal harbinger of approaching death, and which a gracious Providence has provided for the mortally wounded soldier, to enable him to offer a last prayer for his distant family, if he has one, or for the pardon of his own sins. Turning his intelligent eye upon his late antagonist, he mildly said that "he had desired to see him, for the purpose of assuring him of his sincere forgiveness; that he wished him happiness in this world; and that, as the means of securing it, he recommended to him with the sincerity of a dying man, to endeavor to restrain the violence of his passions, the indulgence of which had deprived one of life who had never injured him in thought or deed."

I am satisfied that what I have said above, does not entirely meet your inquiry, and that you will expect me to state what effect on the scenes I have described, had in forming my own principles and governing my own conduct. I have already stated an entire change in my sentiments on the subject of duelling, from those which I entertained upon my first entering the army: and for which no excuse can be offered, but my extreme youth, and the bad examples continually before me. In almost every other case, possessed of the deliberate opinions of a man, you might safely conclude that his conduct would be in conformity with them. But such alas! is not the case with men of the world, in relation to the laws which form "the code of honor" Abstractedly considered, they all condemn them, while in practice they adopt them. In all other cases, independent men act from their own convictions, but, in this case, upon the opinions of others, or rather from what they fear may be the opinions of others. I acknowledge then, that the change of my opinions, which I have admitted in relation to dueling had no other influence on my conduct than to determine me never to be the aggressor. But, although resolved to offer no insult nor inflict any injury, I was determined to suffer none.—When I left the army, however, and retired to civil life, I considered myself authorized greatly to narrow the ground upon which I would be willing to resort to a personal combat. To the determination which I had previously made, to offer no insult nor inflict any injury to give occasion to any one to call upon me in this way, (for after witnessing *the scene which I have last described, the wealth* and honors of the world would not have tempted me point a pistol at the breast of a man I had injured,) I resolved to disregard all remarks upon my conduct which could not be constructed into a deliberate insult, or any injury which did not affect my reputation or the happiness and peace of my family. When I had the honor to be called upon to command the North Western Army, recollecting the number of gallant men that had fallen in the former war, in personal combat, I determined to use all the authority and all the influence of my station to prevent their recurrence. And, to take away the principal source from which they spring, in an address to the Pennsylvania brigade, at Sandusky, I declared it to be my determination to prevent by all the means that the military laws placed in my hands would enable me, to give even the insult so offered, by the superior to the inferior officers. I cannot say what influence this course, upon my part, may have produced in the result. But I state, with pleasure, that there was not a single duel, nor, as far as I know, a challenge given, while I remained in the command. The activity in which the army was constantly kept, may, however, have been the principal cause of this uncommon harmony.

In relation to my present sentiments, a sense of higher obligations than human laws, or human opinions, can impose, has determined me never, on any occasion, to accept a challenge or seek redress for a personal injury, by a resort to the laws which compose the code of honor.

I am, very respectfully, your fellow citizen,

W. H. HARRISON.

To Aaron B. Howell, Esq.

From the Trenton State Gazette.

Hints to Young People.—No. 6.

My last number contained hints on the subject of energy of character. This is the opposite of a languid, passive sort of life. Some men appear to glide or rather roll and tumble along, through the narrow channel of their business, under just such impulses as happen to strike them, using neither force nor skill to direct their course.

When we speak of energy in business, it will be seen that we do not mean a mere bustling activity. A man may as well be idle as to drive his trade or profession, unless he drive it prudently and in the proper direction. You see here and there a man who make much about little business talks loud about private affairs; makes large, and pompous motions about small things; and seems to wish to be reputed a man of business on a large scale. Such men are generally understood to accomplish little. Their business is commonly an empty concern, and like the drum or the cart rattling over a pavement, their emptiness makes them the more noisy.

Some young men may think it a sign of energy or activity to rove about from place to place for the sake of change, or to see the world, even when they leave a steady and profitable employment in one place. They have a peculiar fancy for dancing and roving. A disposition of this sort is often not far from dissipation and prodigality of time and money. If a young man has honorable and profitable employment in one place, he will show no want of enterprise and spirit by keeping himself to his business. Change of place takes time and money, and unless he secures enough more of profit to pay the expense, he is a loser.

On the other hand, there is a great and unfortunate lack of energy in a young man who contents himself with a small and single chance of employment, and suffers himself to be upon his employer half his time perhaps, rather than make resolute efforts to furnish himself with business that may occupy and improve all his time. Another instance of the same defect appears in the young man, who throws himself solely on the kindness of friends, and depends on them to seek places for him, to introduce him, and to shape his whole business and fortune.—Such a spirit commonly proves a miserable incumbrance. The help it depends on is transient and when the man comes to the crisis when he must help himself, he finds himself as spiritless as when he began. Let every young man act on the principles of helping himself by the kindness of Providence, whenever he can.—His own efforts will prove the double benefit, of working for him a useful experience and of yielding him, in many cases, the most effectual aid.

CHARLES CRAYON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

As you publish an independent paper you may with propriety become a corrector of the public morals in so far as the press can operate against gambling and horse racing. You will perceive by the Camden Mail that the gambling establishment in that vicinity rents for nearly *two hundred dollars per day*, during the racing season, and that the proprietor receives fifteen hundred dollars for the two racing terms of each year. At Trenton is a similar establishment. This should be remedied by the people, but it cannot be effected while legislators are rather chosen for their knowledge of horsemanship, than their acquaintance with the rights of the people. A Jackson Legislature repealed the penal section of the act against horse-racing, but a Whig Legislature improved upon it, by appointing the Secretary of the Jocky Club the engrossing clerk of the last Legislature. Let the parties divide the honor of improving our morals between them.

Q.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

Exaggerated or fictitious anecdotes, spiced with pleasantry, that are not calculated to make false impressions, may pass with impunity the bar of public opinion. But such as are spiced with ill-will, and calculated to make false impressions, *should be condemned at the same bar* and punished with public scorn. Of the character of the latter, I find an anecdote under the caption "*The Difference*," in the last Union. I assume the responsibility of saying that such a circumstance never took place; or, if it ever did, the preacher was either ignorant of Arminianism or was no Arminian. If he was ignorant of Arminianism, did the Calvinist alluded to, or the editor of the Hartford Watchman act the part of Christians when they took his misrepresentations and palmed them off on the public as the true doctrine of Arminius? But if may be said that they too, like the Arminian preacher, might have been ignorant of Arminianism. This is not very likely, for Calvanist preachers and editors of the land of "the Pilgrims," are not men of this stamp. If he were not ignorant of Arminianism, he was no Arminian; and if no Arminian, they must have known it. Let me then ask the question again, did they act the part of Christians when they reported him to be an Arminian preacher when he was not?

The points which are so glaringly false, and which contain such palpable misrepresentations of the doctrines of Arminius, are the following, 1st. Making works the foundation of a sinner's salvation, and grace the top: 2nd, making works the tree and grace the fruits: and then drawing the conclusion from premises which they knew to be false, that his house was *built* bottom upwards. To show that Arminius held no such sentiments, I will make one quotation from his doctrines:—"This divine grace or energy of the Holy Ghost begins and perfects every thing that can be called good in man, and consequently all good works are to be attributed to God alone." Persons disbelieving this are ardently requested to produce from the writings of Arminius any thing like that palmed upon him in the anecdote.

The editor of the Union will, inasmuch as he gave publicity to the anecdote, please give publicity to this communication, by the doing of which he will confer a favor upon

Defender Fidei.

Plainfield, June 27th, 1838.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

As I do not feel much in the writing mood, to-day, I will send you a few extracts from a letter I have just received from my cousin Richard, which will do better than any thing I can write at present. Dick is a strange mortal, with many singular notions, but a right good fellow withal.

Hardscrabble, June 30th. P. S.

Dear Peter:

* * The blue rains and cold weather of the spring blasted all my expectations, if you will allow me so strong an expression. They kept me within doors, the greater part of the time, grumbling at every thing, and every body, and reduced me to a state that could find no amusement or satisfaction except in smoking. Glorious narcotic! immortal tobacco! Without ed the arm that would strike one star from the constellation of thy virtues. Sovereign remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to! May his breast never know that peace which thou canst give, who would stigmatise thee as useless and vile.

* * * * *

And then the ladies—what can be compared to them? Yes, even tobacco must yield the victory. I know not why it is, but I cannot feel cross or snarl when I inhale the same atmosphere that animates the young, the fair and beautiful of the other sex. The demon that reigned before, now leaves his throne and hides his miscreated head. I feel as if I were in another world, among the scenes of fabled Elysium.

* * *

I do not always wish to talk. Words addressed to me, strike discordant upon the ear, at times. I wish frequently to set in some retired part of the room, and gaze and listen without joining the gay assemblage, to admire youth and beauty as it floats about me, with all the lightness and buoyancy of happy hearts,—to hear the merry laugh as it breaks from the rosy lips of an innocent girl. This is bliss—it is pleasure unalloyed. For I cannot like some would-be philosophers, destroy all my happiness, and turn this "milk of human kindness" into gall, by moralizing upon the frailty of these bright creatures, and *forcing* upon my mind the thought that they may soon—very soon be cold beneath the clods of the valley, I have no fellow feeling with such cynics. Is not human life chequered with woes enough, without embittering our happiest moments with dark foreboding? Man should undoubtedly remember his "latter end." He should be so convinced of the certainty of death, and the vanity of all sublunary things, that he will prepare for his exit from this world, and place his "treasure where moth doth not corrupt." To do this is both his duty and his happiness. I only complain of that moroseness which never looks upon mirth but with a scowl.

Barnus, you recollect, when writing to a young friend, said in reference to what he might indite,

"Perhaps it may turn out a song,
Perhaps turn out a sermon,"

Now I should as soon have thought of writing a song, as a sermon, when I commenced. I had many things to say, but here I am at the bottom of the third page, and yet nothing is written but some vagaries of my idle fancy. But it is before breakfast, and you know when the stomach wants its ballast, topsails and sky-scrapers play the mischief with one's "light bark." Yours, &c.

Richard Snarl.

Travelling in New Jersey.—Some estimate may be formed of what railroads and good stages are doing for this State, by the fact that forty passengers passed through Morriston from Easton on Saturday, in three stages, and on Monday one of the cars from this place arrived at Newark with ninety passengers.—*Democratic Banner.*

The silk culture is now successfully prosecuted in various parts of New Jersey, to a very considerable extent. Burlington county seems to be taking the lead: Monmouth is close behind; and Warren embraces several enterprises of the kind. In this vicinity several public spirited gentlemen are engaged in raising the mulberry tree, which we are happy to learn is completely successful.—*Fredonian.*

Something Extraordinary.—The New York Journal of Commerce contains the following: "One of the Journal of Commerce forms, being encased in a box, fell yesterday from the fifth story of the Phoenix buildings into the basement cellar, and through the cellar floor partly into the ground without displacing a type! Depth of the fall, about 50 feet. The box was pretty well shattered, the chase and column rules bent, and the *quoins on one page all loosened*, so that they *could be taken out with the fingers*; but the type all remained in their places. The weight of the form is about 350 lbs.

A Melancholy Reflection.—An old bachelor, a friend of ours in the country, tells us of the addition of several little ones to the families of his brothers and sisters, and thus muses upon his forlorn condition—"I feel like a post set up in the middle of an orchard; the young shoots are starting up all around me, *but no young posts.*—*Louisville Journal.*

There were 94 deaths in New York last week: consumption 15; debility 4; drowned 3; fevers 3; infls. of the brain 4, of the lungs 6; stomach 3. It is said to be the smallest number of deaths which has been reported within any week in several months.

A bloody battle has been fought near the city of Merida, capital of the province of Yucatan, (Mexico,) at the latest dates, between the Government forces and the people opposed to the present order. Upwards of 400 men were left dead on the field.

Remedy for Deafness.—The following receipt is recommended for the cure of Deafness—it has been found completely efficious in many instances.

Take the blossoms of the lily when fully ripe—lay them on a pewter plate and spread over them butter fresh from the churn without salt—then expose them to the sun until a sort of oil is formed; of this drop two drops at a time into the ear twice a day.

The crops in Sussex and Warren counties in this State are very promising.

Fine Times for the Rail Roads.—The cars on Saturday evening brought upwards of a hundred passengers to this town—an evidence that the people are beginning to find out that there are as good places as Saratoga Springs wherest to ruticate and recreate.—*Democratic Banner.*

Three young girls were drowned, of the ages of 14, 15, and 17, sisters and neices of Mr. Cozzens, of the American Hotel, N. Y. were drowned at West Point, last week, while bathing.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday Evening, July 3, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The doings of Congress which we have to record this week, are of importance, though it can be told in a few words. On Monday afternoon of last week, the house went into committee of the whole on the Sub-treasury bill. From 3, until 5, Mr. Rhett spoke in favor of it, when unexpectedly the motion was made to strike out the *enacting clause*, which was carried, 92 to 86. The bill was then reported to the house, and the previous question moved and sustained. The vote on ordering the bill to a third reading was 111 yeas to 125 nays. *So the Sub-Treasury Bill was rejected by the House, by a majority of 14.*

Both houses have passed resolutions to adjourn on Monday next, 9th inst.

The Texas question is still before the house.

The Senate are debating Mr. Webster's bill, which proposes to receive bills of banks which issue notes less than five dollars;—and Mr. Buchanan's bill, which is the special deposite plan. *Mr.* Calhoun is opposed to both, and still remains strongly in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill. *Mr* Clay is yet in favor of a National Bank, and says that in 1839, two-thirds of the House of representatives will be opposed to the Administration.

RAIL-ROAD.—We are happy to learn that our Rail Road is progressing rapidly. The company have just advertised for 200 men more, at $1 per day. We were informed by one of the directors last week, that it would be completed to the *place before the time* heretofore specified, October 1st.

We have received the 1st number of the 16th volume of the Mirror, and it fully redeems our high expectations, both in the engravings and literary contents. The latter are entirely original —by the most talented writers of the country. Any person wishing to subscribe can see it at this office.

The Drawing Cards, by J. Holbrook, which we noticed some six weeks since, we have now for sale. Those wishing to learn this agreeable and useful art, or to have their children do so, are requested to call and look at them, and purchase them, if they see fit.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. F. Randolph, for a copy of his speech on the Treasury Note Bill, *for* which he will please accept our thanks.

The Newark Eagle says that Webster is fast going ahead of Clay, in and out of the Senate.

The Plainfield Union thinks it "rather dull and uninteresting" in these piping times of political excitement, to abstain entirely from politics, and therefore "assiduously mingles in the outer edges, making a polite bow to each of the parties, which the chances are, will be tortured with distrust and jealousy. Take care, neighbor, or you will be jostled into the very centre of the melee, before you know why or wherefore. Politics is much like dram drinking—temperance in either is pretty nearly out of the question—you must abstain entirely or you will soon be in the whirlpool. The Union has our good wishes, but we assure him that the track he has chalked out will be found both difficult and unpleasant.—*Somerset Messenger.*

The *Plainfield Union* "begins to think that a paper without politics, is rather dull and uninteresting, both to editor and reader," and has therefore determined to give "extracts from the productions of the most eminent of both parties." And it *commences this new course with Mr.* Bond's speech, on one side, and an article from the *Democratic Review* on the other.

We felt pretty sure that the Union would find out, after awhile, that it might do a worse thing than meddle with politics; and it would not, perhaps, be very unsafe to predict, that it would be none the less respected or influential, if it should be found to have an opinion of its own, in political matters. It may be rigidly *impartial*—but *neutrality* belongs not to *mind.*—*Fredonian.*

We copy the above from the journals of both political parties, for the purpose of showing the opinions of others as to our recent course, and for making a few remarks thereon.—Many thanks to the "Messenger," for its good wishes and advice. We care not, however, for our own part, how soon we get into "the centre of the melee," —and however "difficult and unpleasant," it may be to mingle in politics, it is still more so in our opinion, to keep entirely free, or in the middle course.

If we publish a paper at all, it must be either *independent, neutral, or a party one.* The *independent*, we leave to those who are in *independent* circumstances, and such generally find more profitable or more agreeable business. With respect to *neutrality*, the Fredonian says—

"*Neutrality* belongs not to *mind.*" A truer maxim our art—"the art preservative of all arts," never presented to the public eye, or stamped for preservation to remotest times. It should be the motto of all neutrals, here, there, and every where, and by the way they are not a few. A *Journal* may indeed "have no opinion of its own," but that qualification belongs not to *mind*, properly so called. A mind must have an opinion of its own, and if it have not, (pardon the bull,) there is no mind there. A paper, however, may meddle with politics, and have an opinion of its own, without becoming a *mere party hack*,—approving of all that the party leaders recommend, and virulently and falsely abusing all opposing men and measures. Such is *not* the *Fredonian*, but such, we regret to say, *is* a great proportion of the party papers of the day.

A paper neither political or literary is,—what? —Nothing?—Not quite so little, perhaps, as the nothing President Edwards speaks of such "as the sleeping rocks do dream of," still not far superior. What is there to write about? to fight about? to argue about?—*Not much!!*

Hear "the conclusion of the whole matter,"—though as far from being in independent circumstances, as can well be imagined, we will try the independent course awhile.

Subscribers to the Hon. W. K. Bond's speech will please call and get them. They have been ready over a week.

The Hon. Peter D. Vroom has been elected President of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church, Dr. Thomas Dewitt, Cor. Secretry, and Wm. R. Thompson, Treasurer.

The Revi. Nicholas Murray, of the 1st Church in Elizabethtown, has been elected General Agent of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, and Walter Lowrie, corresponding Secretary. The receipts of the Society last year were $48,000; expenditures $44,000.

The Senate have passed a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt to the United States, in such of the states as shall have sanctioned that policy by law.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Rev. Jacob A. Wood, $6,00; John and Thomas Simpson, 2,00; Randolph R. Frazee, 1,50; Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road, ,75; Elisha Runyon, ,50; Joel Fourat, ,50; Benjamin Jennings, ,50; Randolph Dunham, ,50; David Coon, ,50; David Allen, ,50; James I Compton, ,50; Reuben Drake, ,50.

MARRIED.

In Woodbridge, on the 20th ult. Nathan H. Thorp, to Harriet Lever, both of Woodbridge.

DIED.

On the 10th inst., at Kinderhook, Miss. Jane Van Buren, sister of the President of the United States, aged 59 years.

At *Ross Hall, near New Brunswick, Miles* Smith, aged 81.

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber on Thursday last, A SMALL DARK RED COW, short horns with the ends sawed off. Any person returning said cow or giving information where she may be found, will receive the thanks of the owner and all reasonable charges paid.

RANDOLPH RUNYON.

Plainfield, July 3d. 75 3w

$5 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on or about the last of May, on the first Mountain six EWES and two LAMBS, all marked on the rump with Red paint. V. Two Ewes and two Lambs Branded on the horns T. Any person finding said Sheep and returning them to the Subscriber, *will receive the above reward.*

JOSEPH VAIL.

Green Brook, July 2d, 1838. 76 3t

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, from 12 to 15 years of age, of moral and correct habits, to learn the shoe making business. Apply to the Superiebrs.

July 3d. ISAAC V. TRIMP & CO.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, June 30th, 1838.

Sylvanus Ayres,
J. R. Doice,
Isaac Cole,
Reuben Cox,
Rachel Cox,
Jonathan Cory,
Wm. M. D. Corcill,
Jane V. Clawson,
J. S. Darby,
Randolph Dunn,
Harvey Dayton,
Shettleworth Dean,
Messrs. S. Dunn & Co.
Jeremiah Van Deventer,
Evan Evens,
Caleb Garret,
Wm. Hannstrong,
Martin Holden,
Martin Hofen,
James Harris, jr.
Ann Hughes,
Christopher Hoagland,
Frances Haseman,
Piatt Johnson,
Aaron O. Kelpatrick,
John Leyton,
R. M. Ludlow, 2,
Samuel B. Moore,
Davis Moore,
Lydia Martin,
Merrick Osborne,
Miron G. Olmsted.

Luke Oeconomus,
Ira Pruden,
Susna Parker,
Messrs. Payne & Pierson,
Abigail Pack,
Emeline Runyon,
Benjamin F. Randolph,
Robert J. Randolph,
S. F. Randolph,
Martin Runyon,
Miss C. Randolph,
David Rogers,
Benjamin Stelle, Sen.
Joseph L. Shotwell,
Freeman Stelle,
Edward Sanders,
Garret Skianer,
John L. Shotwell, 2,
Wm. C. Shotwell,
James Thorn, miner,
Phebe Vail,
James S. Vail,
Jethro M. Vermule,
Mercy Vail,
Sidna R. Vail,
S. Windmiller,
Nathan Wooden,
George Watts,
Ann O. Wooden,
Silas G. Weaner,
Miron G. Olmsted.

7t 2t

JACOB MANNING, P. M.

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the *corner of Front and Cherry streets*, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

Cut Nails.

ASSORTED Sizes, For Sale, by the Cask or retail by

May 29th B. M. PRICE, Railway.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Ephraim Coriell
vs.
Isaac VanNostrand and Ralph Conover. } Fi. fa. de bonis et terris.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue on Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1838, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, near Plainfield, N. J. the *following* described premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, county of Essex and state of New Jersey, bounded southwest by the road to Snaptown, northwest and northeast by lands of the estate of Levi Lenox, dec'd, on the southeast by lands of John Van Nostrand, containing three acres, be the same more or less. Also one other lot of land and premises containing 8 acres, bounded west by the road, south by lands formerly of Cornelius Cowenhoven, east and north by lands of Levi Lenox, dec'd. Said premises is more particularly described in a deed recorded in Book D 3 of deeds for Essex county, folios 514 and 515.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr.

June 7th, 1838. 74 4w Sheriff.

A Good bargain.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the state offers for sale his valuable *Farm, late, situated in Middlesex* county, on the old Swift Sure Stage road between Plainfield and Bound brook within full view of the Somerville and Elizabethtown Rail Road. It contains 75 acres of first rate land, in good repair, and is well watered and constantly situated. It has two never failing wells of water, and is bounded by a never failing stream. On the premises is a good young orchard of the best grafted fruit, and every other kind of fruit.

A large part of the purchase money can remain on the farm for a term of years. Title indisputable. Any person wishing further information will enquire of Garret Lane, Ira Dunn, or John Smalley, near the premises, or of Joel Dunn, at Plainfield, or of the subscriber, at New Market.

N. B. The said farm lies on it two barns and other out buildings, an excellent cellar 18 feet by 40, with a new garden and door yard fence. As the dwelling house has been lately burnt, the subscriber will build one to suit the purchaser if requested.

LEBBEUS W. LATHROP.

New Market, May 22d, 1838.

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs. Berry, Ordways, and Ayres & Sullmann's, stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. May 15th. 69 16w

New Cheap Cash *Grocery*, and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. V. Shotwell, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Cotton and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes, Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candies, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; brooms, bed cords, Matches. Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many *to enumerate* EPHRAIM DRAKE.

DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; of which are highly recommended for the purpose intended.

May 22d, 1838.

New Stock of GROCERIES, Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.
Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal.
Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, white and common bar soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff, Raisins, oranges, lemons, nuts of all kinds; Crockery, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c.

S. S. POUND.

N. B. I will take *SHINPLASTERS* at the following rates; Newark corporation and Rahway, at par; Jersey city, 7s 6d on a dollar; *Wheeling and Sunling*, 6s. 6d. S. S. P.

At the Cheap Store of B. M. Price,

IN RAHWAY, MAY BE HAD THE FOLLOWING

New Spring Goods:

BLACK and Blue Broad cloths, Mixt and Drab do. Brown, Green, Mulberry and Claret do.; Black and colored Cassimeres, Ribbed and Striped do.; Fantians and Moleskins; Bangup Cords; Bed Ticking; Brown Linen; Brown Linen Drilling; Cotton Stripes and Cotton Cassimeres.

Calicoes; Painted Muslins, Jaconet do. Cambric do. Bishop Lawn, Mull Muslin, Book Muslin, Plain and Figured Swiss do. Plain and Figured Bobbinet Lace, 4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, Gloves; Gentlemen's Handkercheifs, Cotton Hose and half Hose, Colored muslins for linings.

Black, red and white Merino Shawls, Pongee hand. kerchiefs, Black silk cravats, Stocks, Satin collars, &c. &c. all For Sale at reduced prices.

Rahway, May 29th. 71 tf

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Paint, White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

New Jersey Railroad AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, Commencing June 1st 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.* *Elizabethtown*, 37 1-2 *cents—Rahway*, *50 cents—New Brunswick*, 75 *cts.*

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 8 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 5, and 7, P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 4, and 6 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Horses, Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 8 and 12 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain seat of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever Ague, Dysentery, Cholera, sea-sickness, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, Fits, &c.; and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are, for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into general use, and the obligation that I feel to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much relieved, after having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and active cathartic, and properly adapted to almost all diseases, and if resorted to in season, they might prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many complaints as recommended especially for sacharides worms which one of my family had been troubled with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, to doubt, will soon get into general use, as none cannot but like them after having made use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness at the stomach, but always has in every case prevented vomiting, and for the nervous sick head-ache or dispepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

June 12th. 73 tf

Groceries.

B. M. PRICE, *RAHWAY,*

HAS on hand and is constantly receiving from New York,

A Good Assortment of Groceries,

Such as White and Brown Sugars; Coffee; Rice; Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas; West India and New Orleans Molasses; Coarse and fine Salt; Pork, Mackerel, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Soap and Candles; Cracked and Spices; Crockery, Earthen and Stone Ware, &c. &c. which he will sell very Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

May 29th. 71 tf

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tasmarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.

June 26th.

Notice

ALL Persons indebted to ISAAC TETSWORTH, in notes or book accounts are hereby notified that they are left in the hands of the Subscriber for collection, and unless they are settled without delay, costs will be made CORNELIUS BOICE.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, *May 8th* 1838. 68

A large Assortment,

Of Bleached and unbleached Muslins

For sale low, by B. M. PRICE,

May 29th. Railway.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent *Engravings on Steel*, by the best artists, designed and engraved from original paintings expressly for the work. Engravings on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—gayly and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama, and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, current topics, individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of Mrs. Sarah Sanders, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Fay, Cox, Captain Marryatt, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, who are well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the *splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its music*, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superiour, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum, as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable *melange* of elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country, —intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, the secluded student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and which, we trust, never will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Bartday-street, next door to Bookman's. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super royal quarto engraving, and every week with a beautiful piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid should be addressed to the editor. Subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber will continue the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Pence and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, as the market affords, and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only keeps the mare going. We solicit a share of custom. THOMAS HILL.

WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

Cotton Yarn,

250 LBS. Cotton Warp, Just Received and for sale by B. M. PRICE,

May 29. Railway.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again. May 1st, 1838.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Rahtown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CRANING.

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt. Wilsey.
LaFayette,	Vanpelt.
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at he risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods to New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Bricktown, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838. 3m

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON

THE HOLY BIBLE,

By Mr. Jenks, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time no books will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee:—"Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Jenks. The grand and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. It is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, convenient ly arranged for family reading as well as private reading,—and is particularly applicable to the wants of Sabbath teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a 'goodly pearl,' which every christian man should seek to posses in his family.

Subscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—his well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

Garden Seeds,

A FRESH SUPPLY, and general assortment, just received for 1838, raised by the united society of Shaking Quakers, of Massachusetts, for sale, on the corner of Front and Cherry-streets.

April 24th. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

3t1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Books.—Porter's Travels,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo,
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo,
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Dastan's Poems, 2 vols.
Brandreyte Hymns, 2 vols. in one.
Beauties of Locke,
Pendelou's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece,
Life of Franklin,
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.
Murray's small grammar
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.
Cook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet. By the dozen or single.

ALSO

Wafers, at Wholesale.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

ALSO

SEAR'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PILLS.

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of

Esquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'tx,
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 58 6m

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,**
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

New Dry Goods,

131 MARKET-ST.

NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to call on Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Super Black Bombazines, Black Delains, Brocade Grenadelaids, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $3.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard: an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, Merinoes and Bombazines: Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Linens, 6 pence a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive a fit satisfied.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets.

MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 57 tf

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber-Yard, formerly occupied by Fish, Cook, & Co. where they have, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Trenton, two Saw mills, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice.

J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound brook, May 1st. 67 3m

Somerset Orphans' Court.
Term of April 1838.

UPON the application of John and Thomas Simpson administrators of James Simpson late of said County deceased, to this Court, to limit and appoint a certain time within which the creditors of the estate of said deceased, shall bring in their debts demands and claims against the same—or that such creditor, after such due notice being given, be forever barred of his or her action against the said administrators.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said administrators give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said estate within one year from this time by setting up such notice in five of the most public public places in the County, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for a like space, in a newspaper, published in this state;

And if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, in the said period of one year after public notice given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or he action therefor against the said administrators.

P. VREDENBURG, Clerk.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & CO. in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice.

The books are left for settlement in the hands of

JOHN T. GRANT.

Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

Take Notice.

AS I have taken wholly upon myself the Lower Mills in Plainfield, which is now owned by George Wells, and has been formerly occupied by Wm. Wells, it is my expectation to attend to Customer work particularly. Those favoring me with their custom will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. It is my expectation to keep constantly on hand, Feed, Flour of good quality, and of all kinds, for sale, for cash.

As the public well know, or I am well aware myself of the difficulty attending keeping Books or trusting, and as promises are so fashionable with some of paying tomorrow, and as to-morrow scarcely ever comes with them, I am determined to sell for cash or in exchange for grain.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Mill at all times and reasonable seasons, Seventh Day excepted, as I consider that day to be the Sabbath, and intend to observe it as such. PHINEAS RANDOLPH.

April 1st, 1838. 63 3m

Ducks and Geese.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few live Ducks and Geese, immediately. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Green Brook School, Plainfield, March 14.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
May 13th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by
April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in its country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the useful branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
" " Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
College in Studies	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights. Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield will render it, as a residence for pupils, a desirable place for the Institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York, city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by rail road and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 3y

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of
DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we change nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and Fair Caps of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatism of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that you should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired

All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order on the shortest notice. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty year's standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at the Office, from 2 to 5 cents each.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 38 6m

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 1104*

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries,*

low for CASH, or country produce, Corner of Exchange and Front streets.

Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will——— ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

Second st. bet. Philadelphia.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second st. bet. Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one or six on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 58 tf

Elias Hagar, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

FROM NEWARK,

WOULD take this opportunity to inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has opened a store in the building adjoining Dr. Craig's office where he intends carrying on the Clock and Watch Repairing business, and hopes, by strict attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage. He would also take this opportunity to say that he will spare no pains to give general satisfaction, and as the old saying is, the proof of the pudding is eating it, he hopes you will taste before condemning it.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. for sale.

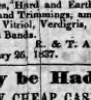
PLAINFIELD, April 17, 1838. 65 tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf



Small Fire Engine For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace street a have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hand and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Log-wood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sades, Bindings, and Bands.

E. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 3 tf

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

STEAM POWER *Lathe.*

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted do a equal to any work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 38 6m

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 1104*

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries,*

low for CASH, or country produce, Corner of Exchange and Front streets.

Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will——— ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

Second st. bet. Philadelphia.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second st. bet. Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one or six on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 58 tf

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FROM NEWARK,

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Feb. 13th. 56 tf

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MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly occupied by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1t

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

6tf NEW-YORK.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in this line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, for Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1838. Number 77.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Evening, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Evening.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar and continued at 25 cts. per week. Long er one square in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the Instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm ess and impartiality, but without harshness. The c ef aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however to be at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. Jacob Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 52*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 29 3 104*

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Drabs, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $6.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard; an exteusive variety of Imported and Domestic Caliqoes, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pence a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its variety hereafter. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber-Yard, formerly occupied by Fish, Cook, & Co. where they intend to keep on hand, and supply to general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Trenton, their Saw mills, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they will execute at short notice.

J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound-brook, May 1st. 67 3m

May be Had

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MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 12

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respected, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by

April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Speech of Mr. Bond, of Ohio

Upon the resolution to correct abuses in the public Expenditures, and to separate the Government from the Press.—In the House, April, 1838.

(*Continued.*)

It will also be found that, in the days of this searching operation and reform, the standing committees of this House on the expenditures of the several departments attended to their vocation. But, very soon after General Jackson came into power, these committees became so much a matter of mere form that the chairman of one of them declared here, during the last Congress, he had never even thought it worth his while to convene his committee, and he appeared quite surprised, or at all events amused, that any inquiry was expected to be made in relation to the expenditures of these departments! This state of things forms a strong contrast with the report made here in April, 1828, by Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, chairman of the Committee on Public accounts and Expenditures in the State Department. He, you know Mr. Speaker, was a Jackson reformer: like the select committee he found everything wrong, and promised to correct it. The purchase of books, the employment of a librarian, and many other things, were censured—even the right to purchase a print or likeness of Gen. Washington to be suspended in the Department was questioned. How stands the matter now? Why large sums of money are yearly expended for the library of the State Department, and many books purchased, which are certainly unnecessary.

Besides the purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers, made for this department by its disbursing agent at home, there was expended in London, during last year, for similar objects nearly $500. A librarian is employed, at a salary of 1,500, equal to that paid to the librarian of the great public library of congress. All this, too, sir, under the auspices of gentlemen who said that this part of the expenses of that Department was censurable and ought to be dispensed with, as all the officers of the Government could well avail themselves of the public library at the capitol. But Mr. Speaker, the times changed, and Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Forsyth changed with them. The State Department is now laid off into grand divisions. When Mr. Clay had charge of it, the blue book exhibited a list of a dozen names, all under the head of clerks. One of these acted as translator for the Department, and his salary was 1,150 a year. How soon in all this simplicity and economy forgotten! The Blue Book of last year divides this Department into a Diplomatic Bureau, a Consular Bureau, a Home Bureau, a 'Translator,' whose salary is 1,700, a Disbursing agent, whose salary is 1,595, a Librarian, whose salary is 1,540, a Keeper of the Archives, whose salary is 1,540, and gives one man 980 a year for packing, filing, arranging, and preserving newspapers and printed documents. This is done by that boasted democratic party which affects such hostility to what appears a dance of what they call aristocratic grandeur. The Turk whose letters are found in Salmagundi, had seen this display of Bureaus in the State Department he would have been better justified in his admiration at the grand and magnificent scale on which these Americans transact their business. But I have yet to add that those who questioned the right of the State Department to purchase a print of the immortal Washington have used the money of the People to buy prints of Gen. Jackson, and now of Martin Van Buren, for almost every room in each of the Departments.

Mr. Speaker, during this searching operation and captious fault finding, every petty expense of the several Departments was looked upon with open censure. I well remember that an item of some few dollars, paid a laborer for destroying the grass which was growing between the bricks of the paved walk leading to the State Department, was held up to public view as piece of aristocratic extravagance. Now, sir suppose I were to cite to you many similar and equally (if not more) objectionable charges in the present accounts of these Departments—such as cash paid for clearing the snow off the pavements so that Mr. Forsyth need not wet his feet; $90 a quarter for labor, 54 for sundries, 16 for work, without stating what labor or work. It might have been for killing grass, or raising vegetables for the Secretary The term sundries may conceal the same things, and the curious might inquire what use was made of the fire proof paint for which $78 were paid by the Secretary of State. But the money is well laid out, for it will preserve the edifice: and it is to be regretted that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Post master General had not made similar purchase in time to save their respective buildings. Penknives and scissors, by the dozen and half dozen, are purchased for the Secretary of State who also pays a clerk to go to Baltimore to collect a draft. An item of $100 paid by the secretary of the Treasury for the transportation of money; but how much money, or from whence, or where transported, we know not. This last charge is a kind of forfeiture of the hard-money sub Treasury system, by which, instead of transmitting the funds of the Government by means of the cheap, safe, and rapid system of exchange, which prevailed before the banks were debauched by Mr. Kendall, the public money is now to be wagoned over the country at great expense and hazard, and always with delay.

The late eminent and virtuous Attorney General, William Wirt, did not escape the censure of these indefatigable reformers. He rendered some professional services, in which the United States were interested, but which were not such as his official station charged upon him. For this service an inconsiderable sum was paid to him, but its propriety was questioned. The salary of the Attorney General was then $3,500, and he was allowed 900 for a clerk How stands the case now? The salary of Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, the present attorney General, is $4,000 and in 1834 he was paid 4,150 19 for compensation, besides being allowed 1,800 for a clerk and messenger and 500 for the contingent expenses of his office. The same additional allowance and charge, amounting together to $1,800, is made in 1835. Independent of the increased salary and the enlarged provision for a messenger, whence comes Mr. Butler's right to charge an excess of $150 19 for compensation, besides $500 for contingent expenses. In 1836 a provision of 1407 is made for his clerk and messenger, and for Mr. Butler's compensation that year he received $4,332 when his salary was only 4000. Why was this excess of 332 paid to him? He appears to have been used as a sort of Caleb Quotem. He has been allowed to enjoy the salary of his own office and that of the Secretary of War at one and the same time, being at the rate of 10,000 per year, pursuing too his profession, and receiving its emoluments. No wonder we see in him the "employing law officer of the crown." When did he ever give an opinion contrary to the wish of the President, if he knew what that was? Let me give an illustration. As the story is told, when the Baltimore railroad was about to be located at its termination in this city, the Company consulted Mr. Butler on some point as to this right of way, under their charter. After full deliberation his professional opinion was obtained in writing. It happened that Gen. Jackson felt some concerned about the location of this right of way, and he expressed an opinion on the same point requiring a termination of the road which the company did not wish and which Mr. Butler, had advised them they need not adopt. Gen. Jackson was furnished with the opinion of the Attorney General, but, instead of yielding, he endorsed on it: "Mr. Butler has not examined this case with his usual care; let this paper be referred back to him, with a copy of the charter for his re-examination." In due time, sir, the Attorney General agrees with the President and gives an opinion in conformity with that which Gen. Jackson had expressed! And this, Mr. Speaker, we need not be surprised at the absurd opinion of Mr. Butler, given as a foundation or justification for Gen. Jackson to pocket the bill repealing the Treasury circular, and which had passed both Houses of Congress almost by acclamation. Nor, indeed, should we be astonished at any opinion of his, unless he should have happened to give one different from what he supposed the President wanted.

I wish, now to make a few comments on the professions and practice of Amos Kendall, late Fourth Auditor, and now Postmaster General. This gentleman, you know, sir, was an eleventh-hour Jackson man. He, however, was among the first who got office: and immediately after his appointment, a letter of his as published, in which, after holding himself and a few friends up as having been persecuted, he exclaims, "what has Heaven done? So disposed of events, as to make Barry Postmaster General, and myself a more humble Auditor." As to Mr. Barry, no matter "what events" made him Postmaster General, we know that under his management that Department was deranged and rendered insolvent!

But how for this "humble Auditor," or, as from his own question, he is sometimes called, "this Heaven born" Amos. If history does him justice, it will be found that he devised office under Mr. Clay, which, it not being in the power of the latter to provide, Mr. Kendall espoused the cause of General Jackson.

In this letter of Mr. Kendall he says:

"I feel bound by my obligations to my country, and by the pledges so often repeated by my principal men of our party, to promote, with all my talents and industry, the reforms which the people demand. I will prove that our declarations have not been hollow pretences. Besides, I hold to the interference of Federal officers with state politics to be improper in principle."

For the reform under this last paragraph, I refer you to Mr. Kendall's letters and toasts sent to various political meetings and dinners throughout the country, for a few years past, on the eve of State elections.

When Mr. Kendall entered upon the duties of his Auditor's office, he caused to be published in the United States Telegraph, the then official organ, a letter in which he says, "The interest of the country demands that this office shall be filled with men of business, and not with babbling politicians." Sir, the whole letter was the work of a babbling politician, expressly designed for political and demagogue ends, which the writer, in the same breath, said he had quit and left for others. I will read a few passages from it. "In five days I have returned to the Post office twenty letters and three pamphlets, enclosed to the Fourth Auditor, and directed to other persons!" How long after this letter was it before Mr. Kendall, for the purpose of building up the Globe newspaper, and the fortune of his friend Francis P. Blair, (another eleventh hour Jackson man, whom he had brought from his former residence at Frankfort, Kentucky,) sent under his frank to Kentucky, and perhaps elsewhere, the prospectus of this newspaper?

In that same letter Mr. Kendall also says:

"Upon entering this office on Monday last, one of the first objects which struck my eye was a pile of newspapers on my table. Among them I counted sixteen different papers, for which I was told I was authorized to pay by the Fourth Auditor, and paid for out of the Treasury."

He sent them back, as he then stated, with a note to each; of which the following is a copy:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fourth Auditor's Office, March 24, 1829.

Sir: Not believing that I am authorized to charge the Government with subscriptions to newspapers and other publications, which are not useful to the public service, and not perceiving that I can derive any assistance from your Journal in settling the accounts of the United States Navy, I have to request that you will discontinue to send it to this office. Respectfully, your obedient servant, AMOS KENDALL.

Here, Mr. Speaker, is a fine display of the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" of office, if not of official insolence. But yesterday he was himself the editor and publisher of newspaper; he next appears, in his own language an "humble Auditor." But, sir, does not the letter just read show that he had forgotten his humility, and become puffed up with official consequence!

(*To be Continued.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Law.—If a man give you a black eye, you make him pay for it; but, if he put your eye out, you get nothing, and whatever is taken from him goes nominally to the King—really to John Stokes or Jack Nokes, who has no concern at all in the matter. If a man kill your pig, you get the value of it; but, if he kill your wife or your child, you get nothing; if any thing is got out of him, it goes to a stranger, as before. A man sets your house on fire—if by misfortune, you receive amends; if through malice, you receive nothing.—*Bentham.*

The moral Influence of Neatness and Taste.—Every man ought to have his house painted,—the door yard fence kept in good repair,—a number of beautiful trees set around it, briars, stones, and slovenly appearances banished from it,—a few pleasant walks laid out around his dwelling,—the lanes leading from his house to distant fields, shaded with ornamental and useful trees, and the general air of neatness and comfort universally preserved. However small may be his farm he may have all these. However poor, he may have something like this. A little diligence, contrivance, and improvement of leisure hours, will give him all these.

The moral effects of these things, on his wife and children, will be delightful. They will contribute to make a contented and happy home. The child may be taught to love the young trees, whose roots he has watered and which is growing up by his side. The family will be pleased with their home; and the love of home, and its pleasant localities, will have a healthy influence on the soul.

The library within, and the neatness and taste which surrounds, will be successful rivals to the tavern, and to wild and ruinous companionships. Who knows but these few suggestions may make several farm houses which we have seen look a little more attractive. If they should—if they make one little tree grow, we shall be well paid for writing them.—*Evangelist.*

Wisconsin.—The Milwaukie Advertiser says, this beautiful country bordering on Rock and Fox rivers, is settling rapidly with the best population that we have ever seen in any country.

Effects of Peace.—The peace of the world was never so general and so long maintained as at present. The consequence is, that commerce was never so much extended, the arts so much perfected, or the aggregate welfare of mankind so great. The Emperor of Russia has a palace at Berlin, where he is expected to reside some time. Kings are deprived of much of their power and exclusiveness; they visit each other's dominions, and the lion and the lamb may almost literally be said to lie down together. The elevation, of both mind and heart, is now one of the great objects of all civilized nations.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The considerations above are truly encouraging. Let the friends of peace now be awake. It is certainly in the power of Christian nations to avoid sanguinary contests with each other, and it is their imperious duty. Many considerations of overwhelming weight urge this duty upon them. Their example and mediation will have a powerful effect on the rest of the world.—*Evangelist.*

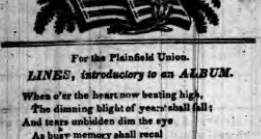
The editor of the New York Herald, in one of his recent letters from London says:

"A new mode of applying steam has been invented, which will do away with horse power entirely on canals. On the day of the launch last week, a small boat of 40 tons was passing and repassing, without paddles or sails. She had a high pressure engine on board, and thereby went puff, puff, puff, without indicating any symptom of motive power, or even a single ripple disturbing her course.

She has under her bottom a single paddle in the shape of a screw, with one turn only. Its motion propels her through the water without raising a single ripple. She was tried last week on the Surrey canal, and succeeded beyond all expectations. There is now no doubt of the entire success of the plan, and in less than a couple of years I expect to see the whole length of the Erie canal navigated by steam power, without at all injuring its banks. One such steamboat as I saw could take a train of 30 canal boats at a speed of six miles an hour.

John Barton, a young married man of large fortune, lately committed suicide, at Lexington, Ky. with a pistol.

POETICAL.



For the Plainfield Union.

LINES, introductory to an ALBUM.

When o'er the heart now beating high,
The dimming blight of years shall fall;
And tears unbidden dim the eye
As busy memory shall recal
Past joys it knew, ere yet grown cold
Beneath the world's dark frown,—ah then
How blest communion sweet to hold
With friends of early youth again!

Such may these leaves in future be;
Stamped with mementos of the past;
And on each page a friend-thought see
Smiling as when they met thee last
While these remain thou yet may'st know
The joys of days forever gone:
Nor time, nor absence o'er them throw
The mantle of oblivion.

C.

From the Trenton State Gazette.

Hints to Young People. No. 7.

Young persons ought to be constantly occupied with some useful employment. This may be said of all persons of every age. No one can properly be idle, since time is a gift of our Maker, to be used for some good end. But there are special and peculiar reasons why the young should be always well employed.

1. Their habits of industry in future life depend much on their constant industry in youth. It is not exactly natural to men, in their present state, to love a constant employment. The more natural state is indolence, and idleness. Men must be trained to industry, or they will seldom be industrious. Young persons have much to do *in training* themselves to this *virtue*. To be without employment, gives advantage to the natural indolence of the constitution, and enables it to gain a power over all the motives to action which it is very difficult to overcome.

2. The time which young persons do not employ usefully is peculiarly dangerous to them. It affords special opportunity to dally with the temptations of vice. A young man or woman who has nothing to do is easy prey to the enemies of good morals. The snares and the habits of vice are commonly placed where the young resort when they have no useful employment. They lie thick in those corners of the streets and those public places where young men loiter in groups, smoking cigars, and using profane language, and cracking silly jokes, and indulging in just that idle and empty talk which the circumstances suggest. Evenings and Sundays spent so are a great injury to the habits and prospects of young men. And every youthful reader of these hints, who spends all his leisure moments in such places may be sure of one of these two results which he will suffer in the end. Either the habits of idleness and dissipation begun there will grow upon him, and prove his ruin for life, or he will see the time when he will look back with bitter regret on those lost hours, and feel the keen distress of virtuous sensibility in view of some serious defects of character and fortune, which were incurred by the waste of those short spaces of time. If my young readers will take counsel from experience they will find around them many who have become ambitious to be honorable and useful in the world, and who will tell them that the youth they have wasted their scraps of time, or if they did they are sorry for it.

3. Spaces of unoccupied time are not only *dangerous* to the good habits and prospects of the young; they will always counteract the means of advancement in every good thing. Young persons of both sexes often acquire a distaste for study and mental improvement by these occasional periods of mental dissipation. Many of our youth who are engaged at school in the course of improvement, if they take two steps forward every day in learning, take one backward every evening. They never find themselves in the morning where they left off the previous night. The idle hour was a leak in the mind, through which some of the previous contents escaped.

CHARLES CRAYON.

From the N. Y. American, June 16.

MR. EDITOR.—Before Mr. Van Buren's election to Presidency, I heard a demand of him his opinions on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia. The demand was followed by a public exposition of them, and by a pledge, not only before, but at his induction into office, that he would use in its most rigorous and technical sense, all the power that the constitution conferred on him in the veto, to prevent the consummation of an act for a bolishing slavery in the District—no matter by what majority it might be passed by the members from the Free States, *if it should be by or against the wishes of the slaveholding States.*

This was in effect, to use the technical part of his power to destroy the *principle* of legislation engrafted in the Constitution, and to subjugate the majority in the free states to the minority in the slave states—and on a question, too, on which there was no constitutional doubt in Mr. Van Buren's mind.

Now, sir, the people of the free states ought to be informed how Mr. Clay—whose friends are pressing with a zeal which some have thought almost indecorous, his nomination on the whig party stands on this matter. This question—it is in vain to disguise or evade it—must be one of vital importance in the next Presidential canvass. And Mr. Clay's relation to it ought to be understood now, before there is any further commitment; it ought to be known whether, if elected he would hold himself bound to the South, to veto any act that might be passed for abolishing slavery in the district, as Mr. Van Buren pledged himself to do. A portion of the whigs, and one so large that it cannot well be spared, will never vote for a slaveholder on any terms—but if that slaveholder should pledge himself, systematically to disregard the principle of constitutional legislation, and thus degrade the free states, in order that his system of slavery might be maintained at the seat of Government, the whig party may as well close its accounts, so far as he is concerned. This matter ought to be at once, and well understood by THE FREE STATES.

Heroism in a Slave.—We conversed a few days since, with a gentleman who has been the last winter in Charleston S. C., and he stated, that he witnessed while there, the sale at auction, of not long, probably then a thousand negroes. One man, or rather a slave, who was being sold, observing that he was about to be purchased by a gentleman, other than the one who had bought his wife, raised his hands and with a loud voice declared that he would not be sold and separated from his wife.—"I had as lief die here," said he "as any where else," and immediately jumped from the table. Our informant says that a perfect silence ensued; and such was the effect of this noble and courageous declaration, that the purchaser of the wife gave up his bargain, and arrangements were made to have both husband and wife sold to the same purchaser.

This conduct of the slave was the outbreaking of wronged, indignant humanity—it was the language of truth—of nature bursting forth from the soul of a man, under a deep sense of unrighteousness and oppression; and it went home to the consciences of his oppressors, for they were appalled—confounded, in view of the vile injustice and impiety which they were about to perpetrate. Were it not for the blinding nature of long continued habit, the slaveholder would see at once, not only that slavery is unjust in principle, but that it is at war with the best sympathies of our nature.—*Adv. of Freedom.*

From the Watchman.

Oh! ye Fathers!

We have said so many good things about the duties of wives and mothers, that we are not sorpris d that we have been charged by them with partiality; and it has been suggested by more than one fair one, that it would now be quite becoming for us to enlighten somewhat the "lordly" part of our readers, upon several points of their duty. This certainly, is what we would fain attempt; but it is difficult to know where to begin. There are so many things which demand some broad hints, that we hardly know which to take first. We shall venture, in this short article, (for men love short articles best—especially if they deal plainly,) to "show up the sin of

FAULT FINDING.

Some men make their wives very miserable, by a thoughtless habit of finding fault with every thing which comes in their way. This habit is very apt to find indulgence at the table. Many a faithful wife has toiled during the hours of a forenoon, to prepare a well dressed dinner for her husband. Many a time perhaps, she congratulated herself upon the success which she supposed had attended her efforts, as she looked over the bountiful dishes she had prepared; and she had waited almost with impatience for the return of her husband, that she might for once receive the smile of his approbation. He came. But it was his habit to find fault. It was a part of his business at table. The usual amount of it was indulged on this occasion. "The potatoes are half-raw;" "the steak is over done—altogether overdone; I like steaks cooked rare—I have said that often enough." "The gravy is too thin; it reminds one of water gruel." "I ate a capital pudding at the hotel the other day I wish I could have such an one at home." These sentences, perhaps, were uttered thoughtlessly, and with no bad intention; but oh, ye Fathers! do ye know, that such sayings thoughtless though they be—and they are too often entirely uncalled for—know ye not that such sayings sting the heart? A woman toils with pleasure if she finds her endeavors are appreciated: but her soul is discouraged, when her husband rewards her devotion to his enjoyments and convenience, only by frowns, sneers, and complaints. That man who heedlessly or intentionally finds fault on every occasion, only lays the foundation for his own misery; for he takes away an important motive, which actuates the wife to thoughtfulness and pains-taking; and she must be more than a common woman, who in the face of repeated fault finding and censoriousness, can find a heart long to exert herself—only to receive again the same reward. P.

The New York Star, gives an account of a truly wonderful economy in fuel, in a recent improvement in Steamboat machinery. The experiment was made in a boat (how large is not stated) that made a trip from New York to Sandy Houk, and back, using only one and a half cords of wood. The rate of travel (says the Star) was from nine to twelve miles an hour. Mr. Bennett the inventor of this new and remarkable application of steam is perfectly assured of its success, and we learn that Robert L. Stevens Esq. of Weehawken has been said that upon him alone the mantle of Fulton's genius has fallen, has expressed an opinion that the importance of the principle will effect an entire revolution in steam navigation. We cannot here enter into a minute description of the principle, and will at present remark only that the smoke and every portion of the fuel is consumed, and that the air is pumped from without by means of two cylinders moved by the steam cylinders. This air expands by contact with the blaze, and mingles with the steam and increases the power by a determinate ratio. The blaze of the furnace is poured directly into the boiler. The extraordinary economy of fuel is the greatest desideratum acquired by Bennett's discovery, and steam ships may thus carry any amount of freight, scarcely any fuel being required.

Money Plenty.—The Philadelphia Gazette says;

The late sale by Mr. Thomas & Son, of wines belonging to the late Mr. T. Butler, was very numerously attended, and the prices paid were enormous. Among other transactions were the following; Fifteen demijohns sold at $155 each; one at $150; seven at 137; five at 117 50; ten at 110; seventeen at 106; thirteen at 102 50; four at 101, and various other wines for lesser sums. One hundred and seventy demijohns were sold—the whole amount of which is upwards of $15,000.

We have made a hurried estimate of the value of some of these wines, and find that the price, as paid at auction, is at least half a dollar per wine glass of the usual size—something as it were like molten silver, and affording a plausible image of the *aurum potabile*

The *Croton Water Works.*—The Aqueduct which is to bring Croton river into the city of N. York will be 40 miles long. It will have an unvarying descent from the starting point, 8 miles above Sing Sing, to Harlem heights, where it comes out 114 feet above high water mark. A great army of men are now at work along the line, and at many points the aqueduct is complicated. The bottom is an inverted arch of brick; the sides are laid with hewn stone in cement, then plastered on the inside, and then within the plaster a four inch brick wall is carried up to the arch, and thence the top is formed with an arch of double brick work. It will stand for ages a monument of the enterprise of the present generation.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following report of *side scenes* in the House of Representatives:—

"On Tuesday last Mr. Petriken and Mr. Cushing, (better known as Mr. Previous Question) had some squabbling. They are brethren of the same principle, and ought to live in love and unity.—Petriken has the most eccentricity and independence; Cushing the most good humor, and I suspect the most dry Yankee wit. Petriken wears a long *queue*. After the *brush* between the parties was over, Cushing inquired—"does not the previous question *cut off every thing?*" Being answered in the affirmative, he very drily remarked, that in the first opportunity I have, I'll move the previous question on *Petriken's cue, and cut that off.*"

In compliance with a call from the House of Representatives, the President sent a message to that body on the 20th inst. in relation to the border troubles. The outrages on the steamboats Telegraph and Robert Peel, have produced no demand by either government upon the other, for redress, having been treated by both parties, as criminal offences, for the laws to punish. The President expresses his determination to exert all his power to prevent and punish disturbances of the peace and good understanding of the two nations, and his confident hopes of a speedy and and satisfactory termination to the present border troubles.

The *removal of the Cherokees*, from all the states interested—viz: Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and North Carolina—seems likely to be effected without bloodshed, or violence of any sort. About 6000 of them had been collected, at the last accounts: and they were voluntarily coming in from all quarters.

Fruit and Vegetables.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Gazette attributes the high price of fruit and vegetables, which has doubled within a few years, to the fact that the supply does not increase in proportion to the increase of population. The writer is of opinion that such is the great demand for vegetables and fruit in the N. York market, that 500 additional small gardening establishments might be commenced in the vicinity of that city, with a certainty of success, and especially on Long Island and New Jersey. He says that a number of individuals within 3 or 4 years, have availed themselves of the knowledge of the fact of the scarcity of supply to the population, and purchased plots of one and two acres within 6 and 7 miles of that city and have devoted their time in raising early vegetables, and with such success that numbers have this year been induced to follow their example. He mentions some instances of great profit from the culture of market fruits and vegetables. A few years since a respectable tradesman, who had retired from his business and was living on a small income, which he was desirous to increase, conceiving that a good business might be done by supplying the N. Y. market, leased a small tract of land on Long Island and commenced raising flowers, strawberries, tomatoes, and mint. The first year he paid all expenses—the second year he made $1300, and the 3d year cleared $2100 by his little garden, as he was wont to call it. Some vegetable gardeners have, with little trouble cleared off 2 acres of land, at sums from 1200 to 1800 per annum. A gentleman living near Brooklyn made over $900 last year on one article, strawberries, sold in the Fulton market. A female living in the vicinity of New York, saved and sold $550 dollars worth of mint, with comparatively little trouble or expense. He says that any family possessing themselves of two acres of fertile land, with a little occasional industry, may clear $1000 per annum, and have more than half their time to apply to other objects.

A building of great size (containing 156 rooms) has been lately erecting in Washington city, for the use of the Treasury Department; when lo! no sooner are the walls all up, than it is discovered that they must be taken down again. A committee of Congress, assisted by two able architects, have reported in substance—

That the building is placed where it ought not to be.

That it is not suited to the purpose for which it is intended.

That it is exceedingly ugly.

That if completed on the present plan, it will inevitably tumble down.

They therefore recommend that it be taken to pieces, and be built in another place on a better plan. The expenses already incurred are about $80,000, and to unbuild it will take 30,000 more; total 110,000.

Pleasure Excursion.—A steamboat pleasure excursion is in contemplation by parties of ladies and gentlemen at Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, to the falls of St. Anthony, in the Upper Mississippi! The steamboat Dayton has been fitted up expressly for the purpose.

For the Plainfield Union.

A Cloud is on thy Brow.

A cloud is on thy brow, my love!
A cloud is on thy brow,
The low'ring mark thine eye above,
In pressing even now.
Thy forehead, once so clearly bright
Showed no such fearful stain,
But now it brings to fancy's sight
The ancient brand of Cain.

What has come o'er thee, dearest, say?
What trouble hast thou met—
Has fortune in a single day,
The current backward set?
Has the high tide of thine affairs
That onward smoothly flowed
Begun to ebb; and secret cares
Press down with heavy load?

Hast thou at last the bitter fruit
Of hollow friendship found?
Hath disappointment struck thee mute,
And bow'd thee to the ground?
Or has thy note, lent to thy friend,
A protest got from bank,
Whilst thou dost think nought can defend
Ingratitude so rank?

Mayhap the stocks by sudden rise
From wind-sales low took wing,
Have made the tears rush to thine eyes
Because thou wert a "Bear."
Or have they, by a fall as great,
When hopes they'd rise, were fall,
Upon thy bosom placed a weight
Because thou wert a "Bull?"*

Or has vile slander raised its head,
Unsheathed its hissing tongue;
And in its aim to strike thee dead,
Its venom round thee flung?
Or did the tailor in his haste
To fit thee for the ball,
With narrow vestments pinch thy waist
And make thy "pants," too small?

Did speculation once so rife
In wilderness and town,
Make thee hold to thy "lots," like life,
Until the price went down?
Or has the printer caused thy piece
So brisk with Attic salt,
To sound like cackling of the geese,
Or taste as flat as malt?

Has any one a boon denied
Or vexed thee by neglect—
Or on thy manners in his pride
E'en ventured to reflect?
Or hast thou, when assent was due
Been answered with an "If?"
Or has the laundress made too blue,
Or starched thy "dicky" stiff?

Hush, hush, I pray, and list space—
These trouble not my head,
Nor have they o'er my sunny face
"Disastrous twilight shed."
I'll whisper what affects me now—
'Tis nothing else, by Jove—
I drew my hand across my brow,
Whilst blacking my cool-stove!

BOZMORUS.

Plainfield, July 6.

* "Bear" and "Bull" are terms used on 'Change. The former are those who have made contracts to buy—the latter to *sell* stocks.—Ed.

Red River.—A letter from Capt. Shreve is published in the army and Navy Chronicle, from which we learn that he has succeeded in affording to a very extensive region, the benefit of a free water communication. The navigation of the Red River has been opened 750 miles, by removing 165 miles of raft. The tributaries of this river, will afford about 600 miles of navigable water, with partial improvements of their channels; and by extending these improvements farther up the Red River and its branches, the whole line of navigation will then be extended 2,000 miles. The region has as fine a climate and soil as any part of this continent; and is abundantly fitted for the cultivation of cotton. It is now filling up rapidly with population.

The advantages to be derived from the removal of the raft, are now incalculable. Captain Shreve says see the value of the Government lands alone, to have been enhanced, at least $15,000,000.

The N. Y. Whig says 200 persons dine daily at Astor's throughout the year, and that they consume on an average one pint of wine each, every day. For the year that is 9125 gallons selling for $36,600.

The English travellers complain that there are no longer any women in the United States—they have all come to be ladies. We are afraid that this is too much the case, and the evil is increasing. Our friend Holbrook, one of the plainest men in the world, and one, moreover, who goes about doing good, has addressed a letter to the editors of the Jour. of Com. in which he says:

"Junior, and even juvenile members of families, both misses and lads, are provided for in those domestic schools of science, sound morals and elevated enjoyment."

Now if there has been any women for mothers these "juvenile members of families" would have been *boys and girls* instead of misses and lads.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The aggregate length of the steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers is said to be about ten miles.

Noah's Ark, taking the cubit at 22 inches, was 547 English feet long, 91 broad, and 54 high, measuring, according to Bishop Wilkins, 72,228 tons.

The Difference.—In England and Scotland the consumption of ardent spirits is 9 pints per head annually, while in Ireland it is 13 pints per head.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday Evening, July 10, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. B. Aycrigg, of the House of Representatives, for several important and voluminous public documents.

Mr. Bond's speech has been translated into French by the editor of the New Orleans Advertiser, and was presented to his readers in that language, on the 21st ult. He says it is the first translated copy of the speech in the Union, and that as he has taken so much pains to please his readers they should carefully peruse it.

Most of our exchange papers for three weeks back have been filled with accounts of the loss of the steam boat Pulaski. We think a paper can be better filled than by recording all the particulars of such unfortunate accidents, occasioned in almost all cases by imprudence, and a want of proper care in those to whom are intrusted the lives and property of their fellow men. The reading of such accounts too often, that is as often as they occur now-a-days, can do no possible good, but often deadens sensibility to the sufferings of others, by bringing them too constantly before the mind. We at length become so accustomed to them that they seem of little moment. These terrible accidents will continue to happen frequently in *our* country until boats shall be constructed for strength and safety as well as speed, and no longer.

Of all on board the Pulaski, 59 have been saved and about 140 must have been lost.

With the Washington about 20 were lost

The News from Connecticut as respects the Temperance Reform, is very cheering. The License system was remodelled by the last Legislature, and several wholesome regulations established, for which they deserve commendation. The bill which passed has the following excellent provisions, which we extract from the American Temperance Journal:

1st. That no person shall sell less than five gallons of wine or distilled spirituous liquor to be carried away, unless he shall previously lodge with the town clerk a bond of 300 for the observance of all laws relating to sales of wine and spirits to be drank in his house, shop, &c., nor suffer the same to be drank there. Penalty for violating the act $50.

2. When a person keeps a dram or grog shop, and has on hand wine or spirits, he may be prosecuted for violation of law, and reputation shall be *prima facie* evidence of guilt; if the defendant denies his guilt on oath, he shall be acquitted, unless there is other clear evidence of guilt.

3. Civil authorities and select men may, on the first Monday of January, prohibit any person selling less than five gallons, and collect a penalty for so doing of $50.

4. Selectmen of towns may license a person to keep a vitualling house, without a tavern license, on lodging with the town clerk a bond not to sell or keep any spirits, wine, or ale, on penalty of ten dollars.

5. No person shall be licensed as a taverner, unless he has two spare beds and sufficient stabling for keeping four horses more than his own stock, and shall for fist his license so if he is without.

6. No licensed taverner shall sell to any minor, apprentice, student of college, academy, or boarding school, any ale, wine or spirits, on penalty of ten dollars, and if convicted of so doing shall not be licensed another year.

These acts will put an end to the conversion of groceries into dram shops; the great evil in Connecticut.

The remarks by Judge Buel given below, we like much. They are addressed to young men, inciting them to diligence, to activity, and to usefulness, and being, as we conceive, a subject of much importance, we take the liberty of calling attention to it, and giving it a conspicuous place in our paper.

Application.—Neither talents, nor wealth or virtues are hereditary. You must build your own foundation—you must become the artificers of your own future fame and fortune. You must yourselves enrich your minds, sow the seeds and mature the good plants, if you would reap the abundant harvest and enjoy the reward. The elements of education which you have gathered in the schools, are the paper upon which you are to record your characters—the mere implements of usefulness. They will profit you only as you use them with diligence and good judgement. But the standard of your requirements must not be graduated by the past. Every age demands a greater degree of mental culture than the one which preceded it: and it behooves you to qualify yourselves for that which now dawns upon your mental vision.—The more you learn to depend upon yourselves the more you will find developed capacities and energies and of which you are yet unconscious of possessing—the more likely you will be to prosper in life. The sapling which is sheltered by the towering pine, or the wide spreading oak, is neither so strong or so graceful as that which grows up without shelter, and acquires strength and solidity from the buffetings of the winds and storms. And the plant that is nurtured in the shade is not so beautiful—its blossoms are not so fragrant, nor its fruits so rich, as the form, the flower and the fruit of that which grows in the glare of solar light

In an article in our paper two weeks since, we stated that horse racing was to be the order of the day in Rahway, on the 4th. Mr. Green is right,—we spoke loosely, and far from the truth. The day was very *appropriately* celebrated in the Presbyterian church in Upper Rahway. At the race course, some distance from Rahway, there was horse-racing, and hand-balls, stating that such would be the case, misled us.

Congress probably adjourned yesterday. Since our last, there have been great doings on the currency or treasury question, but to find out what has been done would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer. As we understand it, it is somewhat as follows. We stated in our last that the senate were debating Mr. Webster's and Mr. Buchanan's bills. Both were subsequently rejected. Mr. Wright then on Saturday, June 30th, offered a bill according to previous promise, modifying the deposite act, to permit receiving in payment of public dues, until October next, the bills of banks which have since July 4th, 1836, issued bills under the denomination of five dollars. Mr. Webster offered an amendment as a second section of the bill, permitting these banks to become depositories of the public money. This amendment was amended on motion of Mr. Wright, making the 2nd section a repeal of the whole deposite system —in effect the Sub-Treasury scheme, without any limitation. The bill thus amended passed the Senate on Monday, 2d inst. by a majority of five.

On Tuesday it was reported to the House, and read twice. On Wednesday, 4th inst. the 2nd section, or the amendment of Mr. Webster's amendment, was stricken out, and the bill as first reported by Mr. Wright was ordered to a third reading, 133 to 33, and then passed by a vote of 173 to 31—majority 142! The bill thus amended was then returned to the Senate, and concurred in by them the same afternoon, 29 to 17, and is now the law of the land.

The consequence of all this, in our opinion, is, that the law for depositing the public money with the state banks not having been repealed is now in full force. But the 5th section of that act expressly forbids the receipt of the bills of all banks issuing notes under $5, after July 4th, 1836; and also expressly forbids making deposites in such banks. Mr. Wright's bill just passed modifies this section so as to permit the bills of these banks to be received in payment of public dues; but the law forbidding them to be used as depositories has not been repealed. It was the object of Mr. Webster's amendment to make them lawful depositaries, but it was lost. This is a very important distinction, and we think it will be found to be correct. There are not, therefore now but six or eight banks in the United States, where it is lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to deposite the public money, nearly every one in all the states having lately issued notes under the denomination of *five* dollars. Those only which have not, can be used as depositories under the old deposite act, when they have resumed specie payments.

The Whigs are speaking of the vote which carried Mr. Wright's bill through the house as a great party triumph. Indeed, we do not see as they have any cause. Their amendment making the aforesaid banks depositories was lost, as was also the amendment of the administration party, repealing the deposite act; so far it would seem the two parties were equal. The bill, however finally passed both houses, precisely as it was reported from the committee on Finance by one of the heads of the Van Buren party, and not by a party vote at all. Mr. Wright in his report on Mr. Webster's resolution, said that such a bill ought to pass, and it is by no means wonderful that large majorities in both houses agreed with him. It cannot, therefore, in any way be considered a party triumph—the vote in the house was almost unanimous.

Mr. Adams has continued his speech against Texas every morning hour during the week.

The Washington correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, under date of July 5th, thus writes:

The Hon. Felix Grundy, of the Senate, is Attorney general of the U. S. The nomination was confirmed to day, and it is a better appointment on the whole, than was looked for. Mr. Paulding has taken his place in the Navy Department. The session is now within three or four days of its close, and business is despatched. Much private business, and some appropriation bills, have been cleared the docket.

The *Army* bill has been signed by the President, so that an addition of 4,500 soldiers is to be recruited.

The Senate passed a joint resolution on Wednesday authorising the publication of the Madison papers, appropriating $6000 for the purpose.

Silver Change is promised in a bill which passed the Senate on Wednesday. The bill authorizes the branch mints in Georgia and North Carolina to coin silver change of the denominations of twenty five cents, ten cents, and five cents. These branches were originally intended to coin gold only, but it is found that the same machinery which will strike half eagles and quarter eagles will also strike the smaller pieces of silver, and that no additional expense will be incurred by this extension. It is a measure of great moment, as the Globe says, to increase the quantity of silver change in the country.

The bill which originated in the Senate for regulating steamboat navigation passed the House on Wednesday with important amendments; one of which, introduced on motion of Mr. Childs imposes a fine of $5000 for every case of loss of life or lives by Steamboat boiler explosions. All the amendments save one, were agreed to by the Senate on Thursday, and for that Mr. Webster offered a substitute, declaring an explosion to be prima facie evidence of neglect. This was agreed to, and the bill again returned to the House for its concurrence.

In the general annual bill concerning Post Offices and Post Roads, is contained a provision, inserted by amendment, carried in the House by a large majority, requiring the Postmaster General to dispense with the Express Mail as early as practicable. This bill has yet to pass the Senate.

Samuel Adams.—His principles on the subject of human rights carried him far beyond the narrow limits which many loud asserters of their own liberty have prescribed to themselves, even to the acknowledgment of this right in every human being. One day his wife returning home informed him that a friend had made her a present of a female slave. Mr. Adams replied in a firm and decided manner, "she may come but not as a slave, for a slave cannot live in my house, if she comes, she must come free." She came and took up her abode with the family of this great champion of American liberty, where she lived and died free.

Patrick Henry.—"Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but for me, give me liberty, or give me death."

General Gates, previous to leaving Virginia, summoned his numerous family and slaves around him, and amidst their tears of affection and gratitude gave them all their freedom; and in addition a sufficiency to render their freedom a blessing to them.

We know not the author of the following communication, and as we were not present at the meeting referred to, we know not to whom the writer alludes:

For the Plainfield Union.

At a meeting held at this place on the 4th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of organizing a colonization society, upon the motion declaring it expedient to establish such a society, several gentlemen rose and addressed the meeting in favor of the resolution, one of whom deserves public notice. He in a part of his elaborate harangue, dwelt with peculiar emphasis upon a class of people termed abolitionists, and indulged in some of the most unfounded assertions—charged them with being the sole causes of the mobs which have disgraced some of the most populous cities of our republic. Another charge more foolish than the rest was, that their work was all in vain, and that they could never accomplish their object, i. e. the abolition of slavery. Such were some of the imputations.

A proper respect for the sentiment of our forefathers *"all men are created equal"* and a regard for these advocates of liberty and equal rights, methinks, would have forbidden the indulging of such observations. They are alike averse to truth and common sense, and will thus appear to every unprejudiced mind. Let but one ray of truth beam upon such statements, and they will appear in this true character and I confess for one were I the author, I would hide my face with shame. But should he after mature deliberation cling to his gross errors, let him endeavor to substantiate them, and they will meet with all proper attention from A FRIEND TO ABOLITION.

Plainfield July 9th, 1838.

Providential Escape.—A recruiting sergeant, bound to Albany in the Swallow with two recruits one of whom was so mutinous that he had to be pinioned, while watching his disorderly road, became drowsy, lost his balance, and fell into the river unobserved. The sloop Elmira Ann was providentially following. Her crew were alarmed at hearing the cry of "save me! save me!" and then "its too late—I must go." They hove to, lowered a boat, and after a diligent search, succeeded in extricating from his perilous situation the drowning soldier. Their kind attentions were repaid by his reanimation in the course of half an hour.

Dreadful Famine in India.—The over-land despatch from India (via Marseilles) arrived in London, bringing intelligence from Calcutta and Madras to the middle, and from Bombay to the end of March. The accounts of the progress of the famine in the Western provinces are most horrible; the inhabitants of the Agra are compelled to forego their evening drives on account of the intolerable effluvia arising from the dead bodies surrounding the station. A small river, near Cawnpore, is said to be literally choked with the corpses of the multitude starved to death. A relief fund has been opened at Calcutta, and on the 15th of March the subscription amounted to above 40,000 rupees.

Williams Wooley, of N. York, has contrived a *sideboard bedstead*—a piece of furniture which in all respects resembles a sideboard, but the doors of which when opened, disclose a bedstead bed, and bedding, to be drawn out.

Reform in representation are still in their infancy in England. Under the present system, some boroughs of 6000 to 20,000 inhabitants, have as full a representation as Birmingham and Manchester.

An Astronomical Observatory, the first in this country, has just been completed at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. principally through the instrumentality of Professor Hopkins.

Extraordinary Wind.—A current of wind passed over West Jersey, not far from Mount Holly, on Sunday week, which broke off large oak trees, and tore up large apple trees by the roots, and confined to a narrow space. Several animals were killed by lightning during a thunder shower.

Jamaica papers have been received to the 9th June. The Royal Gazette says "it has been decided by the House of Assembly, that the remainining two years of the apprenticeship of the Prædial laborers shall be abandoned, and that entire, complete, and unrestricted freedom shall take place on the first of August next in this island."

Manners in Missouri.—A member elect of the lower chamber of the Legislature of this State was last year persuaded by some wags of his neighborhood, that if he did not reach the State House at 10 o'clock on the day of Assembly he could not be sworn and would lose his seat. He immediately mounted, with hunting frock, rifle and bowie knife, and spurred till he got to the door of the State House, where he hitched his nag. A crowd were in the lower house on the ground floor, walking about with their hats on and smoking cigars. Those he passed, ran up stairs into the Senate chamber, set his rifle against the wall and bawled out, "Strangers, whare the man that sworn me in?" at the same time taking out his credentials. "Walk this way," said the clerk, who was at the moment igniting a real principe, and he was sworn without inquiry. When the Teller came to count noses he found that there was one Senator too many present: the mistake was soon discovered, and the huntsman was informed that he did not belong there. "Fool who! with your corn bread!" he roared. "You can't flunk this child no how you can fix it. I'm elected to this ere Legislature, and I'll go again all banks and eternal improvements, and if there's any of you oratory gentlemen wants to get skinned, just say the word, and I'll light up on you like a nigger on a wood chuck. My constituents sent me here, and if you want to floor this ere legged animal, hop on, just as soon as you like, for though I'm from the back country I'm a little smarter than any other quadruped you can turn out of this drove." After this admirable harangue, he put his bowie knife between his teeth, and took up his rifle with, "Come here, old Suke stand by me!" at the same time presenting it to the chairman, who, however, had seen such people before. After some explanation, the man was persuaded that he belonged to the lower chamber, upon which he shouldered his rifle, flung his gun on his shoulder, and with a profound congee, remarked, "Gentlemen, I beg your pardon, but if I didn't think that ar lower room was the grogery, may I be shot."

The Exploring Expedition.—Mr. Dickinson announces in a Naval General Order dated June 22d, that considering the peaceful character of the contemplated exploring expedition and its objects being altogether scientific, the President has thought proper to depart from the usual custom of assigning the command to senior officers of the Navy, and has appointed Lieut. Charles Wilkes, first officer, and Lieut. Wm. Ic. Hudson, second officer of the exploring squadron: the latter to take the command in case of the death of the first officer, or his disability, from accident or sickness to conduct the operations of the Expedition.—*Balt. Tran.*

Crops in the West.—One of the Editors of the N. Y. Express has made a tour through New York, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Pensylvania, Maryland and a part of Virginia, and his route, having generally been through the interior, has afforded him an opportunity of forming a fair opinion of the probable harvest. He states that the general appearance is highly gratifying and indicates a much more abundant harvest than was gathered last year. In Maryland, he says, the wheat and rye, clover, oats and corn crops all are flourishing and equal the warmest wishes of the planter. Perhaps the tobacco crop ought to be excepted.—*Ib.*

The Difference.—The great fire in N. York two and a half years ago, was full four times as destructive as the late fire in Charleston. On the former occasion, the New York Charity Committee put forth an eloquent and touching appeal to the people of the Union for aid, and yet the entire contributions, exclusive of those made within the city of New York itself, amounted to less than $15,000; and the amount of those made from the South was less than $3,000. On the other hand, the contributions already made to the Charleston sufferers amount to upwards of seventy thousand dollars, and the greater portion of that amount is from the North. Shall we have any more dissertations upon Northern parsimoniousness and hostility to the South?—[Louisville Journal.

We learn by the Kennebec Journal that the Sheriff of Savannah Geo. has arrived at Augusta and demanded of the Executive that a Mr. Kelleran and another be delivered up to be tried in Georgia, for bringing away a slave by a Thomaston schooner. This demand has before been made, but the men were not delivered—the former made, but the men were not delivered—the former of the demand have been altered, but the men will not be given up, as it is contended, and we think with great propriety that this case does not come within the provision of the Constitution when fugitives from justice are liable to be reclaimed. Georgia will have occasion to bluster a little more on this subject, and it will make another flaming paragraph in the message of her Governor.—*Bangor Mechanic.*

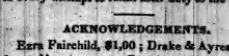
Governor Marcy has issued his Proclamation convoking the Senate of New York, for a special session, at the City Hall, New York, to commence on the 16th July, "for the purposes of receiving and considering the nominations of persons to be submitted to them for filling such offices as now are or may be vacant.

It is a fact which should not be lost sight of, that wherever the Banks have resumed they have increased their stock of specie by the operation. This is conclusive evident that there is no disposition among the people to harm the Banks—but, on the contrary a desire to aid them in every attempt to fulfill their duty to the public.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Ezra Fairchild, $1,00; Drake & Ayres 1,00; Jacob Manning, 06; David A. French, 63; James C. Ayres, 63.

Summer Arrangement.



THE SWIFTSURE MAIL LINE,

From Plainfield to New York,

LEAVES Plainfield on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at New York at 2 P. M. also leaves Plainfield on Monday morning, at 5½ and arrives at New York at 10½. Leaves New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10½, a. m. and Elizabethtown at 12; on Saturday leaves New York at 3½, the Point at 5, and arrives at Plainfield about dark. Four times each way weekly. FARE.—50 cents to Elizabethtown, and 12½ cents from the Point to New York. Passenger baggage no charge. Freight taken at reasonable rates.

VINCENT BARCLEW,
Plainfield, July 10. *Agent.*

$10 Reward.

STRAY COLT.

STRAYED from the Subscriber at Union Village about 3 weeks ago, a light bay or Sorrel Mare Colt, 3 years old last spring. Mane and tail black, no white on her. She was seen June 23d near Bound Brook. The above reward will be given for her delivery at Stone Mills, near Plainfield or at Plainfield, and all reasonable charges paid.

DAVID A. FRENCH.
Stone Mills, July 10. 77 3t

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber on Thursday last, A SMALL DARK RED COW, short horns with the ends sawed off. Any person returning said cow or giving information where she may be found, will receive the thanks of the owner and all reasonable charges paid.

RANDOLPH RUNYON.
Plainfield, July 3d. 75 3w

$5 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on or about the last of May, on the first Mountain six EWES and two LAMBS, all marked on the rump with Red paint J. V. Two Ewes and two Lambs Branded on the horns J. V. Any person finding said Sheep and returning them to the Subscriber, will receive the above reward.

JOSEPH VAIL.
Green Brook, July 2d, 1838. 76 3t

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, from 12 to 15 years of age, of moral and correct habits, to learn the shoe making business. Apply to the Subscribers.

July 3d. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, June 30th, 1838.

Sylvanus Ayres,
J. R. Boice,
Isaac Cole,
Restores Cox,
Rachel Cox,
Jonathan Cox,
Wm. M. D. Coreill,
Jane V. Clawson,
J. S. Darby,
Joseph Dunn,
Harvey Dayton,
Shettlewrath Dean,
Messrs. S. Dunn & Co.
Jeremiah Van Deventer,
Evan Evens,
Caleb Garret,
Wm. Hetmerong,
Martin Holden,
James Harris, jr.
Ann Hughes,
Christopher Hoagland,
Frances Haseman,
Platt Johnson,
Aaron O. Kelpatrick,
John Lattin,
J. M. Lodlow, 2,
Samuel B. Moore,
Daniel Moore,
Lydia Martin,
Merrick Osborne,
Miron Olmsted.
75 3t

Luke Oceonomus,
Ira Pruden,
Susan Parker,
Messrs. Frazee & Pierson,
Abigail Pack,
Emeline Runyon,
Benjamin F. Randolph,
Robert J. Randolph,
S. F. Randolph,
Martin Runyon,
Miss C. Randolph,
David Rogers,
Benjamin Stelle, Sen.
Joseph L. Shotwell,
Freeman Stelle,
Edward Sanders,
Garret Skinner,
John L. Shotwell, 2,
Wm. C. Shotwell,
James Thorn, miner,
Phebe Vail,
James S. Vail,
Jethro M. Vermule,
Mercy Vail,
Sidna R. Vail,
S. Windmiller,
Nathan Woodes,
George Wilson,
Ann D. Wooden,
Silas G. Weaner,

JACOB MANNING, P. M.

New Stock of GROCERIES,

Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free Indor Sugar and Coffee.

Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal.
Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams, Tongues and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Saleratus, candles, cheese, whisky and common bar soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff: Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds: Crockery, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c. J. POUND.

N. B. I will take *SHINPLASTERS* at the following rates: Newark corporation and Rahway, at par; Jersey city, 7s 6d to a dollar; Whaling and Sealing, 6s. 6d. S. S. P.

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500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

Cut Nails.

ASSORTED Sizes, For Sale, by the Cask or retail by S. M. PRICE.
May 29th. Rahway.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Ephraim Corieli
vs.
Isaac VanNostrand
and
Ralph Conover.

} Fi. fa. de bonis et terris.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue on Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1838, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, near Plainfield, N. J. the following described premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, county of Essex and state of New Jersey; bounded southwest by the road to Scotchtown, northwest and northeast by lands of the estate of Levi Lenox, dec'd. on the southeast by lands of Isaac Van Nostrand: containing three acres, be the same more or less. Also one other lot of land and premises containing 6 acres, bounded west by the road, south by lands formerly of Cornelius C. Vermule, east and north by lands of Levi Lenox, dec'd. Said premises is more particularly described in a deed recorded in Book D 3 of deeds for Essex county, folios 514 and 515.

JONATHAN OSBURN, Jr.
June 7th, 1838. 74 4w Sheriff.

A Good bargain.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the state offers for sale his valuable Farm for sale, situated in Middlesex county, on the old Swift Sure Stage road between Plainfield and Bound brook within full view of the Somerville and Elizabethtown Rail Road. It contains 70 acres of first rate land, in good repair, and is well and pleasantly situated. It has two never failing wells of water, and is bounded by a never failing stream. On the premises is a good dwelling house, with the best grafted fruit, and every other kind of fruit.

A large part of the purchase money can remain on the farm for a term of years. Title indisputable. Any person wishing further information will enquire of Garret Lane, Ira Dunn, or John Smalley, near the premises, or of Joel Dunn, at Plainfield, or of the subscriber, at New Market.

N. B. The said farm has on it two barns and other out buildings, an excellent cellar 12 feet by 40, with a new garden and door yard fence. As the dwelling house has been lately burnt, the subscriber will build one to suit the purchaser if requested.

LEBBEUS W. LATHROP.
New Market, May 22d, 1838.

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs. Berry & Dunham's, or at Ayres & Bullman's, stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. May 15th. 69 tfec

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New Cheap Cash *Grocery*, and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. V. Shotwell, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes, Molasses, Loaf Sugar, Brown Sugar, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Pennuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England, Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 22d, 1838.

At the Cheap Store of B. M. Price,

IN RAHWAY, MAY BE HAD THE FOLLOWING

New Spring Goods:

BLACK and Blue Broad cloths, Mixt and Drab do. Brown, Green, Mulberry and Claret do.; Black and colored Cassimeres, Ribbed and Striped do.; Fustians and Velveteens; Bungee Cords; Bed Ticking; Brown Linen; Brown Linen Drilling; Cotton Stripes and Cotton Cassimeres.

Calicoes, Painted Muslins, Jaconet do. Cambric do. Bishop Lawn, Mull Muslin, Book Muslin, Plain and Figured Swiss do. Plain and Figured Bobbinet Lace, 4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hose and half-hose, Colored muslins for linings.

Black, red and white Merino Shawls, Pongee handkerchiefs, Black silk cravats, Stocks, Suit collars, &c. &c. all For Sale at reduced prices.

Rahway, May 29th. 71 tf

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
" Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 6 by 10, &c. &c.

June 26th.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. P. CRANINE.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Any will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 66

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Flat & White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

Elias Hagar,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
FROM NEWARK,

WOULD take this opportunity to inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has opened a store in the building adjoining Dr. Craig's office where he intends carrying on Clock and Watch Repairing business, and hopes, by strict attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage. He would also take this opportunity to say that he will spare no pains to give general satisfaction, and as the old saying is, the proof of the pudding is eating it, he hopes you will taste before condemning it.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. for sale.

PLAINFIELD, April 17, 1838. 65 tf.

DRUGS. MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1 tf

J. HAWLEY'S
VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS
PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain seat of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended the Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, *Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness*, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever Ague, Dysentery, Cholera, Sea-sickness, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, Fits, &c.; and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your vegetable pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. They only want to be known to be sought into general use, and the delegation that I feel in you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much pleased after having made use of them in my family, and can fully say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and effective cathartic, and properly adapted to almost all diseases, and if resorted to in season, they might, prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many complaints as recommended; especially for ascarides of worms; one of my family has been seriously afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon get into general use, as no one cannot but like them after having made use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness at the stomach, but always has in every case prevented vomiting, and for the nervous sick head-ache or dispepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's
VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of always every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

June 12th. 73 tf

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by 54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
1 bushele White Sand
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by

May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 2tf

Small Fire Engine
For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware also, Tanner's Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Lasts, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 1f

Notice

ALL Persons indebted to ISAAC TITSWORTH, in notice or book accounts are hereby notified that they will call in the hands of the Subscriber for collection and unless they are settled without delay, costs will be made CORNELIUS BOICE.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new, and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again May 1st, 1838.

A large Assortment,
Of Bleached and unbleached Muslins

For sale low, by B. M. PRICE,
May 20th. Rahway.

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College, or also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
Higher branches,	5.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2 25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights. Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

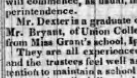
Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass. Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points out as a very eligible place for an Institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient and cheap.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 tf



NewJersey Railroad
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 1st 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.;*
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 *cents—Rahway,*
50 cents—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.

Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 8 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2 A. M.; and at 2, 5, and 7, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2 A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 4, and 6 1-2, P. M.

Newark, Night Line.

Horses, Every night except Sunday.
Leave New York at 9 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Trucks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf

Groceries.

B. M. PRICE, *RAHWAY,*

HAS on hand and is constantly receiving from New York,

A Good Assortment of Groceries,

Such as White and Brown Sugars; Coffee; Rice; Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas; West India and New Orleans Molasses; Coarse and fine Salt; Pork, Mackerel, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Soap and Candles; Chocolate and Spices; Crockery, Earthen and Stone Ware, &c. &c. which he will sell very Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

May 29th. 71 tf

Garden Seeds,

A FRESH SUPPLY, and general assortment, just received for 1838, raised by the united society of Shaking Quakers, of Massachusetts, for sale, on the corner of Front and Cherry-sts by

April 24th. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

61 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice. The books are left for settlement in the hands of

JOHN T. GRANT.

Board brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street.
NEW-YORK.

Rahway Daily
Despatch Line.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Monmouth,	Capt. Wilsey,
LaFayette,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, if any charge for storage, but in all cases at her risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Bricktown, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public
A New and General Assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
low for CASH, or country produce.
Corner of Exchange and Front streets.
Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 62

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will—— ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octave pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one or two cents each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

Subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

Brandreth's
Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 58 tf

Take Notice.

AS I have taken wholly upon myself the Lower Mills in Plainfield, which is now owned by George Wells, and has been formerly occupied by Wm Wells, it is my expectation to attend to Customer work particularly. Those favoring me with their custom will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. It is my expectation to keep constantly on hand, Feed, Flour of good quality, and of all kinds, for sale, for cash.

As the public well know, or I am well aware myself of the difficulty there is in keeping Books or trusting, and as promises are so fashionable with some of paying tomorrow, and as to-morrow scarcely ever comes with them, I am determined to sell for cash or in exchange for grain.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Mill at all times and reasonable seasons, Seventh Day excepted, at which time I shall be found at the Store, and intend to observe it as such. PHINEAS RANDOLPH.

April 1st, 1838. 63 3m

Plainfield
Boot & Shoe
STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the store next to Mr. Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice; we mean to deal principally for Cash. County Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice; and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only keeps the mare going. We solicit a share of custom. THOMAS HILL.
WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

Cotton Yarn,

250 LBS. Cotton Warp, Just Received and for sale by B. M. PRICE,
May 29. Rahway.

New, Cheap,
CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of
DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to *call, with*

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

County Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin and Beaver Gimpe Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. The publication of tracts, and other works is prohibited by the constitution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of weekly visits, with the essential benefits of a cheap form for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently understood and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatism of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, but omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise with speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the most interesting, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired.

All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE
Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout this country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.

Their effects will be taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever is morbid or bilious that they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various unctions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

Pamphlets giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at their Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermilie, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of

Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Exr'x.
JOHN VERMULE, Exr. or
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 26, 1838. 56 6m

New Volumes.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume
OF THE
New York Mirror,
Will be issued on the 20th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, designed and engraved from original paintings expressly for the work. Engravings on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volumes; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales, and heavy, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented to the notice and appreciation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of possessing our publication with the commencement of the volume, will please to supply, by directing their communications post paid to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases,* in advance.

The editorial department of the new volume will be under the charge of EPES SARGENT, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Fay, Cox, Captain Marryatt, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known in the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the Mirror will be quick, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superiour, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work extant furnishes so many valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum, as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable mélange of elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the pianoforte of the country—intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, the secluded student, the man of business, and of all both sexes possessing a spark of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished once nearly three months, with a splendid super royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Watches Clocks, Jewellery &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 73 tf

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklow's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and, For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Phinfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty years standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. ALSO,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills in 1st homes,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. Just Hint.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, respectfully gives notice that he is ready to serve customers at his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing Boards, Cedar Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 25, 1838. 1

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights!

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1838. Number 78.

The Plainfield Union

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; an avenue from the west. MARTOR F. CONOVER Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.50 per annum, if paid during the first three months. If paid in six months, $2.75; and if not paid till the close of the year, $3.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

New Dry Goods,

131 MARKET-ST.

NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers and Retailers generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dahli, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $6.00 per yard; Plain and figured Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pieces a yard wide; Tapes, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the markets will afford.

THO. KENSETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers [illegible] their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Lumber-Yard, formerly occupied by [illegible], where they have on hand, and intend to keep a general assortment of kinds of Lumber, such as

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Trenton, two Saw mills which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice.

J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound Brook, May 1st. 6t 3m

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies will favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn the occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets.

MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 6t tf

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale a above.

Plfd. 13th. 6t tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By saying this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers at his time at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 26, 1836. 1y

GREEN BROOK *Family School.*

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm ess and impartiality, but without harshness. Its c ief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. *An extra charge is made* for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public are assured that the idle, indolent, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.,

April 23d. 104*

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of

Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Exrx.
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 56 6m

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

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BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
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BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Speech of Mr. Bond, of Ohio

Upon the resolution to correct abuses in the public Expenditures, and to separate the Government from the Press.—In the House, April, 1838.

(Continued.)

Why did he not simply tell his brother editors, in brief and respectful language, that he had discontinued the subscription for their paper.

But a further thought is suggested by this letter of Amos Kendall, and his reason for discontinuing newspaper subscriptions. He is now, sir, postmaster General. Suppose we look at the statement of the contingent expenses of his office for the last year. Do you think we shall find any subscriptions for newspapers there "paid for out of the Treasury." Listen to a few items:

Southern Literary Messenger,	$10 00
New York Journal of Commerce,	10 00
Alleghany Democrat,	14 81
Pennsylvania,	6 00
Indian Biography,	8 00
Metropolitan Magazine,	5 00
Three copies of the Daily Globe! !	30 00
Richmond Enquirer,	6 00

Sundry others which I will not stop to name; the whole number being twenty or upwards, and the total of subscription within a small fraction of $200! He was frightened at a pile of 16 newspapers, but he can now take 20 at a dose! Can it be possible that a man, who came into office declaring, like the Psaltist of old, that "he was not like other men," his excellence "of the mint, and cummin," begins already to neglect the weightier matters of the law? What becomes of this inflated promise to "prove" *that his "declarations had not been hollow" pretences!* Of what value was his declaration, made in his latter before referred to, and which he says, "Vain I may be, proud I am, that the President has given me an opportunity to aid him in proving that *reform is not an empty sound, and is not to apply merely to a change of men!*" Why, sir, I quote as a reply to these [illegible] sentences his own words, in another passage of his own letter. The world will know him, at last, and assign him his true rank."

"Truth is omnipotent, and public justice certain."

Among Mr. Kendall's reforms may be mentioned his leading agency in the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States. To effect this, he carried on a system of "billing and cooing" with the State banks, and in the language of a certain Senator, (Mr. Benton,) "debauched them." Yes, sir, debauch is the word. I apply it to the Government and banks, though the Senator thought the people had been debauched, and applied it so them. For this work of "debauch," which proved a serious curse to the country, this agent was employed 32 days, and was paid for this service the sum of $316 11, being about ten dollars a day for a job which has occasioned much embarrassment under which the country now labors. He got ten dollars a day for doing this injury to the Public,—a hard-working man finds it difficult to get his dollar a day. But still, Mr. Kendall belongs to the "democratic party," and while he received his ten dollars a day for that work, he also received the regular salary of his office. This appears to be an established usage of this administration. The case of the Attorney General is already mentioned. The reports from the Departments show several other cases, though I will now only add that of the Commissioner of Indian affairs, who was for a while acting Secretary of War, and during this period drew the salaries of each office, being at the rate of $6,000 a year.

But, Mr. Speaker, no man better knows all the tricks of office than Amos Kendall. I have read a political tract, written I think, by Dean Swift, entitled somewhat in this way: "The convenience of a place at Court, or a sure mode of providing garments for a whole family." Mr. Kendall appears to understand the "modus operandi" of this matter. The printed list of clerks in the Department exhibits his father-in-law and two nephews, with salaries of $1,000, 1,200 and 1,400; and thus we see a family provision of nearly $10,000 a year, including his own salary. But Amos Kendall is not the only officer who thus takes care of his own household. If provision of this kind be evidence of "faith," few of them will be found "infidels." The President's son has an office, which I have already mentioned, of $1,500 a year. The Secretary of State's son, until very lately, held the place of District Attorney in Alabama. A near relation, by marriage, of the Secretary of the Treasury has a comfortable annuity of $1,400 in the Navy Department: another holds the appointment of naval officer in Boston, with a salary of 3,000 per year, besides being President of the Lafayette Bank of that city, which became a special pet under the pet bank system. These gentlemen would all make excellent sub-treasurers!

Mr. Boon said, when the proposition for retrenchment was under consideration here in 1828, the friends of Mr. Adams by way of praying that he and they desired any just economy and reform, put a ted to his message recommending it. How were they answered? Why, sir, Mr. Ingham, who soon afterwards was made Secretary of the Treasury, said in reply, that the message did not recommend it, but he wanted to see more practice and less profession in this matter. There were no specified reforms found in the message; he could only find there one of those formal recommendations, which were as unmeaning he said as the words "your humble servant" at the foot of a letter. Mr. Randolph, in the same debate, used this language, on the subject of retrenchment and reform:

"The President did recommend them [those lofty generalities spoken of by which all sermons, political or religious, abound] which might be printed in blank, line law presses, and filled as occasions might require. But, sir, (said he,) I am for looking at the practices and not at the precepts of the person, political or religious."

Mr. Bond said this rule of Mr. Randolph was perfectly just; it was thus shown, too, to be avowed by this administration, and he was willing to judge them by their own rule, and he thought to this they ought not to object. He would leave it to the House and to the People to say whether the "practices" of this Administration "had conformed to their precepts."

Was the recommendation in General Jackson's inaugural address of [illegible] "lofty generalities" just spoken of, and denounced by Mr. Randolph? The "Unis Caliber" machine? Was not the art of feeding, otherwise reform well described as "legibly inscribed" as the general impulse. That patronage of the Federal Government which was said to be brought into conflict with the freedom of State elections has greatly increased and is still unrestrained in the same conflict.

The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Bell) has for years labored to bring this House to the consideration of a bill to secure the freedom of elections, and thus carry into effect the recommendation of General Jackson's inaugural address. Now, sir, that gentleman is, and untiring as he has been in his efforts, the measure proposed by him has received the frowns instead of the favor of the Administration. He and the venerable Senator from the same State (Mr. White) were the early and devoted friends of General Jackson, and they still desire to carry into practical effect the principles by which the Gen. Jackson professed to be governed. They feel and know the imminent danger which threatens the country, in the increased stress of the patronage of office. They see, and well admit, that the office holders are "abroad in the land." But for effective holding power being equal in every third man of three horses. For instance, the power of a ten-horse steam engine is equal to the force exerted by fifteen horses acting together; and if the engine is double, eight and a half, while each horse can only work during eight hours out of the twenty-four. It will really perform the work of forty-five horses; for it would require that number of horses to be kept to execute the same quantity of work. Any statement of the comparative cost of steam, horse, and manual labor, can be, of course, only an approximation to the truth, as this cost must necessarily depend on the prices of fuel consumed by steam-engines, and on the expense of [illegible] year and year, of the keep of horses, and of the wages of manual labor—and of [illegible] with circumstances, and likewise on the [illegible] proportion. Data for calculation, however, have been given by distinguished engineers. It is estimated that a heavy [illegible] ten hours, will consume 16 pounds of coal and 14 pounds of hay in the same time. A steam engine of thirty-horse power, working ten hours, will consume about 2000 pounds of coal, or, as nearly as possible, one chaldron of New Castle coals.

From the same.

CROWS' HEADS.

A premium on crows' heads [illegible] as well as a dead shot in the [illegible] of that state to every person, [illegible] a certain number, induced me, a few days since, to go near a piece of wood-land, where [illegible] to feed on a suitable [illegible] in search of [illegible] himself. His cautious movements [illegible] of the decoy. Flocks of crows visited and feasted upon the [illegible], when the farmer was absent from his retreat, but whenever he appeared in sight of the field, they took wing, and [illegible] to venture in approach it, although with wishful eyes and watery mouths they [illegible] their favorite repast. Thus matters went on for [illegible] days, and still shaking [illegible], awaited the approach of the wily crows, but not one would [illegible] the field. Many a delicious dead [illegible] that he was there retreated. Discouraged by [illegible] want of success, he visited the circumstance to a neighbor, who [illegible] informed him that he was successful in shooting them, while [illegible] discomfited friend had very strong doubtings about. However, they both [illegible] with the [illegible] of the brush-house, and, after a short time, the neighbor reported his [illegible] friend to take his gun with him and [illegible] the field towards his house, and [illegible] as he was out of shooting distance from the animal, down came the crows to their repast. And the sagacious firing amongst them, killed a large number. The farmer, seeing his friend's success, returned to him and observed, "the crows are cunning critters, but they can't beat us." Z.

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THINGS THAT I LIKE TO SEE.

I like to see a farmer and his family neatly and substantially dressed; with [illegible] especial adaptation in their business; [illegible] dulgence in the luxuries of life; [illegible] people, worthy of your confidence and respect.

I like to see neatness and taste displayed about a farm house, barn, outbuildings, fencing, &c. A small portion of ornamental and [illegible] fruit trees and shrubs tastefully arranged about the domicil; it shows the proprietor to be a man of taste, possessed of mind and heart, and especially filled with humbugs.

I like to see a family of obedient, industrious children, ever willing to oblige one another; it indicates that the parents have taken a duty impressed with a proper regard for their present and future welfare.

I like to see boys helpful and attentive to their sisters, being ever ready to lessen their burdens and to promote their happiness; it shows good breeding, and argues strongly their future success in life.

I like to see kindness, gentleness and humanity extended to domestic animals; it forbearance, strong presumptive proof that he is a [illegible] man, and one from whom, [illegible] be expected to receive kind and [illegible].

I like to see a garden well filled with all the vegetables of the season, of the best kind, and cultivated in the best manner; it argues a proper regard to the interest and comfort of a family; and a pretty good judgment may be formed from it, of the industry, economy and [illegible] of the husband. For it is said a very good man seldom or never has a very bad garden.

REES.

Business is not to very bad. On Monday fifteen vessels arrived from foreign ports. Coasting business was pretty more extensive, more successful. Yesterday [illegible] three more vessels from foreign parts. It looks quite like old times.—*Boston Post.*

The Chemical Bank, New York, was broken into on Thursday night—after breaking open the outer doors, which were very strong and piercing several legs with [illegible] they reached the vault, and [illegible] about $1,000 in specie, and a dollar's worth of cents.

The Baltimore Temperance Recorder [illegible] tated the 4th in the Carroll [illegible]

Mr. Buchanan! In this way, the cost of that mission has been inordinately increased, and it is high time that this drain on the public Treasury for private benefit should be checked.

(To be Continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam—Engines.—Engineers estimate the force of steam-engines by a figurative which they term the horse-power. This power is the force required to raise or move 550 cubic feet of water, which is equivalent to 33,000 pounds through one foot high in a minute. The power of a man might be assumed equal to that of raising 60 cubic feet, which weighs 3750 pounds avoir, through the space or height of one foot in a minute, or a proportionate weight to any other height, as that the height multiplied by the weight may give the product 33,000 pounds. A stout laborer will continue to work at this rate during eight hours per day. A day's labor of a man working this continuously, therefore, may be reckoned at 25,000 cubic feet of water being raised one foot high; and in this proportion a one-hundred-and-four, two-horse power is equal to the power of about nine thousand men. The horse-power of the steam-engine, thus assumed, is beyond the usual power of an ordinary horse, a two-horse power being equal in reality to but three of three horses. For instance, the power of a ten-horse steam engine is equal to the force exerted by fifteen horses acting together; and if the engine is double, eight and a half, while each horse can only work during eight hours out of the twenty-four. It will really perform the work of forty-five horses; for it would require that number of horses to be kept to execute the same quantity of work. Any statement of the comparative cost of steam, horse, and manual labor, can be, of course, only an approximation to the truth, as this cost must necessarily depend on the prices of fuel consumed by steam-engines, and on the expense of [illegible] year and year, of the keep of horses, and of the wages of manual labor—and of [illegible] with circumstances, and likewise on the [illegible] proportion. Data for calculation, however, have been given by distinguished engineers. It is estimated that a heavy [illegible] ten hours, will consume 16 pounds of coal and 14 pounds of hay in the same time. A steam engine of thirty-horse power, working ten hours, will consume about 2000 pounds of coal, or, as nearly as possible, one chaldron of New Castle coals.

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POETICAL.

The Bower of Prayer.

To leave my dear friends, and from neighbors to part,
And go from my home! it affects not my heart,
Like the thoughts of absenting myself for a day
From that blest retreat where I've chosen to pray.

Sweet bower! where the pine and the poplar have spread,
And woven their branches a roof for my head;
How oft have I knelt in the ever green bower,
And poured out my soul to my Savior in prayer!

The early shrill notes of the loved nightingale,
That dwelt in the bower, I observed as my bell
To call me to duty, while birds of the air
Sung anthems of praise as I went to prayer.

How sweet were the zephyrs perfumed by the pine!
The ivy, the balsam, the wild eglantine!
But sweeter, oh! sweeter, superlative were
The joys which I've tasted in answer to prayer.

For Jesus, my Savior, oft deigned there to meet,
And bless with his presence my lonely retreat,—
Oft filled me with raptures and blessedness there,
Indicing in heaven's own language my prayer.

Dear bower! I must leave you and bid you adieu,
And pay my devotions in parts that are new;
Well knowing my Savior resides every where,
And can in all places give answer to prayer.

Sweet spirit attend me wherever I go,
The will of the Savior forever to know.
And when I cease praying to Jesus above,
I'll never cease praising in mansions of love.

For the Plainfield Union.

[Selected.]

The Consolation of a Wife to her Husband.

No more, loved partner of my soul,
At disappointments grieve,
Can flowing tears our fate control,
Or ought our woes relieve;

Adversity is virtue's school,
To those who right discern;
Let us observe each painful rule,
And each hard lesson learn.

If fixed the strong foundation lie,
The castle braves the storm.
Thus fixed on Faith's unfailing rock,
Let us endure awhile
Misfortune's rude impetuous shock,
And glory in our toil.

Ill fortune cannot always last;
Or, tho' it should remain,
Yet wreck-ful mournful moment haste,
A better world to gain—

Where calumny no more shall wound,
Nor faithless friends destroy;
Where innocence and truth are crowned
With never-fading joy. CELINDA.

Hezekiah, July, 1838.

An Orphan's Letter to the Savior.

A young lad of C—, in Germany, had just lost his father, and by the sad event found himself without the means of continuing his education. His great desire was to enter into a school founded by the pious christians known by the name of Moravians. This was also the wish of his mother. But one who is destitute of money, or friends, or patronage, poor and unknown, has little to expect in this world. Happily for the young orphan, he had heard of Him who "is rich to all them that call upon him"—of the friend of the unfortunate—of the great and mighty Lord who disposes of the gold and silver as he does of hearts, according to his good pleasure—of Jesus, who has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The boy reposed the most implicit confidence in this gracious Savior. He believed in him, and he felt strongly impelled to apply to him. But how to go to him? said the young orphan; I will just write him a letter in which I will tell him the whole. This he did in nearly these words:

"My Dear Lord Jesus Christ! I have lost my father, we are very poor. But to thee hast said in thy word, that whatsoever we ask of God in thy name, he will give it us. I believe what thou hast said, Lord Jesus. I pray thee, my God, in the name of Jesus, to supply my mother the means of placing me in the Moravian Institute. I want so much to go on with my education. I pray thee, therefore, good Jesus, do this. I love thee, already; but I shall love thee afterwards still more. Give wisdom and every good thing," &c.

He folded the letter and directed it to our Lord Jesus Christ in Heaven—then, his heart joyful with hope he carried it to the Post Office. The Post Master, seeing the superscription, supposed it was written by some distracted person, and cast it aside. When his work was done, however, he took it again and examined the handwriting, and observed it was that of a child. He opened it, and was much affected at reading this infantile prayer, which he communicated to a Moravian of his acquaintance. The latter read it at a meeting of the Brethren. The Baron de la Lippe who was present, thought he saw in the circumstance an appeal addressed to him by our Savior. He took the orphan under his protection, and placed him in the Institute he had desired. Thus was the petition of the boy immediately granted.—*Arch du Christ.*

Counterfeit two dollar notes of the bank of Brattleboro, Vt. have been recently put in circulation. Counterfeit fives of the bank of the United States are also in circulation. The appearance of these notes are generally good.

The Rail-road Steamer.

BY JAMES JOHNSON, M. D.

Were any of the ancients to rise from their tombs, and behold a steam-ship full of passengers, darting up the Thames, or a train of carriages, with a thousand people, flying along a railroad at the rate of 40 miles an hour, they would be very apt to doubt the fact of their revisit to the same planet they had left—since a thousand years in the grave may probably seem no longer that a short siesta after dinner. Their surprise would not be much lessened, by the sign of a column of brilliant flame springing up from the middle of a street, issuing from ten thousand metalic tubes, and turning the dark, nights of night into the glare of day! If, while gazing at these phenomena, they saw a man or even a monkey descend from the clouds, suspended as the pendulum of a huge umbrella, they would no longer doubt that they had got into another, if not a better world," than that of their birth and death!

But to return to the *rail road steamer*. Without rudder or rein; without tug or tow-rope; without chart or compass; without impulse from man, or traction from *beast*, this maximum of power in minimum of space—this magic *automaton* darts forward, on iron pinion, like an arrow from a bow, along its destined course. Devised by science, but devoted to industry; harmless as the dove, if unopposed; but fatal as the thunderbolt if obstructed in its career; this astonishing offspring of human invention; this giant in strength though a dwarf in stature, drags along, and apparently without effort, whole cargoes of commerce; merchants and their merchandize, artisans and their arts, travellers and their trafic, tourist and their tours (some of them heavy enough)—in short, every thing that can be chained to the tail of this herculean velocipede!

The steam carriage nearly annihilates distance between the inhabitants of a state, and thereby converts, as it were, a whole country into a city securing all the good effects of combination and concentration, without the detrimental consequences of a crowded population. By the railroad, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and the Metropolis, are constituted contiguous cities, while wide and fertile tracts of country intervene. Thus, steam multiplies the products of human labour, by increasing their sales and diminishing their price. It will enable us to convert millions of acres from pasturage into cornfields, and subsequently the provender of horses into food for man.

The whole transit of a rail-road steamer is a series of miracles, which, in former days, would have been attributed to angels or demons. At starting, the mighty automaton suddenly suppresses his torrent of blazing steam, and belches forth a deep and hollow cough, which is reiterated at shorter and shorter periods, like a huge animal panting for breath, as the engine with its train, labours up the ascent from Euston square. These belchings more nearly resemble the pantings of a lion or tiger, than any other sound I know of. With the slow motion, on any considerable ascent, the breathing of the animated machine appears to become more laborious, and the explosions more distinct, till at length the animal seems exhausted, and groans as he were, under the tremendous effort. But the engine having mastered the difficulty, acquires velocity before it plunges into the dark abyss of the tunnel under Primrose hill. There the peal of thunder; the sudden immersion in Cimmerian darkness; the clash of reverberated sounds in confined space; the atmospheric chill that rushes over the frame; all combine to induce a momentary shudder, as the thought of some possible collision or catastrophe in this subterranean transit, which is increased rather than diminished by the gleams of dubious light that occasionally break in from above, or the sparks of fire that issue every instant from the chimney, rendering "darkness visible." On emerging from the gloomy and gelid cavern, every thing appears of dazzling brightness, and we breathe with delight the pure atmosphere of heaven.

The moment the highest point of elevation of any part of the road is gained, and a descent commences, the engine with its long train, starts off with augmenting velocity, dashing along like lightning, and with an uniform growl or roar, like a continuous discharge of distant artillery or thunder. The scene is now grand—I had almost said terrific. Although it may be a complete calm, the wind appears like a hurricane; and, while the train is flying along the raised embankments, as near Watford, it is impossible not to feel some sense of danger, an apprehension that some unexpected impediment may hurl the whole cavalcade into the yawning gulf below.

The meetings of the trains flying in opposite directions [on double tracks] are scarcely less agitating to the nerves than the transits through the tunnels. The velocity of their course—the propinquity, or apparent identity of the iron trajets along which these hissing meteors move, raise the involuntary but frightful thought of a possible collision, with all its horrible consequences. The period of suspense, however, is but momentary. An electrifying concussion, as it were, of sound, sight and sound takes place, and in a few seconds the object of terror is out of view behind.

But such Herculean labour cannot be carried on in so small a compass, without great expenditure. The automaton thirsts: he knows the places of refreshment: utters a loud and piercing whistle, or note of preparation; slackens his pace halts at the fountain, and ingurgitates a deluge of water, to quench his burning drought. In five minutes he is able to renew his gigantic tasks.

The steam shriek is a new phenomenon on the rail road, and a very startling one it is. By opening a small valve in the boiler, a volume of steam is driven with tremendous force and velocity, through a narrow aperture, in imitation of a throat, causing a shrill shriek, unlike the voice of man, or of any known animal, but so loud as to be heard two miles off. It is a most unearthly yell, or scream, or whistle; which was compared by a distinguished poet, who sat by me to the cry of some monstrous animal in pain, or to death. It forms an excellent alarum to clear the road for the train, and apprise those at the stations, that the engine approaches.

The rail road travelling possesses many peculiarities, as well as advantages, over the common modes of conveyance. The velocity with which the train moves through the air is very refreshing, even in the hottest weather, where the rate is for some miles. The vibratory, or rather oscillatory motion communicated to the carriage frame, is very different from the swinging and rolling motions of the stage coach, and is productive of more salutary effects. It equalizes the circulation, promotes digestion, tranquilizes the nerves [after the open country is gained,] and often causes sound sleep during the succeeding night the exercises of this kind of travelling being accompanied by that lassitude, aching and fatigue, which, in weakly constitutions, prevents the nightly repose. The Rail road bids fair to be a powerful remedial agent in many ailments to which the metropolitan and civic inhabitants are subject.

(To be Continued.)

A pretty good sermon might be preached on the following text. It exhibits a new view of moral accountability; "Three Paisely weavers, whose wives were quartered at Gourock for the season, were anxious to get across the Dunoon on Sabbath morning; deeming it a profanation, however, to employ an oared boat for the purpose, they employed a friend to negotiate with the Captain of the Rothesay, Mail steamer, "to get them a bit of his tow, and tak' them wi' him, as he was gaun down that way at any rate."—"But what's the difference, pray," asked the negotiator, "between rowing over with oars, and by the paddle of a steamer?" "Difference! there's a hantle difference between rowing by the power o'man, who maun answer for what he does, and a water wheel pulling us: in ither words, gin ye wad hae us be mair pointedly particular, a steam engine's no moral being, it's no longer an *accountable augent*."

First Sight of the Pacific Ocean.—On the morning of the 22d, we waited for a favorable tide until 9 o'clock when we got under way with a brisk wind from the east. Here the river begins to spread out into a bay; but owing to many shoals the navigation is difficult. We ran aground, but the increase of the tide set us afloat again, and a on the Pacific ocean opened to our view. This boundary of the "Far West" was to us an object of great interest; and when I looked upon the dark rolling waves, and reflected upon the vast expanse of 5000 miles, without an interveing island until you arrive at the Japan coast—a stretch of thought was required like contemplating infinity, which can measure only by succession, its expansion and sublimity. Like the vanishing lines of prospects, so is contemplation lost in the extent of ocean.

A Man above Two Hundred Years Old.—The most remarkable instance of longevity which we meet with in British history, is that of Thomas Carn, who according to the parish register of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, died on the 28th of January, 1589 at the astonishing age of 207 years. He was born in the reign of Richard 2d, A. D. 1381, and lived in the reign of twelve kings and queens, viz. Richard 2d, Henry 4th 5th and 6th, Edward 4th and 5th, Richard 3d, Henry 7th and 8th, Edward 6th, Mary and Elizabeth. The authenticity of the statement may be readily ascertained by anyperson who chooses to consult the above register.

(Curtis on Health.

Bicknell's Reporter announces that the United States Bank discontinued issuing the notes of the old institution on Monday the 9th of July, and now pay out none except those issued by the new State Bank.

The "North American Trust and Banking Co. is the title of a new association projected under the New York General Bank law. T. W. Olcott, of Albany, who was selected for President, declines, and J. D. Beers has been chosen President, and Myndert Van Shaick, Vice President. The first subscription of two millions of dollars is already filled. The whole capital is to be 50 millions. The office of the company is at present No. 26 Wall street.

An injunction has been served on the Lenawee County Bank at Palmyra, Michigan, and a receiver appointed to close up its affairs. The assets are sufficient to redeem all its issues.

The Cherokees.—A letter from Maj. General Scott to the Governor of Tennessee, under date of 22d June says—

I have much pleasure in saying to your Excellency, that of the Cherokees who yet remained in the country, on the 24th ult., probably more than three fourths have already been collected for emigration by the troops under my command. The other fourth, it is expected, will be collected in 8 or 10 days more.

About 3,000 were sent off to the West between the 1st and 16th inst, when, apprehending that the warm season might prove highly injurious to the Indians, I was induced to suspend a further emigration until the first of September next.

In the mean time I propose to hold all the Indians yet to be emigrated, guarded by regular troops, at and around this place, Ross' and Gunter's landing.

Gen. Scott adds in a postcript that he had commenced the discharge of the Tennessee Militia under his command.

There was a severe Hail Storm at Peapack on the 4th, which prostrated much grain. Fruit trees, fences, and out buildings were torn up by the wind, and rain and hail fell in torrents. The shower rose just as a large party had set down to a public dinner under a bower in the woods.

☞ *Healthy City.*—Only one death in Cincinnati during the week ending the 4th, and that an infant. This was the only death within three weeks!

The plea usually employed by the advocates of horse racing, is that it improves the breed of horses. The proprietors of the Bo acon course near Jersey City, have offered a variety of purses, for a series of races by human beings. The argument in favor of this, says the Jersey City Advertiser, is probably that it improves the *breed of men!*

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

The writer in the last week's Union who styles himself "A Friend of Abolition," is unquestionably a person of great kindness and liberality; for no sooner is he convinced that a person is worthy of notice, than he sees he has it. Animated by this generous spirit, he has brought to "public notice" a gentleman who made some remarks at the meeting held in the Baptist church on the 4th inst, and after courteously advising him to "hide his face with shame" for the falsehoods he there uttered—modestly proposes to give him an opportunity to correct his "gross errors," and condescendingly promises him every "proper attention." But I trust the gentleman thus pompously challenged, has too much regard for truth and himself, to engage in a controversy with an anonymous scribler who has shown himself destitute of all those qualities that can make such a discussion respectable. Nor do I take up my pen to defend a single opinion of the speaker who is thus made the object of "public notice;" my only object is to show that he has been most grossly misrepresented by the writer in question. In the first place, the writer says that the gentleman charged the abolitionists "with being the *sole* causes of the mobs which have disgraced some of our most populous cities." I deny it. He said no such thing. He did accuse them of being in *many instances* unnecessarily the occasion of riots, by their rash and extravagant conduct, and consequently chargeable for *many* of the evils which they, at such times, produce. Whether this be a tenable position or not, I neither affirm or deny, all I say is that it was the position assumed by the speaker, and that the version given by "a Friend of Abolition," is a gross misrepresentation.

But, continues the writer, "a charge more foolish than the rest was, that they could never accomplish their object, i.e. the abolition of slavery." Now whether this "charge," if it had been made, would have been so very "foolish," I very much doubt, but that is nothing to the purpose,—*it was not made.* The speaker made no such remark, nor was there an expression that implied a sentiment of that kind. The only thing he said, that had the least approximation to such an idea, was, that the whites and blacks could never be placed on an equal footing in this country.

And now I appeal to "every unprejudiced mind," to say who it is that has made "observations averse to truth," and who it is that should "hide his face with shame." He also charged the gentleman with a want of "proper regard for those advocates of liberty and equal rights," viz, abolitionists. But how was this want of "proper regard," exhibited? By denouncing them as villains and traitors? No. He did not question their motives at all. He explicitly declared that he believed them to be good and patriotic men; but he thought that their acts were highly injurious to the slave, and dangerous to the prosperity of the country, and so thinking, he mildly and respectfully endeavored to show the evil effects of their society. What was there in this, that exhibited a want of "proper respect for that sentiment of our forefathers, all men are created equal,"—or of a "regard" for abolitionists?—Must the right of free discussion be confined to the advocates of Anti-slavery—may they denounce at all their meetings, and through all their publications, colonization as a vain and futile affair, as a system "that is rotten at the very core," —and must we be denied the privilege of saying a word in our defence, or if we do, be told to "hide our heads with shame," for our presumption?

But I have occupied too much of your time already, and yet allow me to say before concluding, that this is the only notice which "a Friend to Abolition," shall receive from me, whatever he may choose to write hereafter. Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

We heard of several sudden deaths yesterday, by *the drinking of cold water from the pumps.* One man fell dead in West Broadway, near Beach st. between 7 and 8 o'clock. About 10 o'clock, a woman, apparently a German, about 40 years of age, fell on the steps of 150 Hudson street, and was carried insensible to one of the upper watchhouses.

Alexander Beck, aged 48, a porter in the Boston and New York Transportation Company's office, died yesterday morning from the effects of drinking cold water.

John McCormick, a laborer, died very suddenly at his boarding house in Rose st., yesterday His death is supposed to have been caused by drinking cold water.

An unknown Irishman, by occupation a garden er, was found dead yesterday at the corner of 71st st, and 5th Avenue.

A block of Granite, of the best quality, was last week split from the Big Berry quarry, at Fall River, which measured 36 feet in length, 14 in width, and 16 feet in depth.

A large book was lately discovered at a sale in London, which had been the property of Shakspeare thirteen years before his death.—The volume bears date 1623, and contains the poet's name, written by himself, and spelled *Shakespere* the mode insisted on by Malone.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday Evening, July 17, 1838.

For I have always upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Closing Proceedings of Congress.—On Friday evening, the Senate bill, imposing a fine of $10,000 on the trustees, &c. for circulating the bills of the old bank of the United States, came up. Messrs. Wise and Prentiss vehemently opposed it: it nevertheless passed, 87 to 79.

The Senate bill to sell the U. S. bank bonds also passed. The House adjourned at 11.

On Saturday, much business was done. The Senate continued in Session until 4 o'clock Sabbath morning, and the house 4 hours later. Much difficulty was experienced in keeping a quorum, and several members were fined for absence. Among the bills passed were the following:

For the expenses incurred in the erection of the territory of Iowa.

For the investment in State funds of the amount of the proceeds of the Smithsonian legacy, until Congress shall think proper to appropriate it to the purposes for which it was devised.

For the settlement of the claims of the state of New York for expenses incurred for militia service during the late disturbances on the northern frontier of that state.

The following is a part of a bill which passed, referring to this state, the remaining portion relates to other states.

For erecting a small beacon light at South-Amboy, and putting down the following buoys, to wit: One on the tail of the great Bed at one off Billops Point shoal, south west part of Staten Island; one on the Middle Ground, near Prince's Bay; one on the Old Orchard shoal; one off the point of the Great Kill shoals, one thousand and fifty dollars.

For the erection of a beacon light at the Corner Stake, so called, between Elizabethtown point and Shorter's Island; also another small light or lantern on Shorter's Island; also for buoys, &c., at the following places; a spar buoy at Bergen point; a spar buoy at the Mill Rocks in Newark Bay; a spar buoy on the first oyster bed or point of the bar between the Hackensack and Passaic channels, and a half mile below the crossing place; a spar buoy at the Corner Stake so called; a spar buoy at the elbow; all pursuant to the report of Captains Kearney, Sloat and Perry, $3,400

The Express Mail, was saved in the Senate by a majority of 6; it is thought, however, that it will be abandoned by the Post master General.

On Monday, both houses adjourned till December, at noon, after the transaction of some unimportant business. Thus ended a very long session, in which but little was done.

A State Colonization Convention met at Trenton on Tuesday afternoon last, for the purpose of forming a State Society. The society was organized on the 11th,—Hon Theodore Frelinghuysen was chosen President, and seventeen Vice Presidents were appointed, one for each county in the state.

We learn from the Newark Eagle that all the boot and shoe makers in that city are fully employed, and at an advance of wages. We also learn from other sources that business in New York has much revived, and is once more very lively. We trust that we shall soon feel the impulse here.

It gives us much pleasure to state that the Philadelphia banks have agreed, by a vote of 10 to 4, to resume specie payments on the 1st of August,—in about two weeks. The four banks which opposed were the U. S. bank, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, and N. America; and they will also probably unite with the others at the appointed time. This is a very important movement, which will soon be followed by the resumption of all the banks of the Union. The return to prosperity is now fairly commenced and no thanks to Congress or Mr. Biddle.

Patterson, in this state, has been much infested with mad dogs for a month or two past.—Many cattle have been bitten and killed, and one boy has been bitten, with what effect is not yet known.

The present number of the "Union," concludes the half of the 2d volume. All who pay their subscription this week, and who have not paid heretofore, will thereby save 25 cents, according to our terms, which will be adhered to.

We have nothing especial from Canada. The insurrection is not yet put down, though the British have 16,000 regular troops there, and even that is not sufficient to keep the turbulent populace in order, but the militia has been called out, in many instances. We do not suppose that the insurgents can number much over a thousand armed men, but the people are generally much dissatisfied, and a complete suppression of hostilities in those provinces will, we fear, cost much more than they are worth to her Britanic Majesty.

In our quiet village and the cause of the Colonization of the free blacks of our country on the African coast. A meeting was held on the 4th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a society here. Against the object of this meeting we have nothing to say, but, if we have been rightly informed as to what was said at the meeting, we respectfully beg leave to differ from some of the speakers. We have heard that many things were said against the Anti-Slavery society and abolitionists. Why, pray? The object of the meeting was to form a *Colonization*, not an *Anti-Abolition* Society, and would it not have been better to have attended solely to the business in hand, rather than to meddle with other things, to the injury of the feelings of many good men, when there was no occasion.

We heard of one expression at the meeting, which we deem unworty of further notice than repeating it, viz: that the principles of the Anti-Slavery society were from the bottomless pit. We believe also that something was said of the ultimate failure of that society in its object. Every man has a right to his own opinion on that subject,—many able and pious men, however, think it will not fail. In England it has not failed—the experiment of entire and instantaneous abolition of Slavery has been there tried, and with the greatest success. Why will not the efforts of the abolitionists be here also crowned with ultimate success? But what had all this to do with the organization of a Colonization society?—We wish to condemn intolerence, whether or not any was exhibited at the meeting referred to. Let the two societies attend each to their own business respectively, and let the other alone; for both the anti-slavery and colonization societies encroach unwarrantably upon this rule.

An adjourned meeting took place on Monday evening of last week, and we were glad to hear that a very liberal constitution was adopted, more denunciatory of Slavery than of Anti-Slavery.

We are well aware that many things stated above *may* be incorrect as we were not present, but our informants are men that can be depended upon.

The Jersey City Advertiser, by the way one one of the best papers in the state, has the following capital paragraph in its prospectus,

We have mentioned the subject of religion.—We trust no one will be alarmed with the apprehension of being sermonized unseasonably and unreasonably through our columns, for it is not our design to make a pulpit of our desk, but we propose to be guided by religious principles ourselves, and we expect to have among our readers such as are like minded with us, and they have a right equally with any other class of subscribers to have their taste and feelings consulted. We are not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, and would place ourselves in no situation incompatible with it. Of course, our paper will be an advocate of strict temperance; our only drink is cold water, and we can recommend it to every one else as the best and only safe beverage.

☞ Representatives in Congress are to be chosen in the following fourteen states this summer and fall, and the elections commence on the following days in the several States respectively,

Louisiana, 1st Monday in July.
Illinois, 1st Monday in August.
Missouri, same day.
Vermont, 1st Tuesday in September.
Maine, 2d Monday in September.
Georgia, 1st Monday in October.
Arkansas, same day.
South Carolina, 2nd Monday in October.
New Jersey, 2d Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania, same day.
Ohio, same day.
New York, 1st Monday in November.
Massachusetts, 2d Monday in November,
Delaware, 2d Tuesday in November.

Commencement of Rutger's College at New Brunswick, will be celebrated to morrow, 18th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, an oration will be delivered by the *Hon. Alexander H. Everett*, of Massachusetts, before the Peithosophian and Philoclean Societies.

This evening at 7, the usual Junior orations will be delivered.

We would advise all who conveniently can to attend.—The distance is small, and they will unquestionably have a rich treat.

We have received a communication from a "Subscriber," commenting on an article in our last paper from the United States Gazette, in which it is stated that there are no women in the United States. We have hardly room for it, but will give its principal contents. "A Subscriber" acknowledges that there are females in this country, who deserve the censure given; but that there are also many real ladies among us, and many women, whom he supposes that the Englishmen mistook for ladies on account of the neatness of their dress, while engaged in domestic occupations. He also gives the dandies a smart knock.

The fields around Gilbertsville, Otsego co. N. Y. were laid waste by a 20 minutes hail storm, on Tuesday afternoon—the crops, trees, &c. prostrated. The window glass was universally destroyed.

God. [illegible] issued a proclamation requiring all the banks of that state to resume specie payments on the 12th of August next, or forfeit their charters. He also requires that all the shinplasters be immediately redeemed, whether redeemable or not, at present. He attributes the pressure to the conduct of the General Government, upon which he is very severe.

The June Term of the circuit, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Newark terminated last Thursday. Four persons were fined, with costs, for selling spirituous liquors, amounting in all to two or three hundred dollars. Very good.

Two packets, one from Havre, and one from Liverpool, arrived at New York, on Friday last, bringing intelligence six days later. Nothing, however, of importance. The English are about establishing a colony in New Zealand. The Royal William, the first steam ship from Liverpool to New York, was to leave July 5th. She is distinguished for speed, and will soon be here.

A great Whig Convention of young men from all parts of the state, was held in Utica last Wednesday. 2 or 3,000 were present. Thurlow Weed was there with 40,000 copies of Mr. Bond's speech.

The New Jersey Rail Road Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. payable 10th inst.

The President and senate made at the last hour the 173 promotions and appointments provided for in the act to increase the army.

Correspondence of N. Y. American.
Washington, July 9, 1838.

A Regular Set-to in Congress.

Yesterday (Sunday morning) Messrs, Campbell and Maury, of Tennessee, had a pugilistic encounter in the House, a few minutes after it adjourned. They were much bruised, and each received a brace of black eyes. The circumstances were as follows; It appears that early on Sunday morning, Mr Maury was very active in procuring a call of the House, in order to show to the country who were the delinquents. Mr. Campbell was among the absentees, and was brought to the bar with the rest in custody of the Sergeant at Arms. At 8 o'clock, when the House adjourned, the latter went to his colleague and reproached him for his conduct in aiding the call, at the same time alleging that Mr. M. had done it with a view to injure him (Mr. C.) at home among his constituents. Crimination and recrimination followed, and each gentleman bandied his opponent with the epithet of 'liar,' 'scoundrel,' &c. As might be expected, a personal conflict was the result, and blows were bestowed in abundance Not more than five members remained when the fracas commenced, and they of course did not attempt to interfere. After the belligerents had belaboured each other to their hearts content, they suspended hostilities, retired to their respective homes, and have not been seen since. It is said they are so well satisfied with their mutual inflictions, that no doubts are entertained as to further proceedings.

New Jersey Mineral Spring.—The "Spa Spring," at Woodbridge, the Jersey city Advertiser says is becoming a popular place of resort. The pure medicinal quality of the water, its pleasantness to the taste, and its healing properties, place it in rank beside Ballston and Saratoga.

The old Directors of the New York Phenix bank were re-elected on Tuesday by a large majority. Mr. Delafield has declined to take his seat, and it is said, intends to open a private bank.

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce estimates the area of all the European nations at 3,194,453 square miles; the number of inhabitants at 234,000,000, national debt $6,000,000,000, amount of specie $1,800,000,000.

United States 2,000,000 square miles, 17,000,000 inhabitants, national debt none. Individual States' debt $100,000,000; and specie estimated at $70,000,000: or $34 of specie or solid currency per individual in Europe, and $10 of specie and solid currency per individual in the United States.

A great sale of Durham cattle by Mr. C. S. Clarkson of Cincinnati, on the 1st inst. produced some extraordinary prices. Sixty cows, bulls, and calves were sold for an aggregate of upwards of $20,000. One cow with a calf four weeks old, brought $1,075 a twelve year old cow $1000; a 6 year old $975. Prices ranged from those sums down to $95 for a calf. One three year old brought $1450.

The ravages of the yellow striped bug on cucumbers and melons may be effectually prevented by sifting charcoal dust over the plants. If repeated two or three times, the plants may be entirely free from any annoyance. There is in charcoal some properties so obnoxious to these troublesome insects, that they fly from it the instant it is applied.

The bark Ella Hand at Philadelphia from New Orleans, has on board $100,000 in specie for the U. S. Bank.

Times in St. Louis.—According to the Bulletin, affairs are brightening up in St. Louis considerably. Several elegant buildings are in progress, and preparations making for many more; strangers are daily arriving, and the demand for rooms, stores, and dwellings, is as great as at any former period. The editor says—"We look upon the future with good spirits, and our citizens feel confident that prosperity will again attend us."

A man fell from a steam boat on the North river, the other day, while asleep, and was in the water two hours, the New York papers say, before he woke up.

Factory.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals at the office of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road Company, in Elizabethtown; and at the store of *C. & J. CORY*, in Newark, until 12 o'clock, M. on Monday, the 23d day of July instant, for the *TRANSPORTATION* of the Timber for the Bridges on said Road. The Timber is to be sills, three inch Hemlock plank, and pallour rails, to be transported from Elizabeth-port; and the Cross ties, from the Elizabethtown creek, between Hatfield's dock and the bridge over the creek, and delivered along the line of the road. The proposals will be received for the delivery in mile sections, by the ton per mile; the first mile to commence at J. Seiple's in Elizabethtown, and to be succeeded by mile sections numbering from 1 to 13, ending at Plainfield.

ELIHU GARDNER,
Superintendent E. & S. R. R.

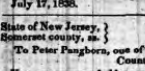
July 17, 1838. 78 2w

State of New Jersey, }
Somerset county, ss. }

To Peter Pangborn, one of the Constables of said County.

You are commanded by me, Wm. D. Stuart, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, to summon David N. Ruckman if he may be found in the County aforesaid, to appear before me at Joel Pangborn's in the township of Warren in the said county, on Monday, the 16th day of July, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to answer unto Freeman Cole, assignee of Moses H. French, in a plea of debt, for fifty dollars, and this you are not to omit. Witness my hand and seal this 9th day of July, 1838.

78 2t* Wm D. Stuart, Justice of the Peace.



Summer Arrangement.

THE SWIFTSURE MAIL LINE,

From Plainfield to New York,

LEAVES Plainfield on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at New York at 2 P. M. also leaves Plainfield on Monday morning, at 5½ and arrives at New York at 10½. Leaves New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10½, a. m. and Elizabethtown at 12; on Saturday leaves New York at 3½, the Point at 5, and arrives at Plainfield about dark. Four times each way weekly.

FARE,—50 cents to Elizabethport, and 12½ cents from the Point to New York. Passenger baggage no charge. Freight taken at reasonable rates.

VINCENT BARCLEW.

Plainfield, July 10. *Agent.*

$10 Reward.

STRAY COLT.

STRAYED from the Subscriber at Union Village about 3 weeks ago, a Light bay or Borrel Mare Colt, 3 years old last spring. Mane and tail black, no white on her. She was seen June 23d near Bound Brook. The above reward will be given for her delivery at Stone Mills, near Plainfield or at Plainfield, and all reasonable charges paid.

DAVID A. FRENCH.

Stone Mills, July 10. 77 3t

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber on Thursday last, A SMALL DARK RED COW, short horns with the ends sawed off. Any person returning said cow or giving information where she may be found, will receive the thanks of the owner and all reasonable charges paid.

RANDOLPH RUNYON.

Plainfield, July 3d. 75 3w

$5 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on or about the last of May, on the first Mountain six EWES and two LAMBS, all marked on the rump with Red paint J. V. Two Ewes and two Lambs Branded on the horns J. V. Any person finding said Sheep and returning them to the Subscriber, will receive the above reward.

JOSEPH VAIL.

Green Brook, July 2d, 1838. 76 3t

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, June 30th, 1838.

Sylvanus Ayres,
J. R. Boice,
Isaac Cole,
Stevens Cox,
Rachel Cox,
Jonathan Cory,
Wm. M. D. Covell,
Wm. V. Claussen,
J. S. Darby,
Randolph Dunn,
Harriet Dunn,
Shuttleworth Dean,
Messrs. S. Dunn & Co.
Jeremiah Van Deventer,
Evan Evans,
Caleb Garret,
Wm. Harmstrong,
Martin Holton,
James Harris, jr.
Ann Hughes,
Christopher Hoagland,
Frances Hageman,
Platt Johnson,
Aaron O. Kelpatrick,
John Layton,
J. M. Ludlow, 2.
Samuel B. Moore,
David Moore,
Sylvia Martin,
Merrick Osborne,
Miron G. Olmsted,
Luke Oeconomus,
Ira Pruden,
Susan Parker,
Messrs. Prince & Pierson,
Abigail Pack,
Emeline Runyon,
Benjamin F. Randolph,
Robert J. Randolph,
S. F. Randolph,
Martin Runyon,
Miss C. Randolph,
David Rogers,
Benjamin Stelle, Sen.
Joseph L. Shotwell,
Freeman Stelle,
Edward Sanders,
Garret Skinner,
John L. Shotwell, 2,
Wm. C. Shotwell,
James Thorn, miner,
Phebe Vail,
James S. Vail,
Jethro M. Vermule,
Mercy Vail,
Sidna B. Vail,
S. Windmoller,
Nathan Wooden,
George Watts,
Ann D. Wooden,
Silas G. Weaner,

JACOB MANNING, P. M.

New Stock of GROCERIES,

Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, of Foreign Importation, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.

Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities.
Indian Meal.
Best, Second, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Candles, Soap, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, white and common bar soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff. Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds; Crockery, ropes, brushes, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Inks, &c. &c.

S. S. POUND.

N. B. I will take *SHINPLASTERS* at the following rates: Newark corporation, and Rahway, at par; Jersey city, and Bank of Belvidere, at 2 per cent. discount; Whaling and Sealing, &c. &c. S. S. P.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Thomas Gould, }
vs. } Fi. fa. de bonis et terris,
Isaac Wan Nostrand and }
Ralph Conover. }

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue on Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1838, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, near Plainfield, N. J. the following described premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, county of Essex and state of New Jersey; bounded southwest by the road to Somerstown, northwest and northeast by lands of the estate of Levi Lenox, dec'd, on the southwest by lands of Isaac Van Nostrand; containing three acres, be the same more or less. Also one other lot of land and premises containing 8 acres, bounded west by the road, south by lands formerly of Cornelius C. Vermule, east and north by lands of Levi Lenox, dec'd. Said premises as more particularly described in a deed recorded in Book D 3 of deeds for Essex county, folios 514 and 515.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr.
Sheriff.

June 7th, 1838. 74 4w

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs. Berry & Dunham's, or at Ayres & Bullman's, stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. May 15th. 69 tdee

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A Good bargain.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the state offers his valuable Farm for sale, situated in Middlesex county, on the old Swift Sure Stage road between Plainfield and Bound brook within full view of the Somerville and Elizabethtown Rail Road. It contains 75 acres of first rate land, in good repair, and is very pleasantly situated. It has two never failing wells of water, and is bounded by a never failing stream. On the premises is a good apple orchard of the best grafted fruit, and every other kind of fruit.

A large part of the purchase money can remain on the farm for a term of years. Title indisputable. Any person wishing further information will enquire of Garret Lane, Ira Dunn, or John Smalley, near the premises, or of Joel Dunn, at Plainfield, or of the subscriber, at New Market.

N. B. The said farm has on it two barns and other out buildings, an excellent cellar 18 feet by 40, with a new garden and door yard fence. As the dwelling house has been lately burnt, the subscriber will build one to suit the purchaser if requested.

LEBBEUS W. LATHROP.

New Market, May 22d, 1838.

At the Cheap Store of

B. M. Price,

IN RAHWAY, MAY BE HAD THE FOLLOWING

New Spring Goods:

BLACK and Blue Broad cloths, Mixt and Brab do. Brown, Green, Mulberry and Claret do.; Black and colored Cassimeres, Ribbed and Striped do.; Fustians and Muslins; Bombazets; Bed Ticking; Brown Linen; Brown Linen Drilling; Cotton Stripes and Cotton Cassimeres.

Calicoes, Painted Muslins, Jaconet do. Cambric do. Bishop Lawn, Mull Muslin, Book Muslin, Plain and Figured Swiss do. Plain and Figured Dobbinet Lace, 4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hose and half-hose, Colored muslins for linings.

Black, red and white Merino Shawls, Pongee handkerchiefs, Black silk crapes, Stocks, Suit collars, &c. &c. all For Sale at reduced prices.

Rahway, May 29th. 74 tf

New Cheap Cash *Grocery*, and

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. V. Shotwell, between the store of Ira Pruden and D. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Soap and Candles, Feed, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Prunes, Ginger, Coffee, Chocolate, Spices, Mould Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate

EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 22d, 1838.

S. S Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Pickled Beef, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.

June 26th.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Sumptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CRESINO.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 68

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as: Paint, White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. &c. Sale by GEO. W. HEYWOOD.

April 24. 72 tf

New Jersey Railroad

AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing June 1st 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Railway, and New Brunswick

Four per day between New York and Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cents—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents—Railroad Passengers—New Brunswick, 75 cents.

Passengers who receive their tickets at the Office will receive a Ferry ticket free.

Passengers for New Brunswick will receive a Ferry ticket free.

Stages leave Jersey City every morning at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. for New Brunswick at 8 A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Leave Jersey City every morning at 7 and 11 A. M. and at 2, 5, and 9 P. M.

Leave Newark at 6 and 7 1-2, 9 and 11 1-2 A. M. and at 2, 4, 5 and 9 P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Leave Jersey City every night except Sunday.

Leave Newark at 9 and 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

The Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt Street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where all apart punctually at the above named hours. The Work the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of stages.

The Town Trucks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf.

Groceries.

B. M. PRICE, *RAHWAY,*

HAS on hand and is constantly receiving from New York,

A Good Assortment of Groceries,

Such as White and Brown Sugars; Coffee; Rice; Hyson, Young Hyson and Imperial Teas; West India and New Orleans Molasses; Loaves and fine Salt; Port, Mackerel, Cincinnati and Island Soap and Candles; Chocolate and Spanish Segars; Earthen and Queen's Ware, &c. &c. &c. He will sell very Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

May 29th. 2) tf

Garden Seeds,

A FRESH SUPPLY, for general assortment, just received for 1838, raised at the famed society of Shaking Quakers, of Massachusetts, for sale, on the corner of Front and Cherry streets.

April 26th, GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a cheap rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the Plainfield Union. A share of patronage is requested, by J. M. F. TOPPING.

June 15th, 1837.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied as by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, made of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice.

ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take in exchange, or deal principally for Cash Country Produce taken in trade at cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 65 tf

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice; and always on hand to be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only, keeps always prices going. We solicit a share of custom. THOMAS HILL.

WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

Now in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory. Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length, fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Balusters. Turning in general, warranted done in a neat and workmanlike manner.

ELIJAH C. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1838. 12

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that they continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

in the present season, and are ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume of the

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the Boston Poet, engraved by Dalton, from a picture by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent Engravings on steel, by the same artist, designed and engraved expressly for this work. Drawings on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare beautiful and popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the reading public, including original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—miscellaneous and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this publication—upon the various productions in the fine arts—and a correct list for the notice and approbation of the public—elegante and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the noted drama and other amusements—criticisms from the best new works in other languages—French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals—discoveries and improvements in science, art, and chanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid to the publisher, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of Epes Sargent, and will consists, as heretofore, of contributions from Messrs. Morris, Cox, Captain Marryat, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary contents, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its music, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superiour, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum, as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were it would not be necessary for it is now extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or money shall be spared to render it, in all respects, a work of the highest order, graceful, and agreeable melange of elegantliterature, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country, intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, the secluded student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single line that can bring a blush of shame unbidden upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every *Saturday*, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, &c. For each volume, a copious and Explanatory Table of Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. Subscriptions will be received by the carriers now residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers can be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscribers respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice.

☞ All kinds of Small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON GOLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings of the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the same time, there is probably no institution whose claims will not be found to be known by every American person. Combining the influence of probably 500 societies, generally behind no others for moral worth and high and holy purpose, the Anti-Slavery cause will not fail to have a mighty power for weal or woe. Were here its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatives of very free institutions. Regarded as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any effort to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

In this view, we are led to urge on a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to justify their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Therefore will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, particularly. Those favoring me with their custom will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. It is my intention to keep constantly on hand, a good Stock of good quality, and of all kinds, for cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This Measure Left," &c. &c. may be had at the Office, from 3 to 5 cents each.

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 3d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$3 to $4.00
" " Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2 25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. References and further information given on application. *Horatio Bryant*

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is a graduate of Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and inclination to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an Institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

GILBERT HAINES, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 1y

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the following boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt Wiley,
LaFayette,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under charge of captains, and will run in quicker trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at he risk of the owners.

JOSEPH B. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickton, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries,*

low for CASH, or country produce, Corner of Exchange and Front streets. Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will break you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orvin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octave pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number.

☞ Twenty other parts of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 58 tf

Take Notice.

AS I have taken wholly upon myself the Lower Mills in Plainfield, which is now owned by Geo. Wells, and has been formerly occupied by Wm. Wells, it is my expectation to Custom work, particularly. Those favoring me with their custom will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. It is my intention to keep constantly on hand, a good Stock of good quality, and of all kinds, for sale, for cash.

As the public well know, as I am well aware myself of the difficulty attending keeping Books or trusting, and as promises are so fashionable with those of paying tomorrow, and as tomorrow constantly puts them off with them, I am determined to sell for cash or in exchange for grain.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Mill at all times and reasonable seasons. Sewards Day excepted, as I consider that day to be the Sabbath, and intend to observe it as such. PHINEAS RANDOLPH.

April 1st, 1838. 63 3m

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance can occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved a perfect cure.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellence is their universality. Complaints, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or derangement in any of the internal organs, cannot be easily those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any case. Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty years standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

6 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, UOOK & CO. in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice. The books are left for settlement in the hands of

JOHN T. GRANT.

Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

Cut Nails.

ASSORTED Sizes, For Sale, by the Cask or small B. M. PRICE,

May 20th. Rahway.

Elias Magee,

CLOCK AND WAC H MAKER,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has opened a store in the building opposite Dr. Craig's shop, where he intends carrying on the Clock and Watch making business, and hopes, by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He also takes this opportunity to say that one will please him to give general satisfaction, and as the old saying is the proof of the pudding is eating it, he hopes you will favour him considering it.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. for sale.

PLAINFIELD, April 17, 1838. 65 tf

DRUGS. MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain sent of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever Ague, Dysentery, Cholera, Sea-sickness, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, Fits, &c.; and they are found to be a powerful remedy in removing the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are, for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into general use, and the obligation that I feel to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much opposed, since having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and effective cathartic, and capacity adapted to almost all diseases, and if resorted to in season, they might prevent much sickness. We have experienced the [illegible] many complaints as recommended—especially [illegible] have proven to which one of my family [illegible] afflicted with [illegible] hours, and after taking your pills was entirely well and a [illegible] health. I will soon get [illegible] the likeliness after hearing [illegible] of consuming pain or sickness [illegible] in six days every case pronounced [illegible] hand-books as dispensed [illegible] effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

June 12th, 73 tf

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

10 boxes Soap,

10 BACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Beans
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by

May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 2tf

Small Fire Engine For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $45. It will throw water over 6 common two story houses, as fast as can be pumped in with a common hand pump.

Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.

Jan. 24. 53 tf.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Dyewoods, Vitriol, Calegra, Sadler, Tips, Sizes, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 1tf

Notice

ALL Persons indebted to ISAAC TITSWORTH, in notes or book accounts are hereby notified that they are left in the hands of the Subscribers for collection and unless they are settled without delay, suits will be made CORNELIUS BOICE.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again May 1st, 1838.

A large Assortment,

Of Bleached and unbleached Muslins

For sale low, by B. M. PRICE,

May 20th. Rahway.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. **PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1838.** **Number 79.**

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Evening, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post Office: entrance from the East. Edited by C. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To village subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Evening.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

The Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Merchants, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Drabs, Brown, Green, Athelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.35 to $5.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the most fashion, from 7 to 50 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Caliceos, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as never before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linen; Shooting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pieces a yard and other fancy articles too numerous to mention to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 26th, 1838.

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber-Yard, formerly occupied by Fish, Cook, & Co. where they have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound brook. They also have two saw Mills in Trenton, and five saw mills, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice.

J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound brook, May 1st. 6? 3m

A CARD.—To Ladies.

Mrs. Vermule begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies will favor their self with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry street.

MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 6? tf

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

In addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and all Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

Old Newspapers,

In large papers, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 25th.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

The subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers at his Mill at where needed.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Sawing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

Warren Township, December 26, 1836. 1y

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

The design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its end of aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and this rule they must assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation, and of ample exposure to the sun, and easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED, FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 15?

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit.—Cash or trade will answer.

April 25th. 104*

At Private Sale.

The Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of

Esquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Exr'x.

JOHN VERMULE, Executor, of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 58 6m

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay Street.

6? NEW-YORK.

Blank Deeds,

Mortgages, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES.

ATTACHMENTS.

SUBPŒNAS.

Bills to let boards.

BAIL BONDS, for Counties,

EXECUTIONS,

BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Speech of Mr. Bond, of Ohio

Upon the resolution to correct abuses in the public Expenditures, and to separate the Government from the Press.—In the House, April, 1838.

(Concluded.)

Sir, has not the country been disappointed? Have not the people been deceived by vain promises? Has not Executive patronage inordinately increased, and is it not still unrestrained? Is not the power every where abused and perverted? Do not the expenses of the general government far transcend in amount all our past history? Why are these things so, and why has not this plague been stayed, Mr. Speaker, according to your plighted faith? I will tell you why, sir, but I prefer to do so in the language of Mr. Buchanan, before referred to. In his speech already alluded to he thus exclaimed:—"The very possession of power has a strong tendency to corrupt the heart; and the man who in humble life was pure and just, has often been transformed by the possession of power into a monster. In the sacred book we find a happy illustration of this. When Hazael came to consult Elisha whether his master, the king of Syria, would recover from a dangerous illness, the prophet looking through the vista of futurity, saw the crimes of which the messenger would be guilty, and he wept. Hazael asked, 'why weepeth my lord?' The prophet then recounted to him the murders and cruelties he would commit against the children of Israel. Hazael, in virtuous indignation replied 'is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?' And Elisha answered, 'The Lord hath shown me that thou shalt be king over Syria.' This man afterwards became king by the murder of his master, and was guilty of enormities, the bare recital of which would make us shudder."

How true, and alas how applicable is this sacred illustration to those who invoked its use in elevating themselves to power!

Suppose, Mr. Speaker, some inspired Elisha had been present when you and Mr. Buchanan, with others, engaged in the debate referred to, and, moved by the sympathetic tear of the prophet you had asked, "Why weepeth my lord?" how would you have been astonished in being then told what the people have since realized.

Imagine sir, the inspired one looking through the vista of a few brief years and saying, you will be placed in power, but will greatly increase the amount of all public expenditures. You will use the offices and patronage of the country for private and not for public good. You will create offices for favorites. You will enlarge all Executive power. You will deny the right to call for reasons on a removal from office, and in a few years will remove more than 1,500 persons from office for opinion's sake! You will derange and corrupt the Post Office Department, which you now admit to be sound, and you will not refrain from any of your designated abuses in the other Departments. You will appoint more members of Congress to office in four years than has been done in all the past history of the Government. Your bill for the abolition of the power and patronage over the Press will sleep the sleep of death. You will retain "the press, the post office, the armed force, and the appointing power in the hands of the President, and will not suffer them to change position and take post on the side of the People." You now censure a small appropriation to purchase some additional furniture for the President's house, but you will furnish that house in luxurious style for General Jackson, who will be succeeded by Mr. Van Buren, and he, not content with the second hand furniture of his predecessor, will cast it off and make his entry into that edifice, with an appropriation of $7,300 for alterations of the house and superintendence of the grounds and another appropriation of $20,000 for new furniture; and this too, in the very year when your public treasury will be bankrupt. You will increase the expenses of foreign missions and suffer your ministers to return home on such brief service as will show their appointments to have been made for individual gain rather than public good. You will increase the contingent expenses of this House from $80,000, to $210,000. You will add to the like expenses of the Senate and to all other public expenditures in the same ratio; and the sum total for the whole civil list of the Government, which is now $13,163,438, will be increased under your boasted reform until it shall exceed thirty millions per year! You will even question the right of a department to purchase a likeness of Washington, and will order a gallery room in all the departments with portraits of Martin Van Buren. You will by means of "office holders," the "enlisted soldiers," bring the patronage of the general government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and you will resist the bill to secure the freedom of those elections. You, Mr. Randolph, will go upon what you now call a "slaveless errand," and after saluting the emperor of Russia, will make a pleasant sojourn in England, and, returning to your estate in Virginia, "You, Mr. Buchanan, will become an office holder and enlisted soldier," go on this very mission to Russia, and will pocket $18,000 for a year's service. You, Mr. Cambreleng will oppose a vote against the measure you now recommend, for reducing the pay of members. You, Mr. Stevenson, will be made speaker, and appoint its committees, with the promise of a foreign mission in your pocket. You Mr. Benton, will vote to lay on the table the bill which you now report to rate the patronage of the press from the Government, and your report on Executive patronage, with its six accompanying bills so imposingly introduced, will prove to have been but as "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals!" You Mr. Van Buren, when now, report a bill requiring reasons to be assigned for removing an incumbent from office, will be made Secretary of State, and in due time President, but, from the moment you obtain power, you will forget your professions to be governed by such principles. You Mr. Dickerson, also a member of this committee, will be made Secretary of the Navy; but the Department will be so mismanaged under your direction, that it will be truly said of you on the floor of Congress, "there is none so poor as to do her reverence." You Mr. Woodbury, will take first the Navy and then the Treasury Department, and under your supervision, an attempt to humbug the People with the promise of an exclusive hard money currency will result in the banishment of all specie, a bankrupt Treasury, and a circulation of shinplasters and Treasury notes.

Imagine, then Mr. Speaker such a response to have been made at the period of time which I have suggested. What would have been your reply and what would Mr. Buchanan, who made the scriptural allusion, have said? Methinks I am at see and hear him exclaim, "is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

Sir, I fear that in despite of the protestations of Amos Kendall, the promised "reform" was an empty sound," "intended to apply merely to a change of men." But I leave it for this House and for the People of this country to judge whether their confidence has not been betrayed and their hopes disappointed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Deserted City.—We take the following description of the wonderful and long exerted City of Petra from our countryman Stevens' Travels in the East. It is in the valley of Edom (of the Israelites,) near the Dead Sea, and was visited by Mr. S. in 1835.—

This ancient and extraordinary city is situated within a natural amphitheatre of two or three miles in circumference, encompassed on all sides by rugged mountains five or six feet in height. The whole of this area is now a waste of ruins, dwelling houses, palaces, temples, and triumphal arches, all prostrate together in undistinguishable confusion. The sides of the mountains are cut smooth, in a perpendicular direction, and filled with long and continued ranges of dwelling houses, temples and tombs, excavated with vast labor out of the solid rock; and while their summits present a mixture in her wildest and most savage form, their bases are adorned with all the beauty of architecture and art, with columns and porticoes, pediments, and ranges of corridors, enduring as the mountains out of which they are hewn and fresh, as if the work of a generation scarcely yet gone by.

Nothing can be finer than the immense rocky rampart which encloses the city. Strong, firm and immovable as nature itself, it seems to deride the walls of cities, and the puny fortifications of skilful engineers. The only access is by two narrow defiles, practicable only in one place, or by an entrance the most extraordinary that nature, in her wildest freaks has ever framed. The loftiest portals ever raised by the hands of man, the proudest monuments of architectural skill and daring, sink into insignificance by the comparison. It is, perhaps the most wonderful object in the world, except the ruins of the city to which it forms the entrance. Burkhard had been accosted, immediately upon his entry, by the Arab party of Bedouins, and was required to remain but a very short time. I expected a scene of some kind, but at the entrance of the city there was not a creature to dispute our passage; its portals were wide open, and we passed along the stream down into the area, and still no man came to oppose us. We moved to the extreme end of the area; and when at the act of dismounting at the foot of the rock on which stood the temple that had constantly fixed us, we saw one solitary Arab straggling along without any apparent object; a mere wanderer among the ruins; and it was not uninteresting fact that this poor Bedouin was the only living being we saw in the desolate city of Petra. After gazing at us for a few moments from a distance, he came towards us, and in a few moments was sitting down to pipes and coffee with my companions.

Among the ruins is a circular theatre, cut out of the solid rock, containing 33 rows of seats, and capable of holding 3000 people. Although the front part has fallen, and the whole theatre, says Mr. Stevens, is in such a state of preservation, that "if the tenants of the tombs around could once more rise into life, they might take their old places on the seats. Where," he exclaims, "are you, who once sat on the seats of this theatre, the young the high born, the beautiful and brave; who once rejoiced in your riches and power, and lived as if there was no grave, where are ye now? Even the very temple, whose open doors are stretching away in long ranges before the eyes of the wandering traveller cannot reveal your doom. Your dry bones are gone. The robber has invaded your graves, and your very ashes have been swept away to make room for the wandering Arab of the desert."

No description without the aid of plates, can give an adequate conception of the ruins of this wonderful city. Sufficient may be gathered from the preceding account, to convince every reader that Petra was once a populous wealthy and luxurious city, adorned with temples, arches and theatres; and that it was for a thousand years utterly forgotten, and that it is now destitute of a single inhabitant.

The most interesting and important consideration connected with the city is, that its ruins is a distinct fulfilment of several prophecies. Isaiah, Jerimiah, Amos, Joel, Obadiah, and Malachi have announced the desolation of Edom, and some of them in language, which most graphically describes the situation of Petra, as the clefts of the rocks, and in the height of the Hill." Mr. Stevens says; "Amid all the terrific denunciations against the land of Idumea, her cities and the inhabitants thereof, the proud city among the rocks, doubtless for its extraordinary size, was always marked as a subject of extraordinary vengeance. 'I have sworn by myself, saith the Lord, that Bozrah (the strong or fortified city) shall become a desolation, a reproach and a waste and a curse, and all the cities thereof shall be perpetual waste. Lo, I will make thee small among the heathen and despised among men.—Thy terribleness hath deceived thee, and the pride of thine heart, O thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, holdest the height of the hill; though thou shouldst make thy nest as high as the eagle, I will bring thee down from thence, saith the Lord." "They shall call the nobles thereof to the kingdom, but none shall be there, and all her princes shall be nothing; and thorns shall come up in her palaces, nettles and brambles in the fortresses thereof, and it shall be a habitation for dragons, and a court for owls."†

I would that the skeptic could stand as I did, among the ruins of this city among the rocks, and there open the sacred book and read the words of the inspired penman, written when this desolate place was one of the greatest cities in the world.

†Jer. 49; 13, 16 ‡Isaiah 34; 14, 15.

An Example for young Men.

Engine Factory, Great Western.—We are informed by a friend who speaks from authority, that the manufactory in which the Great Western's engines were made, covers nearly, or quite, three acres of ground, near the east end of Westminster bridge, London; that it employs an average of six hundred workmen and laborers, besides clerks and draughtsmen; the machinery for making steam engines, boilers, and their ponderous work, is competent to effect the work of three thousand men, and with the buildings, is worth about $720,000.

This immense establishment was originated by the the talent of one man, the late Henry Maudsley, Esq. of whose life we have not seen any sketch, but the following may be depended upon, as derived from himself.

His father was of a respectable family in Yorkshire, who became a subaltern officer of the artillery, and the subject of our memoir was born in the royal arsenal, Woolwich, in 1778. His father dying early, leaving a son and two daughters, his mother married again to a man who appears to have been careless of his step-son, for at twelve years of age he found himself an attendant on a common working blacksmith, in Chatham Dockyard. To a common mind this might have been ruin.—to the immense mechanical talent of the youth, it, in the result, proved fortunate. Possessed of a strong mind, great energy, his strength and talent, at eighteen, led him to try London, where he soon obtained employment from a coach smith, who was a friend and contemporary of the late Mr. Bramah, whose locks and hydraulic press have rendered his name so famous. His superior workmanship induced his employer to name young Henry to Mr. Bramah, by whom he was engaged, and by his art in contriving tools for facilitating the work on locks, and many other matters, he soon added to the profits of Mr. Bramah and himself. In a few years, we believe about 1796, his talent, and Mr. Bramah's liberality, introduced Mr. Maudsley to the well known M. J. Brunel; and this was followed by a commencement on his own account, at a convenient set of premises in Margaret street, Cavendish square, where his practical talent, firing and aided by the skill of Brunel, soon led to the acquaintance and confidence of General Bentham, at that time the engineer of the Navy board. Mr. Maudsley was now employed on the construction of telegraphs, block-making machinery, and many other important works for the English Navy; and about 1807—8, this led to a connection with Mr. Robert Dickinson, who had just then taken out an important patent for increasing the means of carrying supplies of water on board ships of war in iron tanks instead of casks; and on an agreement being made with the Navy board for the use of the patent, Mr. Maudsley undertook the contract for making the tanks. This increase of business demanded larger premises, and on the suggestion of the present Joshua Field, Esq., (now a partner in the concern,) then an elève of Brunel's, who had become a member of Mr. Maudsley's establishment, the present location was obtained.

It had been a riding school fitted up at a large cost, ruinous to the owners; but the riding house was made a noble fitting house, while the stables were appropriated to the turners, and additional buildings soon accommodated blacksmiths, tank-makers, iron and brass founders, and pattern makers. And to the death of Mr. Maudsley, in 1831—less we believe since—hardly a year has passed, without some labour saving arrangement, more or less important, being carried into effect within the establishment.

Mr. Maudsley married early in life, and had four sons and two daughters; the latter were married several years before his decease, but his second son, William, died in 1817, of a decline, a bereavement most acutely affected the mind of Mr. Maudsley during the remainder of his life. His third son John, was successfully killed about 1832—3; but his first son, Thomas, and his fourth son Joseph, in conjunction with Mr. Field, before named, are

maintaining the character of the concern in the excellence of their manufactures, which are still marked with the names of Maudslay, Sons & Field.

The mechanical arts of the day are indebted to Mr. Maudslay, for originating, or greatly improving, the apparatus attached to large lathes. The iron beds, the eccentric chuck, the universal chuck & the double action slide rest, propelled by a leading screw, were nearly all put in their present most useful forms by him; and if he did not actually originate the application of the leading screw to the cutter blocks of machines for boring large cylinders, (which we believe he did,) he certainly very materially improved the effect of it; and the machinery for cutting screws, and punching tank and boiler plates, invented, but we believe not patented by him, are among the most important additions to our mechanical works of the day. We believe Mr. Maudslay only took out two patents during his life—one for an arrangement of the steam engine, which was much approved, and one for changing the water in sea-going steam boilers; this was in conjunction with Mr. Field, and may be the subject of a notice another day.

The following facts may be interesting. When, in Mr. Maudlay's middle life, he found the coachsmith who had given him his first employ in London, reduced to poverty he pensioned and supported his early friend for the remainder of his life. When one of Mr. Maudslay's neices was about marrying an officer high in the Government service, an examination of the Herald's office, by the bridegroom, elicited the fact, that the bride was entitled to quarter as honorable arms as his own; the records of the office exhibiting a bishop, a law judge, an admiral and a general, among the ancestors of the family: thus proving conjointly with his own successful talent, that he who had been a blacksmith's boy, had been doubly born above his early station in society.—*Jour. American Institute.*

Morality of the Theatre.—The Polyanthos, a theatrical paper in this city, has found it convenient,—in defending the character of the late Miss Missouri Miller, and assailing that of Hamblin at whose house she died,—to state facts relative to sundry stage actors, which may serve to show what sort of "schools of morals" those are, of which such men are the teachers. The names of four actors are mentioned within the compass of a few lines, as having lived in a state of concubinage, two of them with an actress, and two of them with another woman. Miss Missouri, the Polyanthos says, was free from such crimes, though the circumstances of her birth and education greatly exposed her to become a victim. So of six actors mentioned in the Polyanthos, one appears to have been virtuous *quoad hoc*, and all the rest vicious. The Polyanthos also hints, that two young women have lost their lives through the intrigues and jealousies of two of the persons above alluded to. Of the correctness or incorrectness of the Polyanthos's statements we know nothing. They are however of so remarkable a character, and afford such an illustration of the immorality of the stage, that we could not pass them over in silence.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The following advertisement was sent in a manuscript to a printer in one of the Knickerbocker counties in the Empire State:

"Rund away or vos squoolen mine large black horse Cholly. He is plack all oler his body except some vite spots on his pack—but I guessed I got some vite spots in all plack again The lish so fat with butter. He can go to mill mid a bag of grain and a boy on his pack. He drots and gaiters and valks and yen he valks his feet goes on von after the odder. Old Cholly has a long dail hanging down behint—but I cut it off to odder day so dat it it be not so long as to dail of mine uncle Hauness buck. Whoever will bring pack de teef or de hursh shall bay twenty five dollar reward on ax no questions. HAUN VAN BAUGEN."

Origin of the word 'Lady.'—Formerly when the affluent lived all the year round at their mansions in the country, the lady of the manor distributed to her poor neighbors, with her own hands, once a week, or oftener, a certain quantity of bread, and, she was called by them the *loff-day*, that is, in the Saxon, the *bread giver*. These words were, in time, corrupted and the meaning is now as little known as the practice which gave rise to it.

A brave Old Oak.—In a recent interview with Hon. John Q. Adams, he addressed his visitors in the following language; "I am a member, in full communion, of the Congregational church of Quincy. Henry Adams, my ancestor, emigrated from England in 1634, and was one of the founders of this church in 1639. His son Joseph was long a member of the same church, and died in 1694, aged 68. His son Joseph was also a member and died in 1759, aged 82. His son John my grandfather, was long a member and a deacon in this church, and died in 1760, aged 68 years. My father was long a member and died as you will remember, in 1826, at the age of 91. On my father's decease I joined the same church. I had not joined before, as I was most of the time absent from home; But God has long been my hope and now, as I am about to die, I have a calm and cheerful hope of joining my ancestors in a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.—*Quincy Patriot.*

A Ploughing Match, Exhibition, and Sale of Cattle, will take place at Hoboken, opposite this city on Tuesday the 1st day of August next, under the patronage and direction of the American Institute. The object of the ploughing is to test the relative value of the various ploughs that may be brought forward for competition; the field being open to all, and a medal to be given to the owner of the plough which shall be adjudged the most perfect. A sale of choice cattle is expected to take place, and an exhibition of superior agricultural implements. All the arrangements are made to preclude expense to contributors; passage is provided for cattle and an auctioneer will be in attendance to sell them without charge.—*New Yorker.*

On the 20th ult. at New Orleans, the thermometer stood at 102 in the shade.

POETICAL.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

BURIAL AT SEA.

"There is in the lone, lone sea,
A spot unmarked, but holy;
For there the gallant and the free
In his ocean-bed lies lowly.
He sleeps serene and safe
From tempest and from billow,
While storms that high above him chafe,
Scarce rock his peaceful pillow."

Morning rose calm o'er the Atlantic wastes,
On which a gallant ship sat motionless!
No sail unfurled its seowry form, to woo
The gentle breeze, nor stern commander's voice
Mingled its thundering bass with treble tones
Of the lithe sailor's song; all, all was hushed.
E'en Nature paused, as if in sympathy;—
While the still ocean's bosom, like a glass,
Waited to image some appalling scene!

When, on the clean swept deck, the hardy crew
Came gathering one by one, in neat attire;
But none with oath profane upon his lips,
So oft, alas! the ship-boy's dialect:
One took his post beside the muffled bell,
With action that was suited to obey
The ship-clock summons, sounded from below.
And now, the dreaded hour of ten had come!
The dismal knell sent forth a moaning voice,
And at its bidding, came procession slow
From out the cabin, while in front was borne
The lifeless relics of a fellow man.
No coffin rich, adorned with silver plate,
Enclosed the stranger's dust, or told his name;
Twas wrapt in humble canvass and unmarked,
Save with initials traced in lines of black:
The kindly bearers rested now their charge,
And stood beside, in waiting attitude.

A varied group, the aged and the young,
Seated themselves around with solemn mien;
All showed emotion! from the bright-eyed child,
Which sobbed alone at something, yet it knew
Not what, to the rough tar, who viewed the scene,
Brushing the big tear from his furrowed cheek!
All wept! but yet among them, not one to
Of nature had been severed by the blow:
Had then that smitten one no friend? ah yes!
A mother (and a widow, though unwarned,)
Clasped in her arms the babe who bore his smile,
And o'er it, whispered to the ear of Heaven—
"God bless the father of my boy!" (she said,
But tears subsided choked the accents soft;)
"Why do I weep? he'll sure return again."

There was a pause—and then the man of God
Lifted his voice aloud to Him who holds
The waters in the hollow of his hand!
And when he plead the promise of a God,
Who is the widow's Judge, and orphan's Sire!
A sob convulsive went from heart to heart,
And deeply was responded the "Amen!"

The prayer was finished. Yet again they raised
And bore that body to the vessel's side;
And while it hung suspended o'er the waves,
The holy man read with impressive voice—
"We do commit our brother to the deep,
There to corrupt—and look for that bright morn
Of resurrection, when the Archangel's trump
Will bid the sea give up her numerous dead,
And this vile body shall be changed, and made
Like to the glorious body of our Lord!"

'Twas done! the ocean op'd its yawning mouth,
And quick, in triumph, closed it o'er the gift.
Then was the canvass spread before the breeze!
The plaintive notes of sadness died away!
And mirthful tones and sunny smiles dispersed
That cloud of gloom.

On went the gallant ship!
Plowing the waters, with her prow bent towards
A spot in ocean's fair, bright isle!
Which only desired to see, that closed without
The sight. The stranger's name was soon forgot
By those who did embrace that island home.

But oh! one heart, one widowed heart yet bleeds!
And often the wild tear-drop gushes forth,
When the unconscious orphan, wond'ring asks—
Mother, dear mother! *when will father come?*"

E. C. S.

Cedar Brook, 1838.

The Rail-road Steamer.

BY JAMES JOHNSON, M. D.

(*Concluded.*)

To those who are curious, and not very timid, the open carriages are far preferable to the closed ones, especially in fine weather. In bad weather, or, and particularly at first, invalids may travel with more advantage under cover. I have no doubt, that to thousands and tens of thousands of valetudinarians in this overgrown Babylon, the run to Boxmoor, or tring and back, twice or thrice a week, will prove the means of preserving health and prolonging life, more powerful than all the drugs in Apothecaries Hall.

In fine a man may travel from the pole to the equator—

"A Gra dibus usque ad Gangem"—

without seeing any thing half so astonishing as the wonders of the rail-road. The passing of the scenes, and the convulsions of the elements, excite feelings of horror and terror, without any thing of pride. The magic—the miracles of the rail-road, engender an exalting consciousness of superiority in the genius of man, more intense and conclusive than any effort of poet, painter, or philosopher.

The rail-road journey however, is not without its inconveniences, many of which may be prevented by a little ingenuity. The greatest is the discharge of cinders, some of them ignited, from the chimney. These are not only disagreeable, but occasionally dangerous to the eyes of those in the open carriages. This might be prevented by an arrangement, a protection which is adopted on some rail-roads, and one that must ultimately be adopted on all. It is a protection from the elements of fire and water, which every company is bound to afford to the passengers, and is attended with trifling expense. Till then glasses or a veil are necessary guards for the eyes!

The transits of the tunnels, in hot weather, causing a sudden vicissitude of temperature, to the extent of the thermometer, or thereabouts, require some precaution on the part of sensitive invalids. A shawl, or large handkerchief, thrown over the head, is a sufficient protection; and those who do not take this measure, should keep their eyes shut, during the passage, since sparks and cinders are, unavoidably thrown in closer showers over the passengers here than in the open space.

To speculate on the moral, physical, political and economical effects and consequences of rail-roads and steam navigation, when carried to their full extent, is beyond my province—perhaps beyond the bounds of human foresight. The semi civilized peasants of the remotest isle of the Hebrides, of Orkney, and of Shetland, will, even now, transmit, in a few hours, the produce of their huts, their mountains, their moors, and their farm-yards, to the markets of Glasgow and Edinburg, so as, in three or four days, to pay the annual rents of their tenements and wilderneeses, what may we not expect from the extension and perfection of this facility of intercommunication? In days of yore, the imponderable product of the intellect travelled as slowly as the material merchandise of mankind. They will now be diffused from the center to the periphery—from the remotest outlines to the feet of society, with a rapidity little less than that of thought itself! The ultimate consequences cannot be appreciated at present; but we may safely conclude, that the benevolent author of our existence did not endow the mind of man with such extraordinary powers of invention, without the design of final advantage to his physical wants, his social relations, and his spiritual nature.—*Medico. Chirurgical Review.*

A Rainbow at Midnight.—According to the Bridgeton Chronicle of Saturday, the thunder storm of Wednesday evening last presented some peculiar and sublime phenomena, in that vicinity. "The whole western horizon from south-west to north-east was begirt with cloud piled on cloud like Pelion upon Ossa, and the play of electricity from head to head was sublime in the extreme." It is added—

Three flashes followed each other in such rapid succession as scarcely to discover any interval. The cloud rose slowly—and we chose a favorable position, and gazed upon the grand and imposing spectacle with subdued reverence and delighted awe, until the eddying winds admonished us to seek shelter from the threatening tempest.

The cloud however soon passed by, and with but very little rain, although we are informed the rain fell in torrents nearly all around us. After the blast of wind was over, which was about 11 o'clock, we again sallied forth to gain the look upon the scene—and what was our delight and astonishment to behold suspended upon the black curtain of the west, a *beautiful rainbow* caused by the moon beams!—The arch was entire and bore a perfect resemblance of the bow of sunshine except in color—this being a glistering white! It was marked by a scientific gentleman present, that he had never witnessed the like before.

Strong facts in regard to Horse Racing.—A writer in the Louisville City Gazette, thus tersely presents this matter.

"Races, it is said, improve the breed of horses. And what if they did, if they degrade the breed of men. But I doubt the truth of this position. Some few startling or stubborn facts are on the other side. I never heard of races in Arabia, yet thebest horses and the best blood in the world are there. The great racing stock of England & America sprung from the blood of the Godolphin Arabian. There are no races in New England yet the New England horses are worth in this country from fifty to a hundred per cent more than southern horses. The horses for the plough, dray, saddle, stage coach or gig in New England would bring under the hammer, far higher prices in racing sections of the country, than their own horses. I was told in Virginia, by the stage drivers, that their best horses were brought from Vermont and New Hampshire, the Green Mountain horses are the best in the country for symmetry, strength, fleetness and endurance. Yet there is no racing in New England. Racing then is surely not essential to make good horses."

A novel mammoth bell, weighing 5000 lbs has been cast by Ames, at Springfield, Mass. for the New York City Hall. It is 2000 lbs larger than any cast in this country. It is to be rung by a crank, and the tongue instead of striking on two sides, passes entirely round the inner surface.

Choice Taste.—A flippant, starchy coquet to on a steamboat, was asked if she would be helped to a bit of the fowl. The young tart, wishing to be extremely polite and fantastical on the occasion, with much dignity of air replied, "Thank you prodigiously, sir; I'd purfur a nice little immoderate gob of those ramified baleby assengers.—*Arkansas Spy.*

A yankee pedlar, recommending a scythe he wished to sell, said that one of the same kind was so sharp, that they hung it on a tree in Kentucky and its shadow cut a man's leg off.

Great Destruction of Property.—Very heavy rains have fallen at Matanzas in some instances obliging the inhabitants to leave their residences for fear the buildings should tumble in upon them. Great loss would be experienced by the merchants in consequence of the wet getting into the Government Stores, and spoiling the sugar and molasses.

Gen. Hamilton, of S. C. has negotiated a loan for a million for the great railroad to be received from Europe in October, when the S. C. bank will resume. Georgia is negotiating for half a million Ohio $600,000.

According to an official census recently taken Wisconsin Territory including Iowa, since set off contains 41,000 inhabitants. The new territory of Iowa, west of the Mississippi contains rather the largest half of the people. As an evidence of the fertility of the soil, it is mentioned that a turnip was raised last year, which would more than fill a half a bushel.

The Rev. Elias R. Fairchild, late of the Presbytery of Newark N. J., was installed Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Montgomery, Orange county, N. Y., by the Presbytery of Hudson, on Tuesday, June 26th, 1838.

The Georgetown Advocate has the following report of the trade on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canals from the 1st to the 13th instant as follows:

24 boats descending, cargoes as follows;

12,277 bh corn, 5,557 do oats, 2,963 do rye 3, 528 do bran, and shorts and other mill offals 1,986 bbls flour, 2555 bushels corn meal, 25 cords wood. 16 tons hay, 80 bbls. Whiskey 25 perches of lime stone, 33 live hogs, 350 bbls cement 1000 hoop poles, 1,400 lbs bacon, 500 lbs butter.

39 boats ascending cargoes as follows,

161 bbls. fish, 2348 bush salt, 195 tons plaister, 2495 feet plank, 1700 shingles, 2500 lbs. of powder, 6 hhds and bbls sugar, 67 gallons wine, 315 bbls nails, 1 1-2 hhds. molasses, 11 bbls whiskey, 260 lbs tin a piano, 8 bbls ale, 515 lbs bacon, 2 tons furniture, 2 tons sundries, 50 tons coal.

There has been a gradual and continuous rise of Lake Michigan for at least 18 years. The land bordering on the mouth of the Milwaukee river, formerly an Indian race course, and perfectly dry, is now a marsh, harrowed in places to the depth of three to six feet under water.

About 80,000 barrels of wheat flour were inspected in Baltimore during the last quarter being nearly 20,000 less than the corresponding quarter last year.

Mr. John Jacob Astor, has made a donation of $10,000 to the German Society of which he is President, towards a fund to establish an agency for the protection of emigrants against fraud and imposition, and to provide them with useful employment or suitable locations.

Two elegant cars have already been added to the train of the N. J. Rail Road Company; several more are underweigh. They can carry 60 persons each, and often *will*, if the advantages of this important route are justly appreciated.—*Railway Herald.*

The whigs have succeeded at the special election in Buckingham county, Va. for a member of the House of Delegates, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. S. Jones. (W.)—*Newark Daily.*

Commendable.—The proprietors of the steamboat Beaver, which exploded lately, on the Allegheny river, have dismissed every officer employed on board, it being ascertained that the accident was caused by the negligence of the engineer, who at the time was intoxicated.

We insert the following communication, because we believe that the writer has an unquestionable right to be heard in self defence, but the reader will of course consider that neither the sentiments or language are ours, nor are we in any way responsible for them.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

"The principles of the Anti-Slavery society came from the bottomless pit." Justice to the speaker taxed with this declaration in the last number of the Union, demands an explanation; and especially so, as the editor has, "upon good authority," published it to his readers. The substance of his declaration was as follows: The abolishment of slavery was taken into consideration by benevolent men who sought to better the condition of the slaves. The devil believing it would be injurious to his cause and knowing it was a day of ultraism, urged them to amalgamate ultra principles with their former ones, which would militate against their object, the abolishment of slavery. To secure his object, and to counteract theirs, by the rapid spread of his ultra principles, he himself had turned charioteer; and also that the principles of modern abolitionism were from the bottomless pit.

He is ready to acknowledge that the above assertion is a little unqualified, yet he thought at the time, and he still thinks, that his hearers understood him to mean ultra principles, which he called modern abolitionism, and not the principles of the Anti-slavery society with which you have liberally taxed him. However, as your liberality is based upon "good authority, I am not disposed to impugn your benevolent motives in giving it publicity, yet I think we would do well to be more cautious in circulating second-handed declarations, especially by the press, inasmuch as they are somewhat like serpentine and sluggish streams, the more remote they get from the fountain the muddier and more offensive they become. By ultra principles he intended those which were followed by alarming excitements, which if he thought necessary he could easily name; but they are well known to the community. The speaker brought in question, as yet sees no reason why he should call back a single sentiment advanced by him on the 4th. Whether the ground is tenable or not, will be determined at some future period,—at that time when the judgment fires of the other world will throw their brilliant rays around the originating and existing causes of those unhallowed collisions that are witnessed in our beloved country upon the subject of slavery. He believes the abolishment of slavery ought so to be taken into consideration. And when wiser headsand good hearts shall have fixed upon measures that are safe, sure, and expeditiory to effect such an object he is ready to go with them. Until then he begs the privilege of supporting the principles advanced by him on the 4th inst. and also to stand aloof entirely from the existing crusade which is carried on by southern abolitionists. V. S.

Plainfield, July 19.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday Evening, July 24, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

☞ A very lamentable accident occurred not far from this place on Thursday afternoon last, by which a worthy family of this village is thrown into much affliction. Mr. Daniel Lyons, an estimable young man of Plainfield, was engaged with several others in excavating a high hill between Scotch Plains and Westfield, on the line of the Somerville and Elizabethtown Rail Road, when the bank caved in and *instantaneously killed him*, while his companions but just escaped. The cause of his being the only death was, that being a very industrious and active man, he had advanced a yard or two further under the bank, than the others, and, in consequence, was overwhelmed by a large mass of earth before he could effect his escape. Not having been able to obtain employment at his trade, carriage making, he was induced to work upon the rail-road, where he thus met with an untimely grave. He was between 21 and 22 years of age.

Another.—Mr. John Giles, coach smith, of New Market, was riding down a steep hill on the top of a load of hay, near his dwelling house on on Wednesday last, when the load was turned over, and Mr. Giles was shockingly mangled.—The hip was either dislocated or broken, and the thigh bone driven into his body. He was still living at the last accounts, but was not expected to recover.

The inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity have had a rare and rich treat during the past week, in listening to two temperance lectures from Mr. Aiken, agent of the State Total Abstinence Society. Large and delighted audiences listened to both, with interest, pleasure and profit, to the close, though of considerable length. Mr. Aiken's manner is quite peculiar, but effectual and extremely amusing, and from the many whom we have heard speak of them we have heard but one voice, the voice of praise. We know not when we have been more amused and interested than on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week, in the Baptist church of Plainfield.

On the 10th inst. the State Gazette says, the thermometer in the hall of the New Jersey prison 20 or 30 feet from any sunshine, surrounded by thick stone walls and fanned by a constant breeze rose to 95!

But Wednesday, the 11th inst. from the accounts received from all parts appears to have been the hottest day of this extra hot season.—In many places in the northern states, the thermometer rose to 100.

"Lycee" will be published next week—it came too late for this.

Later from Europe.—The packet Siddons, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Thursday, bringing papers to the 15th of June. No political news of importance. Money plenty,—business good, and cotton still depressed. The coronation and steam ships are the principal topics of interest. There are now four companies formed in England for the purpose of establishing lines of steamers to New York. Besides lines to the West Indies and between London and Brazil are also being established.

A new steamer called the Tiger, with 300 horse power engines, very large and the fastest boat afloat was preparing to leave Liverpool on the 4th of July. She is soon expected in N. Y.

The Royal William, which is daily expected in New York, runs 15 miles an hour.

A steamboat explosion occurred on the Thames June 14th. Five were killed and five or six so badly wounded that they were not expected to recover.

The condition of Ireland is represented as being much disturbed.

The Royal Society has appointed a committee to investigate the subject of Animal Magnetism.

A steam organ has been invented at Tyne. It makes very good music, and goes by steam.

The Queen we are happy to see has become the patroness of the London Temperance Society.

Almost complete returns are received from the Louisiana state election, which has been looked forward to with much anxiety by both parties for some time past. The Whigs have elected their candidate for governor, (Roman,) by about 600 majority, somewhat less than their majority at the last election—they have also elected all three Congressmen, and a majority in the state legislature. This being the first election for the next Congress, it was looked upon as of considerable importance. The whigs have gained one representative in Congress, in the place of Gen. Ripley, who was unable to attend during the whole of the last session, on account of sickness; otherwise the offices remain in the hands of the same party as before.

A writer in the Newark Daily, of Friday last, thinks it wrong to ascribe the death of so many individuals to drinking cold water in these hot time. He thinks, and brings forward many proofs, that water alone hardly ever kills any body, and that only those are effected who drink intoxicating liquors before-hand. He is probably correct. Their death then should more properly be ascribed to intemperate habits, rather than to water drinking.

The following capital toast, by the Hon. S. A. Elliott, was drank on the Fourth, at Boston,—*The Ladies*—Anti-republican in some of their notions—some of them believe that "all men are equal"—few of them are willing that any man should be free.

A new smelting process has been invented for the extraction of gold, at one of the southern mines, which promises to be of much importance to the mining operations.

At the Charlotte mine in North Carolina by this new process they obtained from 124 bushels of ore:

600 dwts of gold, at 90 cents,	$540
44 ounces of silver at 91,	44
1 ton of lead,	120

This mine yielded by the washing process, only 30 to 40 cents a bushel, and had been abandoned.

Despatch.—Mr. George W. Smith, of Blockley township, Philadelphia county, had his harvest cut the wheat standing in the field in the morning, hauled it in, threshed and cleansed it took it to the mill, had it ground and brought home, had the flour made into bread, and eat part of it before night of the same day.

The Election—Duels.—Extract of a letter dated N. Orleans, July 4, 1838.

Our city is all commotion in consequence of the election. Never before was there so much excitement. Almost every man goes to the polls armed, and already there are 15 or 20 duels on the tapis, to come off immediately after the election. Last week we had one between two Philadelphians, Barclay and McLaughlin—the latter was shot through the heart the 3d fire. There has been 8 fought within the last two days.

Fire!—About 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 11th inst., a cotton Factory of Mr. N. P. Thomas, of Whippany, (the one known as the "old mill,") was discovered on fire, and totally consumed, with its contents—loss $5,000, and no insurance. There had been no fire in the mill for several weeks, and as none of the machinery had been in operation for eight hours to cause fire by friction, it is believed to be the work of an incendiary.—*Jerseyman.*

☞ The present hot weather is driving many of the inhabitants of the city into the country, and we are pleased to perceive that by the facilities afforded by the Camden and Woodbury Railroad a considerable number find their way here. On the 4th inst. more than *one thousand passengers* were carried over that road. This speaks well for the interest of the Company. The increased amount of business done on the road is fully justified by its excellence, and by the care and attention of the officers who have the trains in charge. —*Woodbury Constitution.*

Brookville—Moving of.—We have had occasion frequently to allude to the constant emigration to which is taking place from this District to the Far West; it seems, however, that the moving spirit, which has taken possession of so many of our inhabitants, is no longer to be confined to individual or isolated cases, but has seized themes *masse.*

A public meeting has been held, within the last few days, at Portland, in the township of Bastard at which, we have been informed, not less than the heads of sixty families subscribed their names as intended emigrants. The sum of 400 dollars was subscribed to defray the expense of sending two agents to the "land of promise," in order to lay out the site for the intended location of the emigrants. Messrs. Peter Brasse and Duncan Campbell were we understand, chosen agents, and have already set out on their mission.

[Brookville (U. C.) Chronicle.

An idle boy kindled a fire with his segar, in Tenth st. Philadelphia, on Monday, which destroyed two Carpenter's shops, and two three story dwellings, and a large feed store. The facts are thus stated—

A lad had a segar in his hand, with which he was attempting to light some shavings by swinging them around. They took fire, and burning his hand, he threw them down, unfortunately, among a large quantity of shavings, which immediately took up, and led to a conflagration such as does not often occur in Philadelphia, occasioning much inconvenience to many, and perhaps suffering to some.

British Feasting.—The corporation of St. Ishad, N. B. roasted three oxen in the street on the day of the Queens coronation, June 28.

Upwards of 1700 passengers passed over the Rail road between Baltimore and Philadelphia on the 4th inst.

New wheat is selling in Baltimore for one dollar and a half a bushel. The crop is very abundant, the quality of the best.

The Indian chief Aligator, and a part of his tribe, 32 in number, arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst. from Tampa bay.

King Philip, another chief, died on board the steamboat on his way to Arkansas. He was buried forty miles below Fort Gibson: 100 guns were fired over his grave.

Why is a newspaper like a tooth brush? D'ye give it up? Because every man should have one of his own, and not borrow his neighbor's.

The Girard College in Philadelphia will soon be completed; the marble work of the centre main buildings being raised to the height of the third story floor. When completed this will be the most classical and beautiful edifice in the U. States.

A Windfall for twelve Fishermen.—It appears that the ship N. Hooper, whose wreck, as was supposed, on Nantucket shoal, caused the captain and crew to abandon her, floated off, and was picked up next day some 40 miles distant by the fishing schr. Climax, having about 6 feet water in her hold. The salvage will amount to some thing for the lucky fellows who towed her to Boston, as she was insured for upwards of $100,000.

An editor in the Far West has bought a race-horse, for which he paid $2000. On being asked, what an editor had to do with a race-horse, he replied, that he was to be used in "catching runaway subscribers."

The Indian Chief Alligator, and a part of his tribe, 32 in number, arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst. from Tampa Bay.

Preservation of Foliage.—The N. Y. Evening Post says:

Those who care to preserve the shade of the trees and shrubs, should be told that sal ammoniab, which may be had at any druggist's shop, dissolved in common water, and thrown with a syringe on the trees, will destroy the insects entirely.

The Giraffies, recently brought to N. Y. from South Africa, and now to be seen in Broadway near Spring st. are the first ever brought to this country. They cost the prohrietors, Yankees of course $30,000.

Tall Rye.—We have received of Mr. Wm. Baker, of Salem, a bunch of spears of rye, which measures seven feet and eight inches. The newspapers talk about Kentucky giants and mammoth animals, but certainly our industrious farmer, from the pinnacle of his spears of Rye, can look down upon the rest of the world.—*N. J. Jour.*

A swarm of Bees have taken up their quarters in the steeple of Christ Church, Baltimore, and have already done a good business in their line, having accumulated a good quantity of honey.

The Railroad from Boston to Salem will be traversed in 30 minutes, and from Boston to Linn in 15!

Detroit with a population of nearly ten thousand had but a single death during the week ending on the 7th inst.

The Hudson Republican states that a new bank will go into operation in that city, probably before the close of the year, under the bank law of the last session of the N. Y. Legislature. The capital *is* to be $200,000.

It is stated in the Lexington Ky. Intelligencer that on the 8th inst the stage coaches of the two lines running between Louisville and Lexington, were both upset, in consequence of racing between the drivers!

The New Orleans Picayune of the 10th inst. says, by the barque Robt. Watt, Capt. Dellimore arrived yesterday from Barbadoes, we learn that all the slaves on that island have been liberated by an order from the British Government.

A severe drought prevails over Long Island, and the farmers begin to despair of their potatoe crops.

☞ A party at Belleville, consisting of Messrs. Pomeroy, Joralemon, ann two others caught nine large shad in the Passaic, at that place, on the 20th. An unprecedented occurrence at this season.

The American Life and Trust Co. is about to commence a 5 million Bank in New-York, for the purpose of Inland Exchange.

The citizen's of Savannah observed Thursday the 12th inst, as a day of public mourning, on account of the late disaster to the Pulaski. All business was suspended, and an appropriate discourse was delivered to the city, by Rev. Mr. Preston.

The farmers of U. Canada are constantly emigrating to our western States. Upwards of 150 with 42 horses, and 21 wagons, left Colburgh on Sunday last for the U. S.

At the sale of Blooded Cattle, at Bloomfield, New York, in the latter part of May, three cows, and the stock that has been raised from them in three years, was sold for *four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars!*

Etiquette.—A fatal duel some short time since occurred west between two Irish gentlemen, who disputed at table whether it was more genteel to serve up new potatoes pealed or with the skins on.

☞ Brown a drunkard of Ark. recently murdered his wife, by shooting her with a rifle, as she was sitting in the midst of her children, in the shade of a tree, sewing. Seeing the rifle she rose and received the ball between her breasts! The children fled to the nearest neighbors, three miles, and the brute was found stupidly drunk by the bed on which he laid his victim. The crime is greatly aggravated by the delicate condition of his wife.

The Alton murderers are fast reaping the reward of their guilt. Sawyer, one of their counsel, it is well known, is in the Illinois penitentiary for stealing the public money. James M. Rock is in the Ohio Penitentiary, for highway robbery. He knocked down a man in Cincinnati, and robbed him of his money and watch, and is sentenced to seven years' military confinement. Wm. Carr, who was appointed Secretary of the State convention by the interlopers, is also in jail in Cincinnati.

Politics and Colonization.—On Monday last, the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, the Secretary and General Agent of the New York Colonization Society was returning towardsthis city in the stage. In conversation with some abolitionists on board, he mentioned several things which he regarded as imparting a peculiar brightness to the prospects of the colonization cause at the present time. One was that he had learned at Washington city, by repeated conversation with the great men of the nation, among whom he named Mr. Clay, Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio, and others. The Doctor said in substance, "in about two years, we shall have Mr. Clay chosen President of the United States and he will then employ the resources of the nation in the removal of the blacks, just as they have been employed in the removal of the Indians."

We have thought it our duty to make this information public. No one who knows Dr. Proudfit, will question his veracity in this matter. He was told this story at Washington by the men whom he named. Whether the story itself is true or false, let those answer who know. But we call the attention of all sects and parties to the matter.—*Emancipator.*

Indians—one of the youngest of our States—is now making a canal 440 miles long. This great work, the Wabash Canal is to reach from Manhattan, at the mouth of Maumee river, to Terre Haute, on the Wabash, 310 miles; thence by a cross cut, 24 miles to central Canal and down the southern section of that 110 miles to Evansville on the Ohio river, in the south-western part of Indiana, making a total distance of 444 miles. The summit level, about two hundred feet above Lake Erie, isat Fort Wayne. Upwards of 100 miles, of Wayne, is now ready for navigation, and the whole will be completed by October, 1839.

Some of the enterprising citizens of Rochester, have formed an association under the General Banking law and about to commence business with a capital of $180,000, to be increased hereafter to 1,000,000.—The association has already deposited with the Comptroller the amount of State Stock required by the law as security to bill holders.

An attempt was made to burn the city of Vicksburg on the night of the 22d ult. Two suspected persons were arrested, one of whom confessed that he had been instigated to the crime by a bribe of fifty dollars.

A Queer Situation.—We perceive by the Star that last week while a large party of ladies were cooling themselves in "the briny wave," on Rockaway beach, the horses attached to the bathing machine, which contained their dresses, started off at full speed, leaving the poor creatures in a position, that, as the novel writers say, can be better imagined than described. Fortunately no person was in the carriage, which was entirely destroyed before the horses could be extricated.—*New Era.*

Fifty years ago, there were but sixty-four white inhabitants in the state of Ohio; now there are more than a million.

Eclipse of the Sun.—There will be almost a total eclipse of the Sun on the 18th of September next, in the United States,. It will be the last central eclipse of the Sun, visible in the U. States until that of May 26th, 1954—which will be also annular. The next total eclipse of the Sun will be August 7th 1864.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Isaac Cole, $4,00; Lebbeus W. Lathrop, 3,25; Trustum Manning, 2,00; John D. Titsworth, 2,00; Berry & Dunham, 2,00; John N. Dennison, 1,44; Thomas Wallace, 1,25; Jeremiah Van Deventer, 1,00; Joseph O. Meeker, ,75; Moses H. French, ,65; H. A. & U. Cory, ,63; Robert Anderson, ,31; Drake & Ayres, ,56; Dr. Allen Wilson, ,50; Caleb Freeman, ,50; Jacob G. Boice, ,50; Wm. Cook, ,50.

DIED.

On the 14th inst. at Elizabethtown, N. J. Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Thomas Woodruff, at the advanced age of 92 years, being the eldest inhabitant of that town.

In Newark, 11th inst. Benjamin Baldwin, a soldier of the revolution, aged 78.

In Hopkinton, Mass. Col. Samuel L. Knapp, recently of New York. A celebrated writer.

In Woodbridge, on Tuesday last, Joseph Barron, aged 47.

New Cheap Grocery & *Shoe Store.*

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound, in Plainfield, nearly opposite the store of Robert Anderson, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Saleratus, Mackerel, Hams, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Flour, and a good assortment of Crockery.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please not ask for trust, for it cannot be had.

GEORGE F. POUND.

July 24th. 79tf.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate route. M. F. Cushing.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals at the office of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road Company, in Elizabethtown; and at the store of *H. & U. CORY*, in Plainfield, until the 25th day of July instant, for the *TRANSPORTATION* of the Timber for the superstructure of their Rail Road. The Sleel sills, three inch Hemlock plank, and pyllow piles rails, to be transported from Elizabeth-port; and the Cross ties, from the Elizabethtown creek, between Hetfield's dock and the bridge over the creek, and delivered along the line of the road. The proposals will be received for the delivery in *mile sections*, by the ton per mile; the first mile to commence at J. Scipio's in Elizabethtown, and to be carried on in mile sections, numbered up from 1 to 19, ending at Plainfield.

ELIHU HARRISON,
Superintendent E. & S. R. R.

July 17, 1838. 78 2w

Summer Arrangement.

THE SWIFTSURE MAIL LINE,

From Plainfield to New York,

LEAVES Plainfield on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at New York at 2 P. M. also leaves Plainfield on Monday morning, at 8½ and arrives at New York at 10½. Leaves New York on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10½ a.m. and Elizabethtown at 12; on Saturday leaves New York at 3½, the Point at 5, and arrives at Plainfield about dark. Four times each way weekly.

FARE.—50 cents to Elizabethport, and 12½ cents from the Point to New York. Passengar baggage no charge. Freight taken at reasonable rates.

VINCENT BARCLEW.
Plainfield, July 10. *Agent.*

$5 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on or about the last of May, on the first Mountain six EWES and two LAMBS, all marked on the rump with Red paint J. V. Two Ewes and two Lambs Branded on the horns J. V. Any person finding said Sheep and returning them to the Subscriber, will receive the above reward.

JOSEPH VAIL.
Green Brook, July 2d, 1838. 76 3t

New Cheap Cash *Grocery,* and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by S. Stevens, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Loaf and Brown, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and St. Cole; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and shoe blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate

EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 2d, 1838.

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, from 12 to 15 years of age, of moral and correct habits, to learn the shoe making business. Apply to the Subscribers,

July 3d. ISAAC W. TRUMP & CO.

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY BIBLE,

By Mr. Jenks, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS.—"three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, a super royal octave.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee:—"We refer to have my choice of this work on one hand, a set of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly prefer Jenks's." By Dr. Jenks. The genuine and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. It is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families. In short, every thing nearly arranged for family reading as well as private seeing, and in parties early applicable to the wants of S. School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture in manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a goodly pearl, which every devout man should seek to possess in his family.

Subscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—"Its well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

Cotton Yarn,

250 LBS. Cotton Warp, Just Received and for sale by B. M. PRICE.
May 29. Railway.

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tanners' Oil, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 7 by 10, &c. &c.
June 26th.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Ephraim Cantell } Fi. fa. de bonis et terris.
vs.
Isaac VanNostrand and Ralph Conover.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue on Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1838, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, near Plainfield, N. J. the following described premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, county of Essex and state of New Jersey; bounded southwest by the road to Scotch Plains, northwest and northeast by lands of the estate of Levi Lenox, dec'd, on the northeast by lands of Isaac Van Nostrand; containing three acres, be the same more or less. Also one other lot of land and premises containing 6 acres, bounded east by the road, south by lands formerly of Cornelius C. Vermule, east and north by lands of Levi Lenox, dec'd. Said premises is more particularly described in a deed recorded in Book D 3 of deeds for Essex county, folios 514 and 515.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr.
June 7th, 1838. 74 4w Sheriff.

Mr. Bond's Speech,

In Pamphlet form. For Sale at this Office, price 3 cents.

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs. Berry & Dunham's, or at Ayres & Bullman's, stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STRAND.

Also, Hat-Bodies

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. May 15th. 69 tdec

New Stock of GROCERIES,

Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.

Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities, Indian Meal.

Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.

Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, white and common fine soap, segars, tobacco and snuff, Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds: Crockery, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c.

S. S. POUND.

N. B. I will take *SHINPLASTERS* at the following rates: Newark corporation and Railway, at par; Jersey city, 7s 6d to a dollar; Whaling and Sealing, 6s. 6d.

S. S. P.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, June 30th, 1838.

Sylvenus Ayres,
J. R. Boice,
Isaac Cole,
Reuben Cox,
Rachel Cox,
Jonathan Cory
Wm. M. D. Cerelli,
Jane V. Clawson,
J. S. Darby,
Randolph Dunn,
Harvey Dayton,
Rhenellewith Dean,
Messrs. S. Dunn & Co.
Jeremiah Van Deventer,
Evan Evans,
Caleb Garret,
Wm. Hetzenberg,
Martin Hollon,
James Harris, jr.
Ann Hughes,
Christopher Heagland,
Frances Hageman,
Patt Johnson,
Aaron O. Kelpatrick,
John Layton,
J. M. Lodlow, 2,
Samuel B. Moore,
David Moore,
Lydia Martin,
Merrick Osborne,
Miron G. Olmsted.
75 3t

Luke Oseconnor,
Ira Pruden,
Susan Parker,
Messrs. Prazee & Pierson,
Abigail Park,
Emeline Runyon,
Benjamin C. Randolph,
Robert J. Randolph,
S. F. Randolph,
Mertin Runyon,
Miss C. Randolph,
David Rogers,
Benjamin Stelle, Sen.
Benjamin Stelle, Jr.
Joseph L. Shotwell,
Freeman Stelle,
Edward Sanders,
Gilbert Skinner,
John L. Shotwell, 2,
Wm. C. Shotwell,
James Thorn, miner,
Charles Vail,
James S. Vail,
Jethro M. Vermule,
Mercy Vail,
Stiles R. Vail,
S. Windmiller,
Nathan Wooden,
George Watts,
Jacob C. Worden,
Silas G. Weaner,

JACOB MANNING, P. M.

At the Cheap Store of B. M. Price,

IN RAHWAY, MAY BE HAD THE FOLLOWING

New Spring Goods:

BLACK and Blue Broad cloths, Mixt and Drab do. Brown, Green, Mulberry, and Claret do.; Black and colored Cassimeres, Ribbed and Striped do.; Fantasias and Moleskins; Bangup Vests; Red Ticking; Brown Linen; Brown Linen Drilling; Cotton Stripes and Cotton Cassimeres.

Calicoes, Printed Muslins, Jaconet do. Cambric do. Bishop Lawn, Mull Muslin, Book Muslin, Plain and Figured Swiss do. Plain and Figured Bobbinet Lace, 4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hose and half-hose, Colored muslins for linings.

Black, red and white Merino Shawls, Pongee handkerchiefs, Black silk cravats, Stocks, Scarf collars, &c. &c. all For Sale at reduced prices.

Rahway, May 29th. 71 tf

$10 Reward.

STRAY COLT.

STRAYED from the Subscriber at Union Village about 3 weeks ago, a Light bay or Sorrel Mare Colt 3 years old last spring. Mane and tail black, no white on her face. She was seen June 23d near Bound Brook. The above reward will be given for her delivery at Stone Mills, near Plainfield or at Plainfield, and all reasonable charges paid.

DAVID A. FRENCH.
Stone Mills, July 10. 77 3t

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale one hundred barrels Lime unslacked. They will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 66

White wash Lime.

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as Paint, White wash and scrubbing brushes, for sale by

GEO. W. ELLIOTT.
April 14.

Almost complete returns are received from the Louisiana state election, which has been looked forward to with much anxiety by both parties for some time past. The Whigs have elected their candidate for governor, (Roman,) by about 800 majority, some what less than their majority at the last election—they have also elected all three Congressmen, and a majority in the state legislature. This being the first election for the next Congress, it was looked upon as of considerable importance. The whigs have gained one representative in Congress, in the place of Gen. Ripley, who was unable to attend during the whole of the last session, on account of sickness; otherwise the offices remain in the hands of the same party as before.

A writer in the Newark Daily, of Friday last, thinks it wrong to ascribe the death of so many individuals to drinking cold water in these hot times. He thinks, and brings forward many proofs, that water alone hardly ever kills any body, and that only those are effected who drink intoxicating liquors before-hand. He is probably correct. Their death then should more properly be ascribed to intemperate habits, rather than to water drinking.

The seventh capital toast, by the Hon. S. A. Elliott, was drunk on the Fourth, at Boston,—*The Ladies*—Anti-republican in some of their notions—none of them believe that "all men are equal"—few of them are willing that any man should be free.

A new smelting process has been invented for the extraction of gold, at one of the southern mines, which promises to be of much importance to the mining operations.

At the Charlotte mine in North Carolina by this new process they obtained from 124 bushels of ore:

600 dwts of gold, at 90 cents,	$540
44 ounces of silver at $1,	44
1 ton of lead,	120

This mine yielded by the washing process, only 30 to 40 cents a bushel, and had been abandoned.

Despatch.—Mr. George W. Smith, of Blockley township, Philadelphia county, had his harvest cut the wheat standing in the field in the morning, hauled it in, thrashed and cleansed it took it to the mill, had it ground and brought home, had the flour made into bread, and eat part of it before night of the same day.

The Election—Duels.—Extract of a letter dated N. ORLEANS, July 4, 1838.

Our city is all commotion in consequence of the election. Never before was there so much excitement. Almost every man goes to the polls armed, and already there are 15 or 20 duels on the tapis, to come off immediately after the election. Last week we had one between two Philadelphians, Barclay and McLaughlin—the latter was shot through the heart the 3d fire. There has been 6 fought within the last two days.

FIRE!—About 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 11th inst., a cotton Factory of Mr. N. P. Thomas, of Whippany, (the one known as the "old mill,") was discovered on fire, and totally consumed—loss $5,000, and no insurance. There had been no fire in the mill for several weeks, and as none of the machinery had been in operation for eight hours to cause fire by friction; it is believed to be the work of an incendiary.—*Jerseyman.*

☞ The present hot weather is driving many of the inhabitants of the city into the country, and we are pleased to perceive that by the facilities afforded by the Camden and Woodbury Railroad a considerable number find their way there. On the 4th inst. more than *one thousand passengers* were carried over the road. This speaks well for the interest of the Company. The increased amount of business done on the road is fully justified by its excellence, and by the care and attention of the officers who have the trains in charge. —*Woodbury Constitution.*

Brookville—Moving of.—We have had occasion frequently to allude to the constant emigration which is taking place from this District to the Far West. It seems, however, that the moving spirit, which has taken possession of so many of our inhabitants, is no longer to be confined to individual or isolated cases, but has seized themes *masse*.

A public meeting has been held, within the last few days, at Peotland, in the township of Bastard as which, we have been informed, not less than the heads of sixty families subscribed their names as intended emigrants. The sum of 400 dollars was subscribed to defray the expense of sending two agents to the "land of promise," in order to lay out the site for the intended location of the emigrants. Messrs. Peter Brasse and Duncan Campbell were we understand, chosen agents, and have already set out on their mission.

[Brockville (U. C.) Chronicle.

An idle boy kindled a fire with his segar, in Tenth st. Philadelphia, on Monday, which destroyed two Carpenter's shops, and two three story dwellings, and a large feed store. The facts are thus stated—

A lad had a segar in his hand, with which he was attempting to light some shavings by swinging them around. They took fire, and burning his hand, he threw them down, unfortunately, a money a large quantity of shavings, which immediately blazed up, and led to a conflagration such as does not often occur in Philadelphia, occasioning much inconvenience to many, and perhaps suffering to some.

British Feasting.—The corporation of St. Johns, N. B. roasted three oxen in the street on the day of the Queens coronation, June 28.

Upwards of 1700 passengers passed over the Rail road between Baltimore and Philadelphia on the 4th inst.

New wheat is selling in Baltimore for one dollar and a half a bushel. The crop is very abundant, the quality of the best.

The Indian chief Alligator, and a part of his tribe, 32 in number, arrived at New Orleans on the 8th inst. from Tampa bay.

King Philip, another chief, died on board the steamboat on his way to Arkansas. He was buried forty miles below Fort Gibson: 100 guns were fired over his grave.

Why is a newspaper like a tooth brush? D'ye give it up? Because every man should have one of his own, and not borrow his neighbor's.

The Girard College in Philadelphia will soon be completed: the marble work of the centre main buildings being raised to the height of the third story floor. When completed this will be the most classical and beautiful edifice in the U. States.

A Windfall for twelve Fishermen.—It appears that the ship N. Hooper, whose wreck, as was supposed, on Nantucket shoal, caused the captain and crew to abandon her, floated off, and was picked up next day some 40 miles distant by the fishing schr. Climax, having about 6 feet water in her hold. The salvage will amount to some thing for the lucky fellows who towed her to Boston, as she was insured for upwards of $100,000.

An editor in the Far West has bought a race-horse, for which he paid $2000. On being asked, what an editor had to do with a race-horse, he replied, that he was to be used in "catching runaway subscribers."

The Indian Chief Alligator, and a part of his tribe, 32 in number, arrived at New Orleans on the 8th inst. from Tampa Bay.

Preservation of Foliage.—The N. Y. Evening Post says:

Those who care to preserve the shade of the trees and shrubs, should be told that sal ammoniab, which may be had at any druggist's shop, dissolved in common water, and thrown with a syringe on the trees, will destroy the insects entirely.

The Giraffies, recently brought to N. Y. from South Africa, and now to be seen in Broadway near Spring st. are the first ever brought to this country. They cost the proprietors, Yankees of course $30,000.

Tall Rye.—We have received of Mr. Wm. Baker, of Salem, a bunch of spears of rye, which measures seven feet and eight inches. The newspapers talk about Kentucky giants and mammoth animals, but certainly our industrious farmer, from the pinnacle of his spears of Rye, can look down upon the rest of the world.—*N. J. Jour.*

A swarm of Bees have taken up their quarters in the steeple of Christ Church, Baltimore, and have already done a good business in their line, having accumulated a good quantity of honey.

The Railroad from Boston to Salem will be traversed in 30 minutes, and from Boston to Linn in 15!

Detroit with a population of nearly ten thousand had but a single death during the week ending on the 7th inst.

The Hudson Republican states that a new bank will go into operation in that city, probably before the close of the year, under the bank law of the last session of the N. Y. Legislature. The capital is to be $200,000.

It is stated in the Lexington Ky. Intelligencer that on the 8th inst the stage coaches of the two lines running between Louisville and Lexington, were both upset, in consequence of racing between the drivers!

The New Orleans Picayune of the 10th inst. says, by the barque Robt. Watt, Capt. Dellimore arrived yesterday from Barbadoes, we learn that all the slaves on that island have been liberated by an order from the British Government.

A severe drought prevails over Long Island, and the farmers begin to despair of their potatoe crops.

☞ A party at Belleville, consisting of Messrs. Pomeroy, Joralemon, ans two others caught nine large shad in the Passaic, at that place, on the 20th. An unprecedented occurrence at this season.

The American Life and Trust Co. is about to commence a 5 million Bank in New-York, for the purpose of Inland Exchange.

The citizen's of Savannah observed Thursday the 12th inst, as a day of public mourning, on account of the late dis ster to the Pulaski. All business was suspended, and an appropriate discourse was delivered to the city, by Rev. Mr. Preston.

The farmers of U. Canada are constantly emigrating to our western States. Upwards of 150 with 42 horses, and 21 wagons, left Colbugh on Sunday last for the U. S.

At the sale of Blooded Cattle, at Bloomfield, New York, in the latter part of May, three cows, and the stock that has been raised from them in three years, was sold for *four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars!*

Etiquette.—A fatal duel some short time since occurred west between two Irish gentlemen, who disputed at table whether it was more genteel to serve up new potatoes pealed or with the skins on.

☞ Brown a drunkard of Ark. recently murdered his wife, by shooting her with a rifle, as she was sitting in the midst of her children, in the shade of a tree, sewing. Seeing the rifle she rose and received the ball between her breasts! The children fled to the nearest neighbors, three miles, and the brute was found stupidly drunk by the bed on which he laid his victim. The crime is greatly aggravated by the delicate condition of the wife.

The Alton murderers are fast reaping the reward of their guilt. Sawyer, one of their counsel, it is well known, is in the Illinois penitentiary for stealing the public money. James M. Rock, is in the Ohio Penitentiary, for highway robbery. He knocked down a man in Cincinnati, and robbed him of his money and watch, and is sentenced to seven years' solitary confinement. Wm. Carr, who was appointed Secretary of the State convention by the interlopers, is also in jail in Cincinnati.

Politics and Colonization.—On Monday last, the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, the Secretary and General Agent of the New York Colonization Society was returning towardsthis city in the stage. In conversation with some abolitionists on board, he mentioned several things which he regarded as impairing a peculiar brightness to the prospects of the colonization cause at the present time. One was what he had learned at Washington city, by repeated conversation with the prominent men of the nation, among whom he named Mr. Clay, Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio, and others. The Doctor said in substance, "in about two years, we shall have Mr. Clay chosen President of the United States and he will then employ the resources of the nation in the removal of the blacks, just as they have been employed in the removal of the Indians."

We have thought it our duty to make this information public. No one who knows Dr. Proudfit, will question his veracity in this matter. He was told this story at Washington by the men whom he named. Whether the story itself is true or false, let those answer who know. But we call the attention of all sects and parties to the *matter.—Emancipator.*

Indiana—one of the youngest of our States—is now making a canal 450 miles long. This great work, the Wabash Canal is to reach from Manhattan, at the mouth of Maumee river, to Terre Haute, on the Wabash, 310 miles; thence by a cross cut, 24 miles to central Canal and down the southern section of that 110 miles to Evansville on the Ohio river, in the south-western part of Indiana, making a total distance of 444 miles. The summit level, about two hundred feet above Lake Erie, isat Fort Wayne. Upwards of 100 miles, of Wayne, is now ready for navigation, and the whole will be completed by October, 1839.

Some of the enterprising citizens of Rochester have formed an association under the General Banking law and about to commence business with a capital of $180,000, to be increased hereafter to 1,000,000.—The association has already deposited with the Comptroller the amount of State Stock required by the law as security to bill holders.

An attempt was made to burn the city of Vicksburg on the night of the 22d ult. Two suspected persons were arrested, one of whom confessed that he had been instigated to the crime by a bribe of fifty dollars.

A Queer Situation.—We perceive by the Star that last week while a large party of ladies were cooling themselves in "the briny wave," on Rockaway beach, the horses attached to the bathing machine, which contained their dresses, started off at full speed, leaving the poor creatures in a position, that, as the novel writers say, can be better imagined than described. Fortunately no person was in the carriage, which was entirely destroyed before the horses could be extricated.—*New Era.*

Fifty years ago, there were but sixty-four white inhaditants in the state of Ohio; now there are more than a million.

Eclipse of the Sun.—There will be almost a total eclipse of the Sun on the 18th of September next, in the United States. It will be the last central eclipse of the Sun, visible in the U. States until that of May 26th, 1954—which will be also annular. The next total eclipse of the Sun will be August 7th 1864.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Isaac Cole, $4,00: Lebbeus W. Lathrop, 3,25; Trustum Manning, 2,00; John D. Titsworth, 2,00; Berry & Dunham, 2,00; John N. Dennison, 1,44; Thomas Wallace, 1,25; Jeremiah Van Deventer, 1,00; Joseph O. Meeker, .75; Moses H. French, .65; H. A. & U. Cory, .63; Robert Anderson, .81; Drake & Ayres, .56; Dr. Allen Wilson, .50; Caleb Freeman, .50; Jacob G. Boice, .50; Wm. Cook, .50.

DIED.

On the 14th inst. at Elizabethtown, N. J. Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Thomas Woodruff, at the advanced age of 92 years, being the oldest inhabitant of that town.

In Newark, 11th inst. Benjamin Baldwin, a soldier of the revolution, aged 78.

In Hopkinton, Mass. Col. Samuel L. Knapp, recently of New York. A celebrated writer.

In Woodbridge, on Tuesday last, Joseph Barron, aged 47.

New Cheap Grocery & Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound, in Plainfield, nearly opposite the store of Robert Anderson, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Saleratus, Mackerel, Hams, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Flour, and a good assortment of Crockery.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please not ask for trust, for it cannot be had.

GEORGE F. POUND.

July 24th. 79tf.

NOTICE.

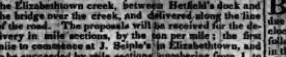
Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Sampstown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CORBIN.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals at the office of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road Company, in Elizabethtown, until the 25th day of *M. & R. CORY*, in *Plainfield*, until the 25th day of July instant, for the *TRANSPORTATION* of the Timber for the superstructure of their Rail Road. The Mud sills, three inch Hemlock plank, and yellow pine rails, to be transported from Elizabeth-port; and the Cross-ties, from the Elizabethtown creek, between Herdish's dock and the bridge over the creek, and delivered along the line of the road. The proposals will be received for the delivery in mile sections, by the ton per mile; the first mile to commence at J. Scudder's in Elizabethtown, and to be followed by mile sections consecutively, from 1 to 12, ending at Plainfield.

ELIHU HARRISON,
Superintendent E. & S. R. R.

July 17, 1838. 78 2w



Summer Arrangement.

THE SWIFTSURE MAIL LINE,

From Plainfield to New York,

LEAVES Plainfield on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at New York at 2 P. M. also leaves Plainfield on Monday morning, at 5½ and arrives at New York at 10½. Leaves New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10½ a.m. and Elizabethtown at 12; on Saturday leaves New York at 3½, the Point at 5, and arrives at Plainfield about dark. Four times each way weekly.

FARE.—50 cents to Elizabethport, and 12½ cents from the Point to New York. Passenger baggage no charge. Freight taken at reasonable rates.

VINCENT BARCLEW.

Plainfield, July 10. *Agent.*

$5 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on or about the last of May, on the first Mountain SHEWES and two LAMBS, all marked on the rump with Red paint J. V. Two Ewes and two Lambs Branded on the horns J. V. Any person finding said Sheep and returning them to the Subscriber, will receive the above reward.

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Green Brook, July 2d, 1838. 76 3t

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EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.

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May 22d, 1838.

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The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee:—"Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Jenks. The grand and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. It is a work of research, and will answer the purpose of clergyman and to heads of families—it is, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private use ding.—and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities. We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a "goodly pearl," which every servant man should seek to possess in his family.

Susscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—this well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

Cotton Yarn,

250 LBS. Cotton Warp, Just Received and for sale by S. M. PRICE.

May 29. Rahway.

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
50 " Rockahock do. Tumblers, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 7 by 10, &c. &c.

June 26th.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Ephraim Cadell
and
Isaac VanNostrand
and
Ralph Conover. } Fi. fa. de bonis et terris.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue on Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1838, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, near Plainfield, N. J. the following described lands, tenements, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, county of Essex and State of New Jersey; bounded southwest by the road to Somerville, northwest and northeast by lands of the estate of Levi Lenox, dec'd. on the southeast by lands of Isaac Van Nostrand; containing three acres, be the same more or less. Also one other lot of land and premises containing 8 acres more or less by the road, south by lands formerly of Cornelius C. Vermule, east and north by lands of Levi Lenox, dec'd. Said premises is more particularly described in a deed recorded in Book D 3 of deeds for Essex county, folios 514 and 515.

JONATHAN OSBURN, Jr.

June 28th, 1838. 74 4w Sheriff.

Mr. Bond's Speech

In Pamphlet form, For Sale at this Office, price 3 cents.

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed on his factory, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs. Berry & Dunham's, or at Ayres & Bullman's, stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. May 15th. 69 tfec

New Stock of GROCERIES, Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free Labor Sugar and Coffee.

Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal,
Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice,
Hams and Shoulders, dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Saleratus, candles, cheese, white and common hoe and, segars, tobacco, and snuff; Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds; Crockery, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c. &c. Flour by the BARREL or POUND.

N. B. I will take *SHINPLASTERS* at the following rates: Newark corporation and Railway, at par; Jersey city, 7s 6d to a dollar; Whaling and Sealing, 6s. 6d. S. S. P.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Plainfield, June 30th, 1838.

Sylvanus Ayres,	Luke Oceonomus,
Isaac Force,	Ira Pruden,
Isaac Cole,	Susan Parker,
Reuben Cox,	Messrs. Frazee & Pierson,
Rachel Cox,	Abigail Park,
Samuel Clawson,	Lucretia Robyon,
Jonathan Cory,	Benjamin F. Randolph,
Wm. M. D. Corsell,	Robert J. Randolph,
Jane V. Clawson,	S. P. Randolph,
J. S. Darby,	Martin Runyon,
Randolph Dunn,	Miss C. Randolph,
Harvey Dayton,	David Rogers,
Shettleworth Dean,	Benjamin Stelle, Sen.
Messrs. Dean & Co.	Joseph L. Shotwell,
Jeremiah Van Deventer,	Freeman Stelle,
Evan Evens,	Edward Sanders,
Caleb Garret,	Garret Shotwell,
Wm. Harrison,	John L. Shotwell, 2,
Martin Holton,	Wm. C. Shotwell,
James Harris, jr.	James Thorn, miner,
Ann Hopper,	Piebe Vail,
Christopher Hoagland,	James S. Vail,
Frances Haseman,	Jethro M. Vermule,
Patt Johnson,	Mercy Vail,
Aaron O. Kelpatrick,	Silas R. Vail,
John Layton,	S. Windsmiller,
J. M. Ludlow, 2,	Nathan Woden,
Samuel B. Moore,	George Wood,
David Moore,	Ann D. Wooden,
Lydia Martin,	Silas G. Weaner,
Merrick Osborne,	
Miron G. Olmsted.	

73 3t JACOB MANNING, P. M.

At the Cheap Store of B. M. Price,

IN RAHWAY, MAY BE HAD THE FOLLOWING

New Spring Goods:

BLACK and Blue Broad cloths, Mixt and Drab do. Brown, Green, Mulberry and Claret do; Black and colored Cassimeres, Ribbed and Striped do.; Pantaloons and Meleskins; Bangup Cords; Bed Ticking; Brown Linen; Brown Linen Drilling; Cotton Stripes and Cotton Cassimeres.

Calicoes, Painted Muslins, Jaconet do. Cambric do. Bishop Lawn, Mull Muslin, Book Muslin, Plain and Figured Swiss do. Plain and Figured Bobbinet Lace, 4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hose and half-hose, Colored muslins for linings.

Black, red and white Merino Shawls, Ponges handkerchiefs, Black silk cravats, Stocks, Scarf collars, &c. &c. to all For Sale at reduced prices.

Rahway, May 25th. 71 tf

$10 Reward.

STRAY COLT.

STRAYED from the Subscriber at Union Village about 3 weeks ago, a Light bay or Sorrel Mare Colt, 3 years old last spring. Mane and tail black, no white on her. She was seen 2 miles from Bound Brook. The above reward will be given for her delivery at Stone Mills, near Plainfield or at Plainfield, and all reasonable charges paid.

DAVID A. FRENCH.

Stone Mills, July 10. 77 3t

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Farm has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. They will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 69

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as Paint, White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

J. HAWLEY'S
VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS
PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain-seat of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach; Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever Ague, Dysentery, Cholera, Sea-sickness, Asthma, Worms in Children, Fits, &c. and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but secure.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being *advised by a friend to try* them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are, for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. Their great value to be known to be brought into general use, and the obligation that I feel to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much pleased with having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and active cathartic, and perfectly adapted to almost all diseases, and if resorted to in season, they might prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many complaints as recommended- especially for sacarides worms which one of my family had been seriously afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon get into general use, as no one can help but like them after they make use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness at the stomach, but always has in every case prevented vomiting, and for the nervous sick head-ache or dis-pepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

June 13th. 73 tf

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.
January 31st.

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
3000 lbs *Dutch* Nails,
50 bushels White Sand
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

Elias Hagar,
WACTH AND CLOCK MAKER,

FROM NEWARK,

WOULD take this opportunity to inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has opened a store in the building adjoining Dr. Craig's office where he intends carrying on the Clock and Watch Repairing business, and hopes, by strict attention to his business to *merit a share of public patronage. He would* also take this opportunity to say that he will spare no pains to give general satisfaction, and as the old saying is, the proof of the pudding is eating it, he hopes you will taste before condemning it.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. for sale.

PLAINFIELD, April 17, 1838. 65 tf.

DRUGS. MEDICINES. &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Notice

ALL Persons indebted to ISAAC TITSWORTH. A in notes or book accounts are hereby notified that they are left in the hands of the Subscriber for collection and unless they are settled without delay, costs will be made CORNELIUS BOICE.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again May 1st, 1838.

A large Assortment,
Of Bleached and unbleached Muslins

For sale low, by
May 29th. B. M. PRICE,
Rahway.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, June 15. 2tf

Small Fire Engine
For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a small Fire Engine on hand, which he offers for Sale, at the low price of $16. It will throw water over a common two-story house, as fast as can be pumped in with a reasonable sized pump.
Apply to JOHN N. DENNISON.
Jan. 24. 53 tf.

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms— Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Boards.
A. & T. ANDERSON.
PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in as country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
" Higher branches,	" 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights. Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER,
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in Maymats, under their assiduous attention.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of *Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an In*stitution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad or stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.
Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 3y

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.
Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

To Hatters.
Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty year's standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.
PLAINFIELD, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and in no instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in many cases cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by infants, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matte they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise a natural action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for, Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by
61 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice.

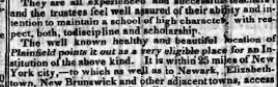
The books are left for settlement in the hands of
JOHN T. GRANT.
Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

Cut Nails.

ASSORTED Sizes, For Sale, by the Cask or retail
by B. M. PRICE,
May 29th. Rahway.



Rahway Daily
Despatch Line.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt. Wilsey,
LaFayette,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention *will be given to the business* and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at be risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or to "Old Line," as the goods will be unloaded at Brickton, some distance down the river.
Rahway, March, 1838.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public
A New and General Assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
low for CASH, or country produce,
Corner of Exchange and Front streets.
Promises not taken.
BERRY & DUNHAM.
PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will—sue you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they *can be appropriately introduced.*

TERMS.—One dollar per annum, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.
March, 1838.

Brandreth's
Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by
Feb. 28. BERRY & DUNHAM.
60 tf

Take Notice.

AS I have taken wholly upon myself the Lower Mills in Plainfield, which is now owned by George Wells, and has been formerly occupied by Wm. Wells, it is my expectation to attend to Customer work particularly. Those favoring me with their custom will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. It is my expectation to keep constantly on hand, Feed, Flour of good quality, and of all kinds, for sale, for cash.

As the public will know, *as I am well aware myself of* the difficulty attending keeping Books or trusting, and as persons are so fashionable with regard to paying on morrow, and as to-morrow scarcely ever comes with them, I am determined to sell for cash or in exchange for grain.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Mill at all times and reasonable seasons, Seventh Day excepted, as I consider that day to be the Sabbath, and intend to observe it as such. THOMAS RANDOLPH.
April 1st, 1838. 63 3m

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent Engravings on steel, by the best artists, designed and engraved from original paintings expressly for the work. Embracs on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the *pens of well-known and distinguished writers*, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and European—Scientific and Literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the drama, and upon the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the actual demand and other announcements from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

Not more than a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid to the publishers, stating their selection price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the direction of the present editor, who will contribute, heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Fay, Cox, Captain Marryat, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community, in the variety, the entertainment and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its mutter, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superiour, to its predecessors: and it is universally admitted that no work extant furnishes such valuable equivalent for the trifling amount at which it is offered per annum, as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither labour, time, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable *melange* of elegantliterature, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country, intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, the secluded student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste and refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vitiate the purity upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra supervoyal quarto form, with revise, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged *for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, &c.* For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription will be taken for a less period than one year. All subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON G.OLMSTED.
Jan. 24th. 53 tf.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. As the present crisis, in the nation's history, is one of unusual excitement, and when public attention is more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservators of our free institutions. Patriotism as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise on a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired

All authorised agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street,
JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.
March, 1838.

New, Cheap,
CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of
DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to conduct their business for cash only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we cheerfully invite the public.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and Satin Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Trust Goods, Deeds, For Sale Here," "The House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

New Jersey Railroad
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing June 1st 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark. 37 1-2 cts.;
" Elizabethtown, 87 1-2 cents—*Rahway,*
50 cents—*New Brunswick,* 75 cts.

☞ Passengers will receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Free ticket *gratis*.

Brunswick Trains.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York, at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 5, and 7, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2 A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 4, and 6 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Horses Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 5 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start every hour during the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Trucks in the city of Newark have been ordered, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 29th, 1838. 71 if.

Groceries.

B. M. PRICE, *RAHWAY,*

HAS on hand and is constantly receiving from New York,

A Good Assortment of Groceries,

Such as White and Brown Sugars; Coffee; Rice; Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas; White and New Orleans Molasses; Coarse and fine Salt; Pork, Mackerel, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Soap and Candles; Chocolate and Spices; Cookies, Crackers and Stone Ware, &c. &c. which he will sell very Cheap *for Cash or Country Produce.*

May 29th. 71 if

Garden Seeds,

A FRESH SUPPLY, and general assortment, just received for 1838, raised by the united society of Shaking Quakers, of Massachusetts, for sale, on the corner of Front and Cherry sts.
April 24th. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Job Printing,

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRQULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all Kinds of Legal Blanks,
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, and now rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUMBING.
June 15th, 1837.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by
April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted do equal to city work. MIRON G. OLMSTED.
PLAINFIELD, April 15, 1837. 13

House and Job
Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield
Boot & Shoe
STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials and by the best of workmen; which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice. ISAAC V. BRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash. Country Produce taken in exchange.
PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 68 tf

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, and of the best workmanship, of good stock, and warranted equal to any made in this place, as can be produced elsewhere, for cash. Cash only taken for the above work. We solicit a share of custom.
WILLIAM MILLS.
Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J: TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1838. Number 80.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Evening, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; an annex from the rear: Milton F. Cossens Printer and Editor.

Terms or Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

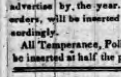
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Evening.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements



Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt. Wilsey,
LaFayette,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at be risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line" as there is another line established at Bricktown, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen.

EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan: 24th. 53 tf

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty year's standing. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries,*

low for CASH, or country produce, Corner of Exchange and Front streets. Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will——ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber Yard, formerly occupied by Fish, Cook, & Co. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send it on a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Trenton, two Saw mills, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized Lumber that may be in happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice.

J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound brook, May 1st. 67 3m

Groceries.

B. M. PRICE, *RAHWAY,*

HAS on hand and is constantly receiving from New York,

A Good Assortment of Groceries,

Such as White and Brown Sugars; Coffee; Rice Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas; West India and New Orleans Molasses; Coarse and fine Salt; Pork, Mackerel, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Soap and Candles; Chocolate and Spices; Crockery, Earthen and Stone Ware, &c. &c. which he will sell very Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

May 29th. 71 tf

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice.

ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

Plainfield, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice; and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only keeps the mare going. We solicit a share of custom.

THOMAS HILL.
WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the people of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not given entire satisfaction and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet thereare few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach, bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own research, and by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indispo sition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any one. Their effects when taken according to th e direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to call all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with every Turning in general, warranted de...e equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 12

Speech of Mr. Duncan, of Ohio,

In Reply to the Speech of Mr. Bond.—In the House, July 7, 1838.

Mr. Chairman: I am happy to have this opportunity to make some remarks in relation to the financial policy adopted, and so far pursued, by this and the late Administration. The bill now under consideration has been amended in the Senate, by striking out the appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the improvement of the Cumberland river within the limits of Kentucky and Tennessee.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Williams) says that this amendment was made in a certain quarter (meaning the Senate) for a *certain* purpose, (I suppose to punish the people of Kentucky for not being more Democratic,) and to affect a *certain* individual, (Mr. Clay.) This may all be if we are prepared to suppose that grave Senators could so far forget their high stations as to make such paltry considerations an object of action in the discharge of their high functions and sacred duties. But I think we may find another reason for this judicious and laudable amendment—a reason that has its foundation in patriotism and economy. The howl of extravagant profligacy and bankruptcy has never been out of our ears since the commencement of the session until this time, and it will continue with the cession. Yes, sir, that howl has cost the people more money than would redeem the Treasury notes now in circulation, which constitutes our present national debt. I say it was a regard for economy, and a desire to confine the appropriations within the probable estimates for the year, that induced the Senate to make the amendment in question.

Sir, what base and sickening inconsistency do we witness here every day; a charge constantly kept up that the Government is bankrupt, and the best prospects of the country ruined, by a profligate Administration; when it is a well known fact, and the journals show it, that every measure of extravagance and profligacy is brought forward sustained, and carried through to a law, by those who are opposed to the Administration, and who are constantly denouncing it for its profligacy.

It seems, from the profligate and reckless course of the Opposition in worthless and extravagant expenditures, that bankruptcy of the Government is one of the means by which this Administration is to be brought into disrepute with the people, and finally overthrown. Whenever there is an attempt made at reform, it is denounced as demagogueical; whenever there is an attempt made at economy and prudence in public expenditures, the whole pack of Opposition men who may have the most remote local interest, raise the howl that this attempt at economy is made for party purposes—to affect a certain State—to affect *certain* individuals—and to affect *certain* purposes. Yes, sir, although economy dwells on the lips of a certain party, extravagance has its home in their hearts. For the truth of this assertion, I refer you to the examination of the journals of the last five or eight years; where on all appropriations made that are of extravagance, there will be found a large majority of the members of the Opposed to this and the last administration, in favor of such measures—and the names of a large majority of the members friendly to those administrations will be found to be recorded against them.

Sir, I hold up the journals which contain the evidence of what I say. I only ask investigation. Among the vast number of unwarrantable appropriations, which I have not time to notice specially, I call your attention to one, only distinguished from the rest by the size of the sum. It is the appropriation made in the session of 1835 and 1836, for liquidating the debt due from the District of Columbia to Holland, and for carrying out certain improvements for which that loan was made. This entire appropriation amounted, I think, to one and a half millions. But let us inquire for what purposes this money was applied. It was applied first to the construction of a canal through the suburbs of your city (Washington,) which needs a canal about as much as a cart wants a third wheel. The south side of the south wing of this capitol faces the whole line of that canal. It is in view of every one who looks out of one of the south windows. I have been looking out for seven months, and I have yet to see the first boat disturb the stillness of its water. One is at a loss to know which to be most astonished at, the wickedness that conceived such unjustifiable folly, or the stupidity of the soil through which the canal is excavated, or the poverty and sterility of the country for whose benefit it was made. This canal is of Whig origin. The next extravagant and worthless appropriation of this money is for the construction of a turnpike road, made on the bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. This road was made at great expense, and runs the extent of the District. The next is the turnpike road running parallel with the former. I am unable to draw the distinction between the folly involved in the construction of each of these roads. The existence of the one completely supersedes the necessity of the other, and both of but little use. The hill road seems to have been made to display the power of the Federal Government to prostrate hills and fill up hollows. I occasionally ride out in the evening for exercise My rides have, some six or seven times, been on these roads. I generally go out the bottom road and return the hill road. I have once seen a shackling waggon, drawn by two mules and a jack (Demerara team) so poor that one might hang his hat on their hip bones. This establishment was driven by a negro half naked, lame in one leg and blind of one eye. This, sir, is a specimen of the use made of what is called the bottom turnpike road; but I have never seen the first living creature on the hill road except the horse I rode. So much for the roads—useless roads—I mean those that have been made under my observation, which have been made by the people's money; and I undertake to say, in gross violation of their rights, if not in violation of the Constitution.

But, sir, the most profligate and extravagant appropriation for the Georgetown and Alexandria Canal and Aqueduct. This canal is now under way. Is located on the bank of the Potomac—a canal, deep still, and wide, (being tide water.) Why, sir, what will your people say when they learn that half a million of their money has been appropriated for the construction of a canal on the bank of the Potomac—a canal constructed by the Almighty, as far superior to your artificial effort as the majestic steamboat that rides upon its bosom is superior to the contemptible packet that floats upon your canal? But, sir, for whose benefit has this vast appropriation been made? For the benefit of the city of Alexandria. It is almost incredible with those who have seen Alexandria within the last three or four years, that such an appropriation should be made for her—a city that seems to have the finger of God and the hand of ruin upon it—now in a direct decline itself, and without the most remote prospect of ever surviving. The almost total abstraction of the trade from her port, the barrenness and poverty of the soil that surrounds her, must ever prevent her from being revived. Nothing can save her from final prostration and ruin. In half a century from this time, there will hardly be a standing monument of art for the tooth of time to operate upon; and yet it was for the benefit of these tottering remains of a city that this vast and expensive work has been undertaken, and to finish it must take much of the sacred proceeds of toil and sweat of those who will never see or witness the practical result of such consummate folly and wicked extravagance. Sir, you may draw upon the industry of the people for, and recover, a sufficient amount to complete this work; but there never will be a commercial motion enough on it to prevent the stagnation of its water. The noble canal which the Almighty has made, (the Potomac) and of which yours is but a contemptible imitation, will forever bear the produce destined for other places, (no toll being to be paid on it, but, like other Divine gifts, free.) Your canal will be the generator and birth-place of reptiles, and the abode of frogs. It will be a putrid, green pool of pestilence: and its exhalations will spread disease and death over your country. These, sir, are specimens of the appropriations that have emptied your Treasury, and been part of the means that have made it necessary for you to issue your credit in the form of Treasury notes, to keep the wheels of Government in motion; and I repeat it, that these profligate appropriations are made at the instance, and carried into ruinous practice by the votes of the very party who are constantly denouncing this and the late Administration for their extravagance and profligacy.

Sir, my object in discussing this question is not only for the purpose of sustaining the amendment in question, and to sustain the principles and policy that induced it, but also to answer and refute for ay of the propositions and assertions contained in a small pamphlet, which I hold in my hand, purporting to be a speech delivered by my colleague (Mr. Bond, from Ohio,) on a resolution offered some time since by a gentleman from Virginia, on the subject of the public printing.

In order to give the remarks upon that resolution some force with the Democratic party, my colleague says that the gentleman who offered it acts generally with the Administration party. I deny that the gentleman from Virginia, (Colonel Hopkins,) has acted generally with the Administration party; and I say so without any disrespect to the gentleman for he has a right to act with whatever party he pleases, and no one has a right to question his motives. But fair play is a jewel: and my colleague must represent things as they are, not as he would desire to have them for political effect. Sir, this is a little pamphlet, but it contains more Federal poison in a small way, than any thing I ever saw of the kind. It is a little pamphlet, and its whole contents remind me of a minow catching. I live near a river called the little Miami; and into it there empties a creek called Sycamore. I fish in the river, and my boy catches minnows in the creek for bait. It is this last operation that the contents of this little pamphlet remind me of. It is a system of a small kind of fault-finding; and yet I am told that there is not a foul stream of Federalism in the Union, on which it does not float. Every corrupt bought-up Federal press in these United States, I am told, has given it insertion in its columns; and the mails have groaned under the weight of its multiplied numbers, by the franking privilege, ever since it made its appearance.

Sir, seeing, on one occasion, a great number of Federal members engaged busily in franking documents my curiosity induced me to walk round among them to inquire what documents they were franking for distribution. I asked one; Mr. Bond's speech; another; Mr. Bond's speech; another; Mr. Bond's speech another; Mr. Bond's speech; and so on. This led me to a perusal of my colleague's speech, and the vast circulation which was given to it for political effect, induced me to collect some statistics by which I might neutralize any pernicious effect his speech might have on the political atmosphere. Those statistics I have procured, and have them in my hand, and will ask that they may constitute a part of my speech, which I design to write out more fully than time will now permit to deliver.

But to the speech. My colleage complains that within the last 9 years, there has been an increase of public officers and of public expenditures, which he charges as a fault of the party in power. It is their fault, too, I suppose, that within the same time, two new states have been added to our Union, and several millions of people to our population. If public officers have been increased, so has public business, and in a much greater ratio As a matter of course, an increase of expenditures must follow. If this be an evil, it can only be cured by stopping the extension of our settlements and the increase of our population. There is a large increase of clerks in the New York custom house: but the business there has been more than doubled. There has been a large increase of clerks in the Land Office; but the business of that office has increased tenfold. It was physically impossible that the President could sign the increased number of Land patents, and yet is made an offence to create another officer for that purpose. There has been some increase of clerks in the War Department; but the business of that Department has been more than doubled. The number of Postmasters has been doubled, and so has the number of post offices, for the convenience of the people.

Would our federal reformers have 6 or 7000 post offices discontinued, to avoid an increase of Executive officers? Would they shut up the land offices because to keep them open requires an increase of officers? Do the people want any such reform? Would they deny patents to purchasers of lands because it takes a few additional clerks to make them out? If all the business of all the departments remain undone, because it requires more clerks to do it as it increases with the growth of our country? These would be reforms worthy of Federal Bank Reformers! Let the business of the people's government remain undone, and the *Banks* will govern for the people.

There are few offices, if any, in the country in which the public business has not increased faster than the clerks and the expenditures. As our country increases, the public officers and expenditures must and will increase. It is as stupid as wicked to complain of the party in power on account of this increase, for no party can prevent it and do its duty to the country. The only inquiry should be whether there are too many clerks to do the public business. If so they should be lopped off. But no such thing is alleged. It is not asserted that they have not enough to do, or that the public business could possibly be done without them.

These Bank reformers propose no measures to retrench because they know that no retrenchment can be made, but seek only to fill the country with false impressions, for the sake of producing political results favorable to the federal bank cause. The game of base and foul lying, to get into power, is as old as Absalom the son of David, and as dirty. My colleague undertakes to arraign certain members of the Administration for having in some instances received payment for extra services. But does he pretend that any one of them has received such compensation in violation of law? Not at all. He knows that the principles upon which those allowances were made have been repeatedly adjudicated upon and sanctioned by the Supreme Court, the highest judicial tribunal in the country. The allowances therefore were all lawful. Is the principle wrong? If gentlemen think so, why do they not bring forth a proposition making all such allowances unlawful? If they were really in favor of a reform, or change in this respect, should we not see them proving it by acts rather than by words? They have had a majority in this house during this seven month's session, and yet have made no attempts at reform of any kind.

Perhaps my colleague may have thought the prospect discouraging; but he ought not to have stopped on that account. If he will try, he may succeed, and if he does he will render essential service to his country, and crown himself with laurels. But, sir, the fact that they content themselves with mere clamor, without attempting to do anything about reform, is conclusive that they do not believe there is any thing wrong in the principle, and have only one object in view, that is to put others out of office that they may get in. How they would treat those now in the public money while in office, and how they may be expected to use it again, I will attempt to show before I have done.

But my colleague brings a general charge against the party in power who by their representatives in part (Col. Benton, Mr. Cambreleng, and others,) had promised something like reform, (if they should get into power) in abuses which they said existed, and which they set out in a report on that subject, and which my colleague has presented in a garbled manner to the public. Does my colleague not know that many of the abuses contained in that report, grew out of the manner in which the powers that then existed got into office, and the corrupt manner by which they held the administration of the government? The government fountain being corrupt, all the streams that flowed from it conveyed abuse and violation wherever they reached; and that by a reformation of the Administration, most of the abuses that flowed from it were dried up; which in a great degree, superseded the necessity of further reform. Some abuses still remained; they were reformed in part, as I will show you before I am done. Some remain unreformed and always will, as they do in all governments, and are of a miserable and incurable character. For, sir, the people have made that general reformation, by pulling down an administration that had its origin in acorrupt bargain, and existed in violation of the spirit of the constitution, and the sacred right of the elective franchise.

Here, sir, permit me to name some of the objections my colleague presents to the public against this administration. Some of the practices which he denounces as corrupt and still enforce-

notwithstanding the reform the people were promised; and permit me to compare these practices, that he is pleased to denounce as corrupt, with those of a similar character, but a thousand times more aggravating, as practised by the administration of Messrs. Clay and Adams, which is urged upon us as worthy of example, and entitled to the confidence of the American people, and soon to be revived.

My colleague complains that the aggregate expenses of the Government far exceeds the expense of the Administration of the dynasty which he wishes revived.

That there is an additional number of clerks in all the Departments, and consequently an unnecessary expense incurred to the Government. Such is the character of his charges against each of the departments of Government.

And now, sir, I proceed to answer the gentleman on some of these charges, and I trust, I shall yet be only able to prove many of these destitute of foundation in truth, but that the gentleman has withheld many important truths in relation to reforms and abuses, which it is due to this Administration that the people should know.

Sir, there is very little difference in the moral offence of withholding the truth, wherein may be due to reputation and character that it should be told, and telling that which is wilfully false. The gentleman constantly indulges, I hold up to view the coalition administration Adams and Clay as a mirror, in which is to be seen a pure Administration. I think sir, we will find some corruptions charged to this and the last Administrations, which will be found to have been practiced with impunity in *that*. One of the great violations of economy and extravagant expenditures of the administration of General Jackson was sending Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Randolph severally, as Ministers to Russia, with a salary of $9000 per annum, and an outfit of $9000; that each of them staid but a year and a day, and then returned. Now, sir, let us see if we can offset this *useless* expenditure of General Jackson's administration by one of a similar character in the administration of Messrs. Adams and Clay. During the immaculate dynasty which my colleague desires to have renewed, no less than three ministers were sent to England, viz. King, Barbour, and Gallatin, with an annual salary of $9000, and an outfit of $9000. This made 27,000 in outfit besides the annual salary, which amounted to the same. Also the son of Rufus King, who was left Secretary of Legation, was left by his father as Charge d'Affairs, who received an outfit of $4,500 although (being there) he had not to fit out at all.

Then the account for money expended for keeping up our legation in England during that short reign of corruption and bargain, which only lasted 4 years was—

Outfit for R. King	$9,000
" for A. Gallatin	9,000
" for J. Barbour	9,000
" for Mr. King's son; who never was fitted out	4,500
Salary for do	4,500
" Ministers	27,000
	$63,000

Yes, sir, 63,000 was spent during that Administration, to procure the discharge of the diplomatic duties of one single individual. I think this will office the Russia diplomatic story. My colleague had better have kept that story in the dark, as his reform is a kind of one-sided reform. My colleague says that the State Department sent Mr. Early to Bogata with despatches, and that he never delivered them, but received his pay. Well sir, this was a hard case, and, taken in the abstract smacks of fraud and improvidence. But what is the whole story? Mr. Early was sent to Bogata with despatches; when on the way, and within two days of St Thomas, the vessel in which he had taken passage caught fire. There was a cargo of powder on board. The crew and passengers, amounting to nineteen in all, were instantly to save their lives, compelled to take to the boats, two in number. They had left the vessel but half an hour when she blew up; and with her went the despatches. After the lapse of seventy-four hours without water or food, the famished crew reached the Island of Hayti, from whence they got home as well as they could. I believe Mr. Early was paid the same as though he had delivered the despatches. Perhaps this was wrong; but I can point you something worse under the coalition administration.

Mr. Clay [Secretary of State] sent Mr. Pleasants to Buenos Ayres with despatches. It is said that he found the crew rather unpleasant, (he being a pleasant man,) being principally mechanics and workies, and not the white fingered gentry. He put the despatches in the possession of the Captain and he wheeled about and put for England, where he amused himself in high life a time and returned for which Mr. Clay paid him 1940 dollars. So I think this will offset the charge of paying Mr. Early.

So far, I think my colleague has been unfortunate in his charges, in as much as they have the effect to call to recollection charges against the dynasty he wishes to reinstate, much more aggrating and pernicious. This, so far, seems to be a blunder on his part; but the worst have to other of his speech will be unfortunate for his party and his purposes. Another most important blunder has been committed by my colleague in his "few comments on the professions and practice of Amos Kendall, late Fourth Auditor, now Postmaster General." He quotes from certain letters of that gentleman, published soon after he came into office, showing some of the abuses he found in office, committed by my colleague's political friends, and showing, also, that he had or would reform them, and affects to show that he had not done so. One of these extracts is as follows, viz: "The interest of the country demands that this office shall be filled with men of *business*, and not with *balmbing-politicians*." Can any man say with truth that this principle was not carried out?

To be Continued.

The Upper Canada Emigration Association have sent a deputation to Iowa to select a scite for the intended City of Refuge. The company is divided into 500 shares of $100 each, no individual to take more than five shares, and to pay more than 10 per cent on subscribing.

POETICAL.

For the Plainfield Union.

TO A NEIGHBORING MOUNTAIN.

Eternal mountain! round thy craggy brow,
The storms of centuries have played,—the deep
Lone and dread thunder speaks to thee—yet thou
Unchanged, sublimely beautiful, dost sleep
Alike when sunset clouds their splendors fling
Around thy form, or when the shadowy wing
Of gathering tempest, or the thunder cloud,
Clothe all thy glories in a murky shroud.
The works of art shall crumble into nought,
But thou shalt stand the same—shalt raise in air
Thy changeless form,—to chain each wand'ring thought,
And show the hand of God imprinted there.

C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[*From Miss. Martineau's Western Travel.*]

Amos Kendall.—I was fortunate enough once to catch a glimpse of the invisible Amos Kendall at Washington, one of the most remarkable men, in America. He is supposed to be the moving spring of the whole Administration; the thinker, planner and doer; but it is all in the dark. Documents are issued of an excellence which prevents their being attributed to persons who take the responsibility of them; a correspondence is kept up all over the country for which no one seems to be answerable; work is done, of goblin extent and with goblin speed, which makes men look about them with a superstitious wonder; and the invisible Amos Kendall has the credit of it all.

President's Jackson's Letters to his Cabinet are said to be Kendall's. The letters from Washington to appear in remote country newspapers, whence they are collected and published in the Globe, as demonstrations of public opinion, are pronounced to be written by Kendall. Every mysterious paragraph in opposition newspapers relates to Kendall—and it is some relief to the mind that his having now the office of Postmaster General affords opportunity for open attacks upon this twilight personage—who is proved, by the fault in the post office administration not to be able to do quite every thing well. But he is undoubtedly a great genius. He unites with his "great talent for silence" a splendid audacity.

It is clear that he could not do the work he does, (incredible in sun ant any way,) if he went into society like other men. He did, however, one evening; I think it was at the Attorney General's. The moment I went in, intimations reached me from all quarters, amid nods and winks, "Kendall is here"—"That is he." I saw at once that his plea for exclusion (bad health) is no false one. The extreme sallowness of his complexion, and hair of such perfect whiteness as is rarely seen in a man of middle age, testified to disease. His countenance does not help the superstitious to throw off their dread of him. He probably does not desire this superstition to melt away; for there is no calculating how much influence was given to Jackson's administration by the belief, that there was a concealed eye and hand behind the machinery of Government, by which every thing could be foreseen, and the hardest deeds done—A member of Congress told me this night that he had watched through four sessions for a sight at Kendall, and had never obtained it till now. Kendall was leaning on a chair with his head bent down, and eye glancing up at a member of Congress, with whom he was in earnest conversation, and in a few minutes he was gone.

Neither Mr. Clay nor any of his family ever spoke a word to me of Kendall except in his present capacity; But I heard elsewhere and repeatedly, the well known story of the connection of the two men early in Kendall's life. Tidings reached Mrs. Clay one evening, many years ago, at their house in the neighborhood of Lexington, Kentucky, that a young man solitary and poor, lay ill of a fever in the noisy hotel in the town. Mrs. Clay went down in the carriage without delay, and brought the sufferer home to her house, where she nursed him with her own hands til he recovered. Mr. Clay was struck with the talents and knowledge of the young man, *Kendall*, and retained him as tutor to his sons, heaping benefits upon him with characteristic bounty. Thus far is notorious fact. As to the causes of their separation and enmity I have not heard Kendall's side of the question, and the reform say nothing; but go on to the other notorious fact, that Amos Kendall left Mr. Clay's political party some time after Adams had been, by Mr. Clay's influence, seated in the presidential chair, and went over to Jackson; since which time he has never ceased his persecutions of Mr. Clay through the newspapers.

A Yankee, it appears is the author of the present "British and American Steam Navigation Company." A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, at Litchfield Conn., traces it to the exertions of Mr. Junius Smith, a native of that place, who graduated at Yale College in 1802, and was afterwards admitted to the bar in New Haven. Being employed by a company to prosecute some claim in London, Mr. S. was induced to remain there, where he married and engaged in commercial pursuits, having now resided near London for about 30 years.

He visited this country, I believe in 1831 or 1832: then he suggested this plan of navigating the waters of the Atlantic by steam to several distinguished merchants of your city; they looked upon the scheme like many others as not only visionary but really impracticable; he returned to London still full of confidence that he should ultimately succeed; and amid many embarrassments and discouragements before which an ordinary mind would have quailed he persevered until at length the "British and American Steam Navigation Company" was created by an act of Parliament and now we behold a complete triumph calculated to effect a conference to change the entire commercial relations of our country with Europe."

Mr. S. is a Son of the late Gen. David Smith, of Conn.

Scene in a Western Inn.—"Hello you, master tavernkeeper, what's to get for supper?"

Barkeeper.—"Most any thing I reckon—smoked pork, eggs—"

Stranger.—(With a half stifled sneer.) "Yes got everything—but heavens, its all one thing I (turning to me,) Did you ever see such a pork country? Pigs all nose and legs! And how they run! Why I think o' takin' one on 'em to the Long Island course—sure to win! Well, landlord, how's liquor? Fourpence, I s'pose—now I never paid but three cents till I came into these parts, (to me,) I kerry five cent pieces; what do you? Aint it darn strange why they don't make use of cents? Devil! I'd no idee on't—brought one lag on speculation—guess it's no go! I shant eat no pork to-night—had enough on't—do up an old hen, landlord—I must have so'thing different if I have to pay ninepence extra for it! * * * (Silence for a short space.) But oh! look at there you! three beds one top o' t'nother! How'd that come about? Wonder who roosts in the top one?"

"Oh you! I jest bought two city lots in Shakspeare—noble site warton—here's a the deed—numbers 245, and 61, corner lots—both on 'em—they are—that's sure—yes, here they be, in Broadway—Precisely square! you consider—oh they must sell! Bear in mind the locate on 'em—great names to them streets—600 people there now—growing—yes, a darned sight faster 'n your grain! How far is it from here? Any one ye know?"

Spectator.—"There is no town is this state by that name."

Stranger.—(Almost petrified with conflicting emotions.) "Yer—yer—you don't—pretend for to say that there aint no town by that name? Pertater eyes cut in halves? I see—I see clearly through this day's business—(gasping) done out of horse and wagon! conscience sake, they cost me rising a hundred dollars! Done out of that too, besides the lug of cents! Well, who'd a thought it? The man looked honest—gin him my team for 'em, and he signed the deed and said how there couldn't be no mistake—don't know as there was—*nuther* think 'twas intentionally! A Pike take in a Yarmouther! 'twouldn't do to let that creep into the papers!"

"Landlord, don't know as I care about the hen—you needn't cook it—p'raps I can catch up with that feller—I've out walked a hoss afore today. Here's for it!" Off like a streak of chalk

From Chamber's Edinburg Journal.

Philosophy of Advertising.—It may be worth while to communicate to young tradesmen the ideas of an old one on this subject; they are simply and briefly as follows:

The first utility of frequent and regular advertising consists in this; there is at all times a large class of persons, both in country and town, who have no fixed places for their purchase of necessary articles, and are ready to be swayed and drawn to any particular place which is earnestly brought under their notice. Indifferent to all, they yield without hesitation to the first who asks. Then in the country, a considerable number of persons, who wish a supply of the articles advertised, and do not know of any particular place where it is to be got, being thus furnished with the address of a person who can supply them, naturally open a communication with that address, which perhaps, leads to much ulterior business. People in the country are also liable to be morably impressed by the frequent sight of a name in a newspaper. The advertising party acquires distinction in their eyes, and thus they are led in making a choice to prefer him. But by far the most important effect of advertising is one of an indirect nature; it conveys the impression that the party—pretending or not pretending, quackish or not quackish—is anxious for business. One who is anxious for business is unavoidably supposed to be an industrious active person, who keeps the best of articles, and who conducts his affairs every thing in the neatest and most trades manlike manner, and in general uses every expedient to gratify and attract customers. People of course, like to purchase under such circumstances, and the system of advertising assuring them that such circumstances exist at the particular shop, they select it accordingly. Such are the opinions of the old tradesman alluded to, and they are, certainly, supported by fact; for wherever an extensive or regular system of advertising is practised, and no back dealing or accompanying circumstances exist, it is usually seen to be attended with a considerable success. One feature in the philosophy of the subject must be carefully attended to. A faint and infrequent system of advertising does not succeed even in proportion. Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring.

SUN-FLOWERS.—A writer in the Southern Agriculturist, who cultivates sun-flowers as the rarest of all feeds to every thing domestic, (Virginia fence remember has a corner at every intersection of roads or once in every twelve feet) says that about the time his long forage give out these begin to bloom. As the blossoms begin to appear, he cuts them off about a foot from the ground, and gives them to his horses which eat them very readily, leaves, buds, stocks and all. This he considers a very wholesome as well as nutricious food. Thus the ground that has to be kept clean to prevent unwelcome visitors, is made in the mean time to yield profitably.

The name of Lake George, it was resolved at a large dinner party on board a new Steamboat on the 12th inst. should be dropped, and the original Indian name restored; which is *Horicon*—meaning the *Lake of Silver Waters*. Newspapers were requested to notice it. The original change was made to compliment the British King.

All the volunteers who have been serving in the Cherokee country have been discharged from service except two companies.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday Evening, July 31, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

RAIL ROAD through PLAINFIELD.

There being some difference of opinion as to whether the Rail Road through Plainfield should be laid on 3d or 4th street, and the Executive Committee of the Rail Road Company appearing willing to take the street preferred by the greatest number of those interested in the question—all such persons are requested to meet at Thorn's Tavern on the afternoon of Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock,—a full attendance is requested.

By order of the People.

Plainfield, July 28th.

☞ In giving the account of the serious accident which befel Mr. *John Giles* of New Market, in our last paper, we made it to appear rather worse than it in fact was. We told it as 'twas told to us. We have been informed by the attending physician that it was a fracture of the hip, a very serious misfortune, the consequences of which, Mr. Giles will long feel, but that as yet no doubts have been entertained of his recovery.

FOREIGN.

20 *Days Later.*—The expected steam packet, Royal William, arrived in New York, on Tuesday evening last, 18 days and a half from Liverpool, and 16 1-2 from Cork. She brought 30 passengers—had 11 days of head winds, and accomplished half of the passage in 7 days.

The papers are filled with accounts of the Coronation of Queen Victoria, which took place on the 28th of June. The procession was splendid, and the ceremony in the Abbey was imposing in the extreme, but it would occupy too much room to give even a summary description of it. The costumed value of the jewels alone contained in the crown worn by the Queen, is over half a million of dollars. The members of the American Embassy were in the procession, in two plain but chaste and elegant carriages, emblematical of our republican simplicity.

There appears but very little news of general interest. The markets continued as they had been. A favorable change in American stocks.

The Great Western had 60 passengers engaged when the Royal William sailed.

Mr. John Van Buren, son of the President, Gov. Cass, and Col. Thorne were presented to the Queen, June 20th.

Miss Landon, the poet, is married to the Governor of Cape Coast, Africa.

We last week finished the publication of the speech of Mr. Bond, and have this week commenced the reply to it, by Mr. Duncan, of the same state. We advise all politicians to read both, for each contains much truth, which the most each man must decide for himself. Though the two speeches are as diverse as possible, they are not contradictory, and the principal items stated as facts, contained in both may be true. A great fault in Mr. Duncan's speech, is, that the language is too violent, and ungentlemanly—he uses the term, Federal bank whigs much too often,—all this is inexcusable,—and in this respect his speech is inferior to that of his colleague.—We should say of Mr. Bond's speech, that he had been a year or more in writing it, and had discovered, with much pains-taking, every little fault and want of economy in the whole batch of office holders, and their name is legion, and presented them to the public. The short article which he said he cut from the Globe a year previous, in which he, Mr. Bond, is styled a reprieved debtor, influences us to this opinion. However, his statements are as much entitled to credit as Mr. Duncan's.

It is stated in the Intelligencer that Mr. Duncan did not actually deliver all of his speech in the House, from want of time. The following short extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the last night of the session, will explain:

Mr. Duncan rose, but, having been refused permission to proceed, objection was made to his going on. He said he held a book in his hand, [understood to be Mr. Bond's speech,] out of which he wished to make a speech. But, if the committee would permit him to write it out, and call it his speech in Committee of the Whole, he would do so. Loud cries of agreed! from all quarters of the House ensued, and Mr. Duncan sat down.

Mr. Bond hoped that his colleague would state in such written speech that it was not delivered in the presence of a member to whom it was a reply.

Both of these speeches conclusively prove what we have always much feared, the *iniquity which exists in high places*. We have had many proofs of this of late, and all go to show that it is not confined to one party—that one party is as dishonest, immoral and bullying as the other, and to choose between them some other criterion must be taken. For our own part, being unwilling to take any other criterion than honesty and uprightness, we are altogether unable to choose between the two.

As many may be like minded with us in this matter, let the party leaders nominate men of uprightness and integrity, if they would get votes; and let the people vote for such men, if they would have the wickedness of our rulers to cease, and our government to stand. This extravagance and want of reform, this fighting, duelling and intemperance, are the fault of the people,—choose better men—choose men who will not do such things, without regard to party.

We have taken into consideration that by publishing these long speeches we diminish the quantity of reading matter of those who are not politicians, and for their benefit have added two columns a othe 4th page, and intend to add another in our next paper.

☞ We much regret to say that in the poetical article by "E. C. S." which we published last week, a line was omitted, which very much mars the sense, as such accidents always will. The omission was in the third paragraph, between the ninth and tenth lines. The omitted line with the preceding and succeeding one, reads as follows:

"Had then that smiten one no friend t' ah yes!
Perchance that moment, in his home far north,
A mother (and a *widow*, though unwarned."

The cause of the mistake was, we were absent a part of the week, and the article was put into type during our absence, which probably would not otherwise have occurred.

We entirely agree with our correspondent R. in his remarks on the following article. The subject is of much importance, and we hope that every owner of a dog will consider that one human life is worth more than all the dogs in the county, and will confine their dogs at least to the end of August. If you do not, we hope your neighbors will kill them for you.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

WHIPPANY MORRIS Co., July 26, 1838.

I have witnessed during the past night, one of the most distressing scenes that ever took place in our village. *Mr. James Bogus*, a respectable mechanic, aged about 24 years, died this morning at 5 o'clock with that truly awful disease, *Hydrophobia*. The first symptoms of the malady were not shown until Tuesday evening 24th inst. when his friends were about to apply warm water to his feet. He shuddered at the sight. He ate a hearty breakfast yesterday morning, but could not drink anything with it.

He enquired of the owner of the dog that bit him, about 6 weeks since. He thought the dog was mad. An examination was given, when he replied—the dog *was mad—and I am a dead man!* About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he had some light spasms—which continued to increase until he died. At 11 o'clock last evening we succeeded in getting a straight jacket upon him, when he was chained to the floor. At intervals he would be as rational as ever and agreed with us upon the propriety of this confinement. At one time he cried out, *kill your dogs! kill your dogs!*

A scene of this kind beggars all description. He was a native of the village, and his Father, Mother and Sisters all among us. This afflictive Providence has thrown a gloom over the whole vicinity. T.

We would seriously call the attention of the community to the above account, and to the subject of mad dogs, generally.

It is the time of the year now, when hydrophobia is most apt to prevail, and the utmost care to prevent the occurrence of this dreadful disorder should be taken in time. In larger towns no dogs whatsoever are permitted to run at large without being muzzled. But in and around Plainfield the greatest carelessness exists, and dogs habitually cross and snappish are abroad every day in our streets. If the owners of such animals will not shut them up or kill them, any person is justifiable in destroying them at all hazards. The heartrending relation above, is enough to move every owner of a dog to tie up or destroy him, lest he himself or some one of his family fall the first victim of his neglect.

We repeat it again, let the owners of dogs beware—the alarm of hydrophobia is spreading, and if they wish their curs to live, let them be fastened up at home, or their lives will be sacrificed. R.

Mr. Charles George, proprietor of the Huntedon Gazette, a strong Van Buren paper, a week or two since disposed of it to Mr. John B. Brown, of Pennsylvania, who has since changed its politics into whig.

The New Brunswick Times, one of the best papers in this state, is now conducted solely by Lewis R. Stelle, formerly junior partner.

The Poughkeepsie Journal, formerly a Jackson paper, and latterly a Conservative, now hoists the whig flag. The New York Times, a Conservative has place the name of Henry Clay, at the head of its columns.

Mr. Tallmadge is a man of unbounded influence in the empire state.

Some mischievous person was wicked enough on Thursday to set fire to the Railroad bridge over the Rancocus, near Burlington. The company have offered $200 for the apprehension of the incendiary.

Land Jobbers.—It is expected that all the banks in the United States will simultaneously resume specie payments on Monday, the 13th of August. Good times are near at hand. Let the day be celebrated.

Many new banks are soon to go into operation under the general banking law in the State of New York. It is generally conceded that the banking system in that state is the best of any in the Union. Though enacted in a great measure by whigs, it is of loco foco origin. Mr. Leggett, the great advocate of loco focoism, has been ardently contending for it for years.

To our very great surprise, the Van Buren papers are finding fault with Gov. Ritner's proclamation requiring specie payments.—*Frestonian*

Why so much surprise? Did *you*, too, *expect* that the Van Buren party was the party in favor of resumption? It seems so.

The article on our fourth page, disclosing the secrets of lobbying is very instructive as well as amusing—Another proof of wrong doing on the part of our law-makers. We can now clearly see how so many bank charters were obtained, during the two years before the suspension of specie payments, to the great injury of the people at large. Lobbying aid it, the disgraceful secrets of which are here fully and authentically disclosed. The plaintiff was served right, he deserved nothing for such services,—and it would be well if his employer were also obliged to lose as much, if it could go into the possession of an honest man.

Thirty thousand dollars in gold have been recently drawn out of the U. S. Mint to be carried west. The whig papers say that it is done to influence the elections, which take place in Illinois and Missouri, on Monday next. At least, they hint as much.

On Tuesday last a public dinner was given in honor of Daniel Webster, at Faneuil Hall, Boston. The assembly was unprecedently large. Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, was present.

A splendid and well executed full-length portrait of Queen Victoria has lately been exhibiting in Newark. It is highly spoken of by the papers generally.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

In looking over your columns of last week my eye rested on a communication by V. S. and while I would treat that gentleman with gred defference and respect, I must beg leave to dissent on some points. I think the expression, 'the principles of modern abolition are from the bottomless pit,' has left on the minds of his hearers no other than the impression that it is the work of some "Demon God," from beginning to end.

He admits that it was first taken into consideration by benevolent men. This is true; they were men of sterling principles and of eminent piety, men renowned for their moral courage and moral rectitude. But, says the writer by the influence of some evil spirit they were urged to amalgamate ultra principles with their former ones, and in this manner the; have degenerated into modern abolitionism or ultra principles which terms the writer considers synonomous. This is a mistake, but that a certain class, who never had a dozen thoughts in their lives, look upon this as a fact I will not deny. From the origin of the Anti-Slavery society to the present time, there has been no change in principle,—the first doctrines held by that society are sustained in all their purity by the true friends of the cause at the present day. I know of no distinction between ancient and "modern abolitionism," and I venture to assert that no such distinction is known among abolitionists nay they would utterly disclaim it.

That there are "ultraists," who pretend to be patrons of this cause no one will deny, but this does not at all argue again t the society. In every age there have been ultraists in the Church of God, and even hot, headed zealots

"Who stole the livery of Heaven,
To serve the devil in."

Does this argue against Christianity? Certainly not. Neither does it argue against abolition that some of its supporters are actuated by a wild and enthusiastic zeal; but, by the way, the greater part of the ultraism supposed to exist among the abolitionists, can only be found in the imaginations of their opposers.

But the writer gives us an exposition of "ultra principles" i. e. those followed by alarming excitements. Is this indeed a proof of ultraism? Is the religion of Jesus Christ ultraism?—For nothing has ever been followed by more alarming excitements or more bloody persecutions. Is the temperance reform ultraism? Was the Reformation in the time of Luther, ultraism? They were followed by unhallowed excitements; as is every great and good cause.

This very opposition is strong evidence that it is a good cause, and that it will prevail is as certain as it is that truth will prevail over error.

A Friend of Abolition.

Whig State Convention.

Delegates to the Whig State Convention, for the purpose of selecting a ticket to be supported by the whigs, for members to the next Congress at the election on the 9th and 10th days of October next, will meet at the State House in Trenton, on Wednesday, the 5th of September next, at 10 A. M.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic Electors of this State will meet by delegates at the State House in Trenton, on Wednesday, the 29th of August, at 10 A. M. to select a Congressional ticket to be presented to the people for their support at the ensuing election in October.

Essex Whig Convention.

The Whigs of Essex County will meet at the house of B. Day, in Orange, on Saturday, the 25th day of August, to appoint delegates to the state convention, and such other business as may be deemed exedient.

The bank of the state of North Carolina and all its branches resume specie payments to-morrow, August 1.

The New York Gazette says that 5000 men could find employ in the counties west of Albany at this time.

The University of Dublin have conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. on the Rev. Joseph Wolffe, missionary.

How to ruin a Son.—1. Let him have his own way.
2. Allow him free use of money.
3. Suffer him to rove where he pleases on the Sabbath.
4. Give him full access to wicked company.
5. Call him to no account for his evenings.
6. Furnish him with no stated employment.

Pursue either one of these ways, and you will have to mourn over a debased and ruined child: Thousands have experienced the sad result and have gone mourning to the grave.—*Phila. Obs*

Bloody Affray at Ottawa Ill.—We learned yesterday by a gentleman from Ottawa that an engagement took place, on the line of the canal, a day or two previous, between two parties of the workmen, which resulted in the death of twelve or fifteen of them, those engaged in the affray were Irishmen, and it arose on account of the national division amongst them. The militia were called out and the disturbances quelled.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Exploring Expedition Retired.—The Norfolk papers state, that on Friday last the sloops of war Vincennes and Peacock dropped down from the navy yard to the naval anchorage. The ships have had considerable alterations made upon them to fit them for the peculiar service in which they are to be employed, having had spar decks raised and state rooms built upon the gun decks—thus being made to resemble small frigates. No time is yet definitely fixed for their sailing, but it is supposed that they will get off some time in August.

A pumpkin vine on the premises of *Mr. Merrick Martin*, toll gate keeper, near Rahway, grew 23 inches in forty eight hours. The seeds were from a pumpkin which weighed 72 pounds.—*Rahway Herald.*

The Mormons.—It is stated in the Canton Ohio Repository, that this people, to the number of about 1206 with 157 wagons, filled with furniture, cattle, &c, have left Geauga county, on their way to the 'promised land' in Missouri.—They pitch their tents in the open fields at night, after the manner of the ancient Israelites.

Sam Patch out jumped.—We have been credibly informed that during the past week, an individual in a fit of intoxication, fell into a well in the township of Greenwich, which had been walled up so as not to exceed three feet in diameter, and which was eighty feet deep, containing fifteen feet of water; and strange as it may appear, was taken out without having sustained any other injury than what might be expected from a "cold water" bath, and rubbing a small portion of bark off one of his shins.—[Warren N. J. Journal.

Singular Death.—In Newport, very suddenly on Monday morning last, Miss Betsey Lear, aged 27. A physician was called to make a post mortem examination, when he found the heart badly lacerated against the point of a darning needle sticking between the ribs. She had a play ful scuffle with a small boy about 24 hours before her death, when the needle was probably forced into her side.—(Belfast Democrat.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Martin Runyon, $2,00; Benjawin Stelle, Sen. 1,70; Daniel Bullman, 1,50; Israel Allen, 1,37 Robert Anderson, 1,05; John Randolph, 1,00; Wm. M. Drake, 2,00; Joseph Vail, 1,50; S. W. Phillips, 1,00; Wm. M. Jennings, 1,00; Philip Kennedy, 1,00; Andrew Manning, 80; Caleb Freeman, 50; Pinkham Lozier, 50; Osborn & Wilson, 50; Eli Shotwell, 50; Drake & Ayres, 50.

Just Received, a Stock of FRESH GROCERIES,

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.

SAMUEL S. POUND.

July 31.

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, offer to the public upon very liberal terms said wheel, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearings, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the Reaction Water Wheel.

W. C. BISHOP, Ovid, N. Y.
S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave us a great advantage over the Breast wheel We have now in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the *First Wheel*, and has *all of us* such power with one third less water than the Wing wheel.

DRAKE DUNN,
JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.
JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr.

Brooklyn, July 23. 606w*

Mr. Bond's Speech,

In Pamphlet form, For Sale at this Office, price 3 cents.

ALSO

At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street, RAHWAY.

$5 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on or about the last of May, on the first Mountain six EWES and four LAMBS, all marked on the rump with Red paint J. V. Two Ewes and two Lambs Branded on the horns J. V. Any person finding said Sheep and returning them to the Subscriber, will receive the above reward.

JOSEPH VAIL.

Green Brook, July 27, 1838. 80 3t

New Cheap Grocery & Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peace street, where he will

be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Saleratus, Mackerel, Hams, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Flour, and a good assortment of Crockery.

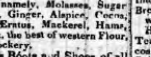
Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please not ask for trust, these times.

GEORGE P. POUND.

July 24th. 79tf.



Summer Arrangement.

THE SWIFTSURE MAIL LINE,

From Plainfield to New York,

LEAVES Plainfield on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at New York at 2 P. M. also leaves Plainfield on Monday morning, at 5½ and arrives at New York at 10½. Leaves New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10½, a. m. and Elizabethtown at 12; on Saturday leaves New York at 3½, the Point at 5, and arrives at Plainfield about dark. Four times each way weekly.

FARE.—50 cents to Elizabethport, and 12½ cents from the Point to New York. Passenger baggage no charge. Freight taken at reasonable rates.

VINCENT BARCLEW.

Plainfield, July 10. *Agent.*

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

6tf NEW-YORK.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. ALSO,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Arithmetical Tabld Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again. May 1st, 1838.

A large Assortment,

Of Bleached and unbleached Muslins

For sale low, by
May 29th. B. M. PRICE,
Rahway.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 26, 1836. 1t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Ephesian Conkell
and
Isaac VanNostrand } Fi. fa. de bonis et terris.
and
Ralph Conover.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue on Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1838, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, near Plainfield, N. J. the following described premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, county of Essex and state of *New Jersey*; bounded southwest by the road to Scrapstown, northwest and northeast by lands of the estate of Levi Lemox, dec'd, on the southeast by lands of Isaac Van Nostrand; containing three acres, be the same more or less. Also one other lot of land and premises containing 8 acres, bounded west by the road, south by lands formerly of Cornelius C. Vermule, east and north by lands of Levi Lemox, dec'd. Said premises is more particularly described in a deed recorded in Book D 3 of deeds for Essex county, folios 514 and 515.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr.
Sheriff.

June 7th, 1838. 74tw

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by
April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. Wool left at Messrs. Berry & Dunham's, or at Ayres & Bullman's, stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. May 15th. 69 tdcc

New Stock of GROCERIES, Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free Inbor Sugar and Coffee.
Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal,
Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currrants, cloves, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, white and common bar soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff: Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds: Crockery, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Inks, &c. &c.

S. S. POUND.

N. B. I will take *SHINPLASTERS* at the following rates: Newark corporation and Rahway, at par; Jersey city, 7s 6d to a dollar; Whaling and Sealing, 6s. 6d. S. S. P.

At the Cheap Store of B. M. Price,

IN RAHWAY, MAY BE HAD THE FOLLOWING

New Spring Goods:

BLACK and Blue Broad cloths, Mixt and Drab do. Brown, Green, Mulberry and Claret do; Black and colored Cassimeres, Ribbed and Striped do; Pantaloon and Moleskins; Hempen Goods; Bed Ticking; Brown Linen; Brown Linen Drilling; Cotton Stripes and Cotton Cassimeres.

Calicoes, Printed Muslins, Jaconet do. Cambric do. Bishop Lawn, Mull Muslin, Book Muslin, Plain and Figured Swiss do. Plain and Figured Bobbinet Lace, 4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hose and half-hose, Colored muslins for linings.

Black, red and white Merino Shawls, Pongee hand. kerchiefs, Black silk cravats, Stocks, Shirt collars, &c. &c. all For Sale at reduced prices.

Rahway, May 29th. 71 tf

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

fl 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 69

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as. Pail Whits wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by

April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c. June 26th.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of *Legal Blanks,*
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

New Cheap Cash *Grocery,* and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jonathan Bowen the store of Ira Pratten and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and Ste. Croix, Coffee, Tea, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Currens, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and Shoe brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate

EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 23d, 1838.

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, from 12 to 15 years of age, of moral and correct habits, to learn the shoe making business. Apply to the Superibers.

July 3d. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dahlia, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1,25 to $8,00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard; an'extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the richest style and taste, perhaps, as ever before offered to the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pieces a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the street in front of Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 tf3*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 1703*

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately, as the occupant and from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information apply to inquire of
Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'tx,
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 56 6m

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 57 tf

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and intelligence, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservation, and for true freedom. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or dimtany lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we intend to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired. All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MILLN. COLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Cotton Yarn,

250 LBS. Cotton Warp, *Just Received and for* sale by B. M. PRICE,
May 29. Rahway.

POETICAL.

For the Plainfield Union.

Our village has a pleasant look,
A happy look as e'er was seen—
Bright through the valley flows a brook
Which winds in many a flowery nook
And freshens all the green.

On either side we can explore,
A row of cottages you see—
And jessamine is clustered o'er
The humble trellis of each door,
Then left to clamber free.

And shakes its blossoms far and wide,
And leaves a long perfume,
O'er all the white-washed cottages' side,
And zephyrs round them sweetly glide
In pellar, hall and room.

As dying evening sinks away,
The sky serene and clear,
The churches stand erect and gray,
While up and down the people stray,
No lords nor nobles here.

Although there is a few that would,
If they had power enough,
Be lords and nobles if they could,
And all that's wanting is a hood,
But times are rather tough.

Lycus.

Reported for the Journal of Commerce.

New York City Common Pleas.—July 18.

Judge Ulchoeffer presiding.

Abraham S. Hillyer vs. John Travers.

Lobbying.—*This was an action for work and* labor, or in other words, for acting as agent in procuring the passage of a bill through the Trenton Legislature, by means of what is called lobbying.

Counsel for the Plaintiff stated that the defendant employed him in the winter of 1837, as agent to obtain the passage of an act to incorporate the Bergen Port Company, and that for this service the plaintiff claimed $2,000 being less than what he was fairly entitled to. The bill in question was passed, and the defendant was made President of the company.

The following are the items of the plaintiff's demands.

1837.	Dr. to A. T. Hillyer.
To work and labor from Jan. 1st to March 15, 1837, in procuring charter of Bergen Port Company,	$1500 00
To board at Trenton from Jan. 1st to March 15, at $2 per day	150 00
To money paid, laid out and expended for defendant by plaintiff	250 00
To travelling expenses to and from New York and Trenton	100 00
To expenses of family in New York agreed to be paid by defendant—11 weeks at $20 per week,	220 00
	$2220 00

In proof of the plaintiff's services and employment by the defendant, the deposition of a witness was read which stated that the plaintiff had attended at Trenton during the whole time that the act was being passed; that he had been desired to do so by the defendant, and that he advocated the passing of the act, and obtained two or three votes for it in the lower house; that while thus engaged, the plaintiff had treated the members of the Legislature to several bottles of champagne; *that the witness in question was himself similarly employed*, and had received 100 shares of the stock for his services.

From the evidence of Benjamin Van Cleef, it appeared that the defendant had employed the plaintiff to facilitate the passage of the bill, and also, that John Swartwout had offered the plaintiff $2500 or 25 shares of the stock, to procure the passage of a bill of incorporation for him. That the plaintiff was employed lobbying while the bill was going forward, and endeavored to impress upon the members of the Legislature, the great value such incorporation would be to the state. The different members of the Legislature were also visited in order to ascertain how many of them were favorable to the bill, and those who were not were divided amongst the lobbyers in order to be influenced to vote for it. The bill was lost the first time it was brought up from the Lower House, but the plaintiff procured a sufficient number of members to vote for a reconsideration. At the period in question, the legislature entertained great distrust of such bills.

Mr. Van Cleef himself was also employed to facilitate the passage of the bill and was to be compensated for his services by being appointed Secretary, at a salary of $500 for the first year. He was likewise to be paid $300 per annum for editing a democratic journal, which the parties who were getting the bill, pledged themselves to establish, and he was also to have the liberty of of exercising his profession, which in addition to the other items would bring him $1500 per annum. The witness estimated the plaintiff's personal expenses at 2 dollars per day, and 2 dollars for board.

On the witnesses cross examination, he said that one of the means which the plaintiff used to facilitate the passage of the bill, was by treating the members to champagne and suppers, and that he gave a supper on the 22d of February, while the bill was pending. The defendant had promised to pay a tavern keeper a bill which the plaintiff had incurred for 114 dollars.

The land in question, in relation to which the act of incorporation was passed was purchased by the Company for $160,000, and divided into 5000 shares of stock at $100 a share, making 500,000 The shares are now 40 per cent. below par.—Col. Travers, the defendant is said to be worth 150,000 dollars.

The next evidence for the plaintiff was the deposition of

James C. Zabriskie, of New Brunswick, N. J. who deposed that he was asked by Travers to engage in getting the bill passed, but he refused. Travers said that witness might dictate his own terms, and if he wanted means to operate with at Trenton, any reasonable amount would be furnished.

Q. What would be a reasonable amount to operate with at Trenton, in such a case.

A, I should have required 500 dollars to operate with.

Cross-Examined.—Q. When you say you would require $500 to operate with, what do you mean by that?

A. I mean I should have applied it in paying for wine and terrapin suppers, as that is about as efficient a mode of operating as I know of.

Q. Do you mean by that answer, wine and terrapin suppers for the members of the Legislature?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What was the general character of Mr. Hillyer's services?

A. He operated among the members generally and particularly; Mr. Hillyer was esteemed one of the best lobby members that ever appeared at Trenton for the last eight years. I do not know what Mr. Hillyer's particular mode of operation was in this case. I know the efficient mode of operation was the same in every case, by calling on the members and impressing them favorably in regard to the measure before them. Sometimes making the worse appear the better reason, and giving the members explanatory suppers. Such was Mr. Hillyer's general mode of operation.

On behalf of the defendant. Counsel moved for a non-suit on the ground that the entire contract was grounded on corruption and was therefore void.

The Court decided that the case should go to the Jury.

The defendant then produced in evidence a receipt from the plaintiff to the defendant, dated March 13, for $100 on account of the Bergen Port company, which receipt counsel contended was in full for all compensation which he was entitled to. The defendant offered no other evidence. The Court charged the Jury. This was an action to recover compensation for the plaintiff's agency in getting a bill passed by the legislature at Trenton.

It appears that the plaintiff has been paid $100 by the defendant on the 13th of March, and that the defendant likewise agreed to pay 114 more for the plaintiff's board. It may be, and is probable, that the defendant is not bound by that agreement, as it was entered into after the debt was contracted, and that the landlord cannot make the defendant pay it. But it is evidence going to show that the defendant employed the plaintiff.

The first question is, is there sufficient evidence to prove that the defendant employed the plaintiff. The latter is bound to prove that the defendant employed him to go to Trenton. If you are satisfied that the defendant did not employ *the plaintiff, he cannot recover on that* ground.

The next question is, was the employment of the plaintiff, by the defendant, for an honest purpose, or for procuring dishonest legislation? If the defendant employed the plaintiff for an honest purpose, then there can be no difficulty in the way of his recovering. But if he was employed for a dishonest purpose then he cannot recover.

The evidence as to the dishonesty of purpose of the two parties in the present transaction, stands about equal. And the rule of law on this part of the question, is that the law does not extend protection to either party. If they have both made an agreement for a dishonest purpose, they must stand as they are. The law will not allow either of them to coerce the other. If Travers had paid the plaintiff, he could not recover it back; and if the plaintiff contracted with Travers, and has not been paid, he cannot make him pay it.

It would be going too far to say that every agreement for compensation in cases like the present one is void. An agreement to compensate an attorney, who goes before the Legislature, or a committee of it, to advocate the passage of a bill would entitle him to recover compensation. So also an agreement with an agent who makes necessary explanations before the Legislature, but nothing in it averse to public policy. But there is a wide difference between this, and an agency for using public or private influence personally on the members, in order to induce them to act from motives of private interest instead of public good. Any agreement for such an agency is void.

It is therefore scarcely necessary to observe that to procure votes by means of suppers, or by purchasing legislators by making application to them, is dishonest in the extreme, and that no person can recover compensation for it.

This is perhaps the first case in which a party has disclosed the secrets of lobbying. I have given you my views as to the law of the case, but am not disposed to take it for granted, as to what your feelings are in regard to the facts. With these remarks, I hope you will give a fair consideration to the evidence, and that while on the one hand if you think the plaintiff was employed for an honest purpose, you will not refuse him compensation, but that if on the other hand, he was employed to bring private influence to bear on the members of the Legislature, then you will not give him any compensation.

The Jury retired for nearly four hours and brought in a verdict for the defendant.

For the plaintiff Philip S. Crooke.

For defendant, James H. Magher.

"I say, Jack," shouted a Smithfield drover the other day, to his pal, "these curned sheep wont *move in this weather; lend us a bark of your* dog, will you!"

Christiana, queen of Sweden, used to say she loved men, not because they were men, but because they were not women.

Sir John Collier, the miser, used to return thanks that he had been born on the twenty-ninth of February, because then he kept his birth-day only every fourth year.

NewJersey Railroad
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing June 1st 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Railway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.; —Elizabethtown, 87 1-2 cents—Railway, 50 cents—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.

Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 8 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 5, and 7, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 4, and 6 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Horses, Every night except Sunday.
Leave New York at 6 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been undertaken, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.
January 31st.

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

Elias Hagar,
WACTH AND CLOCK MAKER,
FROM NEWARK,

WOULD take this opportunity to inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has opened a store in the building adjoining Dr. Craig's office where he intends carrying on the Clock and Watch Repairing business, and hopes, by strict attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage. He would also take this opportunity to say that he will spare no pains to give general satisfaction, and as the old saying is, the proof of the pudding is eating it, he hopes you will taste before condemning it.

N. B. Clocks Watches, *Jewelry, &c. for sale.*
PLAINFIELD, April 17, 1838. 66 tf.

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by
Feb. 28. BERRY & DUNHAM.
58 tf

Take Notice.

AS I have taken wholly upon myself the Lower Mills in Plainfield, which is now owned by George Wells, Esq. has been formerly occupied by Wm. Wells, and I solicitation to attend to Customer work particularly. Those favoring me with their custom will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. It is my intention constantly on hand, Feed, Flour of good quality, and of all kinds, for sale, for cash.

As the public well know, or I am well aware myself of the difficulty attending keeping Books or trusting, and as promises are so fashionable with some of paying tomorrow, and to-morrow scarcely ever comes with them, I am determined to sell for cash or in exchange for grain.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Mill at all times and reasonable seasons, Seventh Day excepted, as I consider that day to be the Sabbath, and intend to observe it as such. PHINEAS RANDOLPH.
April 1st, 1838. 63 3m

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, where it may be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 119, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages, of good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one or ten on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 8.

March, 1838.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of
DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N.J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located, and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 00 $4.00
" Higher branches,	5.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel H. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. E. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, todiscipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an Institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other populous towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.
Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 69 tf

GREEN BROOK
Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the old mail road, at Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice. The books are left for settlement in the hands of

JOHN T. GRANT.
Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent *Engravings on steel*, by the best artists, designed and engraved from original paintings expressly for this work. Besides on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of prose, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this purpose—notices of the most interesting novelties in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art—engravings, music, &c.—notices of the actual drama, and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied with the first number of the work, post paid to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial management of the new volume will be under the charge of EPES SARGENT, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Fay, Cox, Captain Marryatt, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its mechanick and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superiour, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work exists that furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum, as the Mirror.

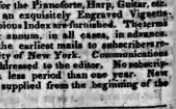
In no advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were, it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable melange of elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country,—intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle countrywomen, the secluded student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and once a week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and elegant Index, will be furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications must be post paid, and addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Cut Nails.

ASSORTED Sizes, For Sale, by the Cask or retail
by E. M. PRICE,
May 29th. Railway.



DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
PLAINFIELD, JANUARY 6, 1837 1 tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1838. Number 31.

The Plainfield Union,

Is Published every Tuesday Evening, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton P. Cushing, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

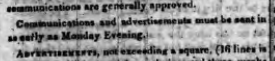
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Evening.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.



Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Railway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt. Wilsey,
La Fayette,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct their goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brie town, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen.

EPHRAIM W. BRYANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 23tf

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from hastings of sixty year's standing. BYRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 24, 1838. 53tf

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 7tf

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries,*

low for CASH, or country produce, Corner of Exchange and Front streets.

Produce not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, January 17, 1838. 2tf

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield & and its vicinity, that he still continues the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Speech of Mr. Duncan, of Ohio,

In Reply to the Speech of Mr. Bond.—In the House, July 7, 1838.

(*Continued.*)

I assert, sir, and challenge contradiction, that the Fourth Auditor's Office, while Mr. Kendall was in it, was "filled with men of business," and not "with babbling politicians." Mr. Kendall himself was a man of business, and neither he nor his clerks ever neglected their public duties to babble politics with any one. When he went into that office, what did he find to be its condition under the dynasty which my colleague is laboring to restore? Was it all purity, all honesty, all industry? No sir; it was all rottenness, all idleness. His predecessor was one of the Blue Lights of the Clay party; and Mr. Kendall soon discovered that he had been guilty of the grossest and most direct frauds on the Treasury, of which he was found guilty by an unwilling court, and more unwilling jury, after a tremendous party struggle to secure him from punishment. What thanks did Mr. Kendall get from my colleague and his party for exposing these frauds, and bringing them to merited punishment? Why sir, he was abused through the party presses, as a conspirator and persecutor, and while the prosecution of the culprit was in progress, was night after night insulted and hooted and hooted at under the windows. Yes, sir, this was the mode the gentleman's party undertook to prevent the exposure and punishment of their corruptions. This was the reward they then bestowed on integrity and fearlessness in office; and the same game has been kept up since down to the speech of my colleague. Now I ask, was it no reform to remove a peculator upon the Treasury? My colleague does not seem to think so. Why? Is it because it belonged to his party?

Well, Mr. Kendall filled the Fourth Auditor's Office with men of business,' and what was the consequence? Much of its business was one, two and three years in arrears, and in about a twelve month it was brought completely up.—Did he obtain or ask any additional force? No, sir. After the business was brought up, he suffered two clerkships to remain vacant for a long time, and one until he left the office, because having "men of business" about him, he did not need the whole force which the law allowed him. Moreover under the Clay administration, which my colleague would restore, the contingent appropriation for the Fourth Auditor's Office was $1,500 a year, but Mr. Kendall reduced it to 1,000, and 1 year asked for no appropriation at all having enough surplus of former appropriations on hand to meet his wants. Thus the expenditures of the Office were largely reduced by him, while its business was greatly improved.—What credit do my colleague and his friends give him for it? They have poured on him from beginning to end, a torrent of unceasing abuse. As every new exposure of a defaulter or a rogue through his instrumentality, their abuse has been doubled, clearly showing that an honest and fearless public officer is their highest antipathy.

While complaining that the party in power have not made the promised reforms, my colleague gives incontestible evidence of his sincerity by sneering at those which were made. He never finds grounds of attack upon Mr. Kendall for sending to the post-office, to be charged with postage, the letters and pamphlets fraudulently enclosed to the Fourth auditor to evade the post office laws, and for discontinuing sundry newspaperd, because he could derive no assistance from them in settling the accounts of the U. S. Navy. Yes, sir, in the reforms actually made by Mr. Kendall, as well as in those not made, the bank attorneys, immaculate and consistent men! find ground of attack!!

When Kendall went into the Fourth Auditor's office, the legal postage on private letters received under cover to the Fourth Auditor, was about a dollar a day, at the rate of 86¼ cts. each; on the supposition that as great a number had gone out under his predecessor's frank, the fraud on the post office revenue, through that single office under the Clay-Adams administration, was over $700 a year! Mr. Kendall put an entire stop to this abuse, and what thanks does he get from the Bank stipendiaries? They hate and abuse him the worse for it. But, says my colleague, he franked some prospectuses of the Globe. Well, if he chose to send them to his friends, had he not a lawful right to do so? Did he violate any law, or do so much of it as to constitute an abuse? That is not pretended, nor can it be with truth. But because he put a stop to violations of the law, and then exercised his privilege in conformity with law, the bank attorneys find an inconsistency in it? I can tell my colleague, upon undoubted authority, that Mr. Kendall's course in that respect is not changed; that he uniformly sends to the post office letters for others enclosed to him, to be charged with postage, and sometimes pays it himself; that he corresponds on letters with his frank, not strictly his own, no, not even those of his wife and children. What prince does he get from the Bank attorneys for this scrupulous obedience to the law? The highest praise—their unceasing abuse.

My colleague finds a vast inconsistency in Mr. Kendall's discontinuing newspapers as Fourth Auditor, because they gave him no assistance "in settling the accounts of the United States Navy," and paying for a number of them as Postmaster General! In this effort to reduce economy to what it is, I see no inconsistency. The papers were not of use to him in performing his public duty as Fourth Auditor, and therefore he did not take them; they are of use to him in performing his duty as post master General, and therefore he does not discontinue them. Is there any inconsistency in this? None but a bank attorney can make it out.—While Mr. Kendall was Fourth Auditor, he paid all his newspaper subscriptions out of his own pocket because they were exclusively for his private use; but, as Postmaster General, it is essential that he should have not only the general but the local intelligence from every quarter of the country, and the only wonder is that he pays so little for it.

It is natural, sir, for the bank attorneys to find fault with the part acted by Mr. Kendall in the removal of the deposits. Their client was discovered by that measure and the sources of many a good fee dried up. But here again, Mr. Kendall is followed by misrepresentation. "He got ten dollars a day," it is said, "for doing this injury to the public"—meaning *the Bank.* Now, sir, I pronounce this statement entirely without foundation. Mr. Kendall, under an appointment from the Secretary of the Treasury, visited the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to negotiate with the banks, and spent some days in each city. He had necessarily to see much company at the hotels where he stopped, and those who have had occasion to take private parlors, and have private tables, at the public houses in those cities, where they necessarily act and treat civilly, many gentlemen calling on them know that the actual expenses, including travelling, can scarcely average less that $10 a day. Mr. Kendall paid all these expenses out of his own pocket, and received from the Treasury barely enough to make himself whole. This is the whole of this nefarious affair, and the sum received, $216,11. How rich this man must have made himself.

My colleague follows Mr. Kendall into the Post office department, and makes another mistake at the first jump. "The printed list of clerks in his Department," says he, "exhibits his father-in-law and two nephews, with salaries of $1,000, 1,200, and 1,400," &c. Mr. Kendall has not, and never had, two nephews among the clerks of his Department. But what if he had two, nephews in his Department? Have they not as good a right to be employed as any body else, if they are competent and efficient in the duties assigned them? If there be places of peculiar trust, is it wrong that the head of a Department should fill them with men whose integrity he best knows, although they may be his nephews or his brother?

When abuses and frauds, instead of the most honest and honorable discharge of their public duties, are perpetrated by his relations, it will be time enough to consure their appointment.

Nothing will satisfy these Bank attorneys. Major Barry is abused for not keeping everything right in the Post Office Department, and Mr. Kendall is abused for putting everything right. The committees of Congress, majority and minority, complained of Maj. Barry for making extravagant allowances to Stockton and Stokes, and now Mr. Kendall is abused for not being willing to pay them allowances a thousand times more extravagant. One of my worthy colleagues (Mr. Whittlesey) I believe wrote some twenty five pages in a book, 30,000 copies of which were printed by order of the House, to prove that Maj. Barry had allowed those contractors some 100,000 more than they were entitled to by law, and he voted for an act under color of which they have been allowed 160,000 more under the same pretences, and has stood quietly by and seen Mr. Kendall compelled to pay it by judicial usurpation, if not something worse. I should like to ask my honorable colleague Mr. Whittlesey a question or two. Did he not thoroughly understand this case having investigated and written a long report about it? When the bill for the relief of Stockton and Stokes was before the House did he not offer a long string of provisoes, which were adopted? Were not the provisoes so *carefully framed as not to touch one of the claims in controversy,* and be, in fact perfectly negatory! If so, what was the object! If he did not think Stockton and Stokes entitled to as much as they got of Major Barry by 100,0.0, why did he vote for a bill to give them more! And when he found that an enormous sum more was awarded them, why did he not propose to repeal the act, instead of standing by and saying Mr. K. compelled to pay it?

The case will illustrate the *sincerity* and *honesty* of the Bank attorneys. For political effect, they abused Maj. Barry for making allowances, then voted for a bill authorizing allowances much more extravagant: and because Mr. Kendall refused to pay still further allowances, which he did not believe authorized even by that act, they abuse him for withholding from Stockton and Stokes their *just dues!* All this shows that they care not a fig what use is made of the public money, and that their object in finding fault is, to impair the confidence of the people in the Administration. Only two $100,000 awards on Stockton and Stokes with indifference, if not with joy, and complain that three hundred and sixteen dollars was allowed Mr. Kendall, to pay his expenses when upon public service.

Sir, I have taken some pains to ascertain on what principles the Post Office Department is administered by this much abused man. I understand that he went into it with a declaration that as a corollary to the experiment of administering it in strict conformity to moral principles, and the principles of economy, and if convinced of its impracticability, would hold it no longer. It was the fashion for officers and clerks in the Department to receive presents from contractors; and, when travelling to ride free in their coaches. Believing that to be one of the most pernicious bank modes of corruption, he forbade the reception of all or any such favors from contractors under penalty of dismission, and prescribed the same rules for himself. All presents from contractors he has declined; and on every occasion has refused to travel free in their stages, steamboats, and cars. Free tickets have been sent him from some of the great lines, which he has uniformly returned.

As before remarked, this man does not cover with his frank even the letters of his wife and children, but pays the postage out of his own pocket; nor does he take stationary from the department for his own use, much less for that of his family, believing that the public stationary is not his property, and that he has no right to use it but for public purposes.—Of this, I have the most conclusive testimony, not coming from himself. When I was informed of this fact, although I was bound to believe it myself, I did not know that others would believe that Mr. Kendall's honesty was so scrupulous. I therefore addressed the following note to his stationer, of which this is a copy, and received the annexed answer:

Washington City, July 1, 1838.

Dear Sir—Will you be so good as to inform me where the Hon. A. Kendall, postmaster general, procures stationery for the Post Office Department? If you can, will you have the kindness to inform me from whom he procures his stationary for his private purposes and for the use of his family? If you can, will you inform me whether both are paid out of the public contingent fund, or in the latter paid for out of his private means? These inquiries are not made from any sinister motives, but from their nature I presume are unfavorable prejudice to Mr. Kendall or any other person.

Your early attention to this request will much oblige your friend, A. DUNCAN.

John T. Sullivan, Esq.

Washington City, July 1, 1838.

Dear Sir—In reply to your note of this morning, I supply stationary for the Post Office Department, which is charged to the department, and paid for out of the public contingent fund. These articles are procured by the messenger and are entered in a pass book kept by him for that purpose. I furnish stationery for Mr. Kendall's private use. These have been ordered by his private family, sent to his residence, and charged in every instance, to his individual account. Your obt. servt.

Hon. A. Duncan. JOHN T. SULLIVAN.

I know that most men think Mr. Kendall over scrupulous, and too precise on these points; but to all such suggestions he replies, that it is impossible for a man to err on that side, and that he will go out of office as conscious of rectitude as he came in.

And has this man done nothing for the public that he should thus be pursued with never ending abuse? Has he not been efficient and faithful in every public trust? Could the duties of Fourth Auditor be better discharged than they were by him? Did he not bring the Post Office Department out of Deep embarrassment as by magic? Has he not almost doubled its business and usefulness? Has he not with great skill, sustained its credit under circumstances which shook that of all the banks in the country, and of most business men? In fine could that Department be managed with more efficiency or better success?

Sir, it is for his virtues, his talents, and his success, that the bank pendiaries hate him. They know he will not corrupt, and cannot be corrupted. He was efficient in putting down the bank of the United States; and he desires to see the Government independent of institutions which, experience proves, have not discretion enough to manage their own affairs, and, of course, not enough to be trusted with the use or custody of the public money. These are his real offences. It is feared that his integrity, his efficiency, and his success will give weight to his opinions and his judgement; and every pretext is seized on to assail him. He has a few newspapers to support; a newspaper to a few friends; he has expressed his opinions in certain letters and toasts; he takes a few newspapers to see what complaints there are of the mails, and what suggestions of improvement; and he received $816 for negotiating with the State Banks! Are these his only crimes? No, sir. It is made an offence in him to have said what he could sustain the credit of his department without the help of Congress! The Treasury Department is abused because it wanted no help, and the Post Office because it did not as it is put out of the power of Mr. Kendall to sustain the credit of his Department, we have been throwing extra allowances upon him, and endeavoring to force upon him in the present depressed condition of the revenue, near 500 new mail routs to be put in operation. And I have seen men exult here, under the impression that they would thus embarrass him, that they had got him up a tree at last. It has even been said that he was already embarrassed; but this is far from the truth. But how much credulous do not believe it. The "wish is father to the thought." The committee on the post office expenditures, contains a majority of Opposition men. If they find the Department embarrassed, why do they not show the fact? Do you, think sir, the matter would not be examined into, and reported if there was the slightest faith in the assertion? If it were so, we should soon know it, and the exhibition of certain patriotic gentlemen on this floor, would know no bounds. Let the most scrupulous scrutiny is invited, and malignant aspersion defied. Instead of having treed their game, gentlemen will find themselves still "barking up the wrong tree."

I cannot help giving some very conclusive evidences of the sincerity of the bank attorneys, in their attack upon the administration in sundry matters.

Mr. Kendall is abused for having received three hundred and sixteen dollars to refund his expenses after performing a journey on public business. Now let us see what the bank men did while in power.

Mr. Southard was Secretary of the Navy in 1826, 7, 8. He is now, I understand, one of the pillars of the party; a man whom they especially delight to honor. He had cashier Swartwout's flay; he was positively forbidden by law to advance the public money to any navy agent, or any officer of the Navy, and yet he advanced, as a naval servant, to Samuel Swartwout, though thus positively forbidden, Mr. Southard advanced to his chief clerk, $600 of the public money, in November 1826, and sent him to New Orleans to look after the accounts of a former Navy agent. He did nothing there whatsoever, but get $100 more from the Navy agent; and without any bills rendered, Mr. Southard allowed him $800 for his expenses, when he was allowing only $200 to the officers of the navy for the same journey. Would you believe it, sir, after hearing my colleague's speech? This man was receiving his $2,000 salary as chief clerk during the whole period of his absence. In what case has any member of the present Administration so grossly and flagrantly violated the law?

This Mr. Southard, as Secretary of the Navy was also Commissioner of the Navy Pension fund which was vested in stocks. On the 1st of July 1828, these stocks were paid off to the amount of $281,384 72, and on the 1st of January 1829, to the amount of $43,980 17 more. These were not reinvested until February 17th. 1829, by which means more than $9,000 of interest was lost. Who was using the money in the mean time, is what I do not know. Mr. Hay having written a letter or two on the subject, and perhaps conferred with the cashier of the branch bank in this city, made out an account, charging half per cent commission for reinvesting those stocks, and $150,000 would have been reinvested in 1825. Hay was still Southard's chief clerk, at a salary of 2,000 per year, he was cut off by law from receiving any extra compensation, the services rendered was properly a part of his regular duty, and did not probably occupy him two hours; and yet Mr. Southard allowed him this monstrous charge of 3,376 32, and he pocketed the money. Thus was this charity fund for the support of the crippled officers and seamen, and their families plundered of yea: sir, plundered, by loss of interest through neglect, and cash actually paid Hay, in violation of law, of about $13,000; and yet the men who want to restore the dynasty who did this, mouth at us about corruption and abuses which now exist only in their own corrupt hearts. Has any thing like this been done by the present Administration? No, sir, it has put an end to the allowance of commissions in all such cases.

Let us look a little further at the pure dynasty whom the reign of banks is to restore.

Upon Southard's recommendation Mr. Adams, in 1826, I believe, appointed one Andrew Armstrong, navy agent at Lima in Peru. This is believed to be the only instance on record, in which a foreign navy agent was nominated to the Senate, that class of officers having been considered special agents, not expressly provided for in the law. Southard then advanced to Armstrong $28,000 out of the Treasury. What this was for nobody ever found the secret could divine for a change at Lima is easy to say to one of the United States, and it seemed ridiculous to send money to a country where money grows. But a reason has been discovered. No sooner was the money got than 2,000 of it was lent to Southard's chief clerk for two years, without interest and was never repaid by him! Whether this was the true reason for a departure from all usage in this proceeding, I know not. Whether Armstrong thus bought his appointment I know not. All I know is that it is suspected, and every one must draw his own inferences.

What an outcry is kept up, Mr. Chairman, by the Bank advocates, upon the false allegation that the Administration is seeking, by the independent Treasury plan, to get the public money into their possession for sinister purposes? Those who are struggling to get the public money for private uses are clamoring against those w o wish it kept by sworn and bonded officers, subject to heavy penalties, for public purposes only! Let us see what was the practice of these men when in power?

When Mr. Southard was Secretary of the Navy, he converted the public cannon and shot into money to the amount of $25,000, and had it placed to his own credit in the branch bank in this city! But, sir, I will give you particulars. Gen. Mason, who has a foundry near here, was applied to by some S. American authorities for a quantity of cannon; but he had none. So, to enable him to make a good speculation, Mr. Southard lent him the public cannon and shot, and, as security for their return, required him to deposite $25,000 as already stated. It was, I believe, about 18 months before Gen. Mason replaced the cannon, and in the mean time the money remained at Mr. Southard's credit, and if he did not use it, the bank did, by discounting on it.

Now what *law* was there for such a transaction? What law authorized Mr. Southard to lend the public property, and receive money into his own pocket (for that is the amount of it), as security for its restoration? It is in point of the violation of all law and all propriety. Did the bank advocates ever whisper a word of censure against this illegal conduct of one of their great champions? Not a hint, sir. All is right, because a bank man did it. The public property may be lent out and used by banks and *their peculiar friends* with perfect impunity? and to put a stop to it is "hunting and a crime!" But have the gentlemen found out any thing in which any member of the present administration has put $25,000 of the public property into his pocket for a twelvemonth? No, sir, nothing like it. If they could, we should begin to hear, and justly too, of impeachment by this House. And yet, sir, guilty of such an outrageous act as to be impeachable!

The corruptions and abuses of the Clay administration were manifold and glaring.

To be Continued.

An Alligator was lately caught a little below as the Walkbout Creek.

From the Trenton State Gazette.

Hints to Young People.—No. 6.

Choice of Occupation.—When a youth has reached the period at which he is to choose his occupation for life, he has reached an important crisis. Almost every person has, at some particular time, an opportunity of making a free selection of the principal business to which he will devote his time and strength, and by which he will seek his fortune in the world. There are some exceptions—two classes; first those, who by a species of inheritance, seem destined, without reference to their choice, to follow the occupation of their fathers. Second, those whose independence for any regular employment leaves them floating through life as it were, on the tide of chance, ready to engage in every employment that offers, and but poorly qualified for any.

Let every young person, at the proper time, fix his choice on such an occupation for life, as he considers best adapted to his circumstances, genius and taste, and then regard his life as devoted, extraordinary events excepted, to that pursuit. And to guide the choice of any who may be deliberating on the subject, I would submit the following hints:

1. Never take it for granted that the happiness, or prosperity, or respectability of a man, depends entirely on his occupation. Some seem to choose their occupations as though they thought their business alone was to make them honorable. They seem ambitious to exalt into those kinds of business which admit of most display. They have associated great facilities for the gratification of pride and vanity with certain employments, and seem unwilling to contest them in any other. But there have been men of great excellence and usefulness in almost every kind of business. Among the mechanical, the mercantile, and the professional occupations, employment is made respectable, by the men who practice it, not the men by the employment. Yet many a youth looks with aversion on some of the most lucrative and useful occupations, as though they were low and disgraceful. "What trade, my son, said a mother. "do you wish to learn?" "Why mother," replied the youth, "I want to learn the governor's trade." The simpleton expressed the natural prevalence of youthful ambition. The language is indeed, in most cases, ridiculous; but the spirit is in all cases, equally inconsistent and foolish. Some young men want to be merchants some wish to practice the learned professions with more reference to the show and pride of life, than to their qualifications. A person who might be respectable in one employment, is contemptible in another from want of capacity to conduct it with success. It is dangerous for a youth, to be captivated by the gaudy appendages of some showy occupation, rather than prefer a solid and productive pursuit.

There is nothing in manual operation which can render one employment more honorable than another. In this respect all occupations stand on a common level. The understanding and the morals are the test of merit. One farmer is often as much above another farmer, in respect to the honor of his occupation, and one mechanic as much above another mechanic, as the merchant or the lawyer is above either. There, is indeed, more of the gratification of taste, connected with some employments than others, and more genius and taste given them others to carry them on; and such are rendered more dignified and honorable by the character of the minds that pursue them. But the honor belongs to the man, not to the profession. Any useful occupation is made honorable by being followed by honorable men. That employment will always be honored which is practiced on honorable principles, and for honorable ends.

CHARLES CRAYON.

Sammy and the Captain.—We are told in the Louisville Journal that not long since one of their splendid up country boats was making her way gallantly down the majestic Mississippi when the captain discovered a man on shore, waving his handkerchief, as is usual when a person desires to take passage.

The captain immediately rounded to, and our cockney sung out;

"What have you to sell, capting?"

"Nothing," replied the captain.

"Haven't you no whiskey," asked the sucker.

"No But what the—'s that to you?" was the rejoinder.

"Why, I was think'n I'd buy a pint, if you'd just wait till I went home for a gourd, and you'd take your pay out in wood?" says Sawney, and with that he struck a dog trot, laughing in his sleeve no doubt, at his own smartness, and at the wrath of the captain.

Bees Ideas.—I know," said a bright boy, "what makes butter so high. The bees have grown so tall in Shunesbury, that the boys can't find their cows.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

The Bitter Bit.—"I say neighbor Snobbs, if you dont keep your hens out of my garden I will shoot them."

"Very well, Doolittle, shoot away; only, if you kill any of my hens throw them over into my yard."

Crack went the old fowling piece, morning after morning, and the large fat hens were pitched into neighbor Snobb's, yard like rain. After a fortnight or more Doolittle discovered that Snobbs never had any hens, and that he had been shooting his own, they having broken out of his own hen-coop.—*N. O. Pic.*

Anecdote.—A worthy old clergyman of our acquaintance, one of the old school, of which few relics now remain, used to relate the following very much given. There was in his parish one C., by trade a carpenter, who had acquired much credit for ingenuity, and no less for strawberries and fish. C. was one day hewing timber, when the clergyman accosted him: Mr. C. you have become quite famous for your ingenuity; you have made almost every thing else, pray can you make me a decent every sathy, *Mr. P.*, replied the other, looking the parson carefully, and raising his axe; "just put your head on that stick—you want the best sathy of any man I know of."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Cholera in Nova Scotia.—We learn from the Halifax Journal of the 27th ult. that the cholera had appeared in that city, and had been a regular visitor for several years. He formerly selected the poor, the dissolute, the intemperate, and such like persons, and now follows his Bible again, and chooses to bear the gospel ground.

How was this reformation effected? Some months ago his wife was confined at the North Battery in labor, and at the time of the birth of her child, was very dangerously ill, that every day seemed their last. But in all this *lively* distress, made more insufferable by the poverty he had brought upon them, the unnatural husband and father was drunk, swearing about the house, and left his afflicted companion to bear her burdens alone. One day in complete despair, she addressed him thus; "For several years you have wasted by intemperance all we both have earned, and now in this afflicting sickness and distress you can afford me no assistance; it is more than I can endure. As soon as I am able I will take the children and go home to my friends, and I leave you to take care of yourself."

Here the eldest son a fine boy, replied, "Yes, father and I will go too and help mother, for the other day when you were drunk and swore so up the street a boy asked me if you was my father and I told him NO, that you were an old man that boarded at our house." Just at this date the father was taken sick, and for several weeks his wife nursed him most faithfully and affectionately. At length the health restored, but he resorted not to his cups, and is now an affectionate and industrious husband and father.

Reflections.

1. Intemperance promotes infidelity; temperance truth.

2. If we will reform drunkards, we must deal faithfully and kindly with them.

3. When mankind ardent spirits, their friends are exceedingly ashamed of them.—*Cin. Jour.*

Wise men seek the approbation of God; secondarily, that of their own consciences; and thirdly that of their fellow men. Fools reverse this order.

Lost wealth may be regained by a course of industry;—forgotten knowledge restored by study;—alienated friendship soothed into forgiveness;—even forfeited reputation won back by penitence and virtue. But who ever again looked upon its vanished hours?

To find one who has passed through life without sorrow, you must find one incapable of love or hatred, of *hope or fear*—one who has no memory of the past no sympathy with humanity, and no feeling in common with the rest of the species

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Discretion as American Society.—The men of the poor die rich—while the sons of the rich die poor—what an encouragement to put through life in acquiring wealth to run our children. But let the good with our money as we go along. Educate our sons—secure their virtue by habits of industry and study, and then let them take care of themselves.—*Franklin.*

"Perfect Nothing."—The celebrated Talleyrand is said to have been remarkable early for the absence of mind so characteristic in his old age. He learned to it throughout the whole course of his long and eventful public career. And surely no man whose name history has given, has more fully and strikingly thus himself verified the remark of another of his distinguished countrymen, —"that there is no nuisance which a clever man may not turn to his own advantage." Talleyrand always kept his eyes open, turned every thing to the best account, and contrived with singular sagacity and address to make every body with him serve, and every event however unnatural, contribute to his advancement.

And we cannot help thinking that the possession or want of a habit of accurate observation—a fixed purpose—TO OVERLOOK NOTHING, possessed vastly affected to, accounting not a few of the great differences which we notice between far forest individuals. Some men e en to go through the world with their eyes shut—and never keep them always open. The latter, at every step, are adding to their stock of knowledge, and correcting and improving their judgment by every passing observation. They keep their minds ever awake, and active, and on the alert,—gathering instruction from every occurrence watching for favorable opportunities, and seeking if possible to turn even their failures and mistakes to their advantage. Such persons will rarely have occasion to say, "I have lost a day."

Destroying Weeds.—It is of great importance that the garden at all times be kept perfectly free from weeds. It requires far less labor to destroy weeds while they are yet small; a prevents a great waste of soil, for as much nutriment is required for the growth of a crop of weeds as a crop of the most valuable and delicious vegetable and both cannot flourish on the same piece of ground. Drought is greatly increased by the growth of weeds, for nearly all plants are constantly throwing off from their stems and leaves a large quantity of moisture; and some plants have been found to send off more than twice their own weight in a single day. A bunch of grass under a glass vessel, in two minutes covered the sides of the vessel by the exhaled moisture, that ran down in large drops, and that an acre of grass, by a similar estimate, threw off thirty hogsheads of water in a day. Hence the reason why in dry weather the soil is found so much dryer at the roots of weeds than on unoccupied ground. Hence also the absurdity of the opinion that weeds prevent the ground from becoming dry by shading it.

Making Butter.—Putting a pint of cold water, during the summer months, in each pail of milk before strained from the cow, will materially aid in this desirable object. The reason why butter becomes rancid so soon, is owing to the imperfect manner in which the milk, first newly soured before churning, is separated from the butter.—Retarding the souring of the milk, by the application of cold water, obviates the difficulty.

Tuesday an "honest penny."—The Trustees of St. Paul's Church in the city of New York (belonging to a corporation worth a dozen millions of dollars) let out the privilege of their side walks for the ensuing year, and have a regular list of every person who has been a regular for many years. He formerly subsisted by the charity of the church, but as he has now become an infidel, the last six months he has been supporting himself and family, and now believes his Bible again, and chooses to bear the gospel ground.

The following is taken from the New York Spectator. It will be useful table in preserving as reference during the

Coming Elections.

The following reference table for the ensuing elections may be of service; it is I believe, in all respects correct.

The Congressional Terms of the following Senators will expire on the 4th of March 1836; Benjamin Smith, of Vermont, whig; Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, do; Asher Robbins, of Rhode Island, do; S. L. Southard, of New Jersey, do; Samuel McKean, of Pennsylvania, do; ——— Richard M. Bayard of Delaware, do; ——— Hendrick of Maryland, do; John M. Niles, of Connecticut, Democrat; ——— Trotter, of Mississippi, do; Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, do; Thomas Morris, of Ohio, do; John Tipton, of Indiana, do; and Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, do; N. P. Tallmadge, of New York, conservative; and Wm. C. Rives of Virginia, do.

In the following states Representatives are to be elected; Missouri elects 2 on the 1st Monday in August; Illinois 3 on the same day; Vermont 5, on the 1st Tuesday in September; Maine 8 on the second Monday of the same month; Georgia nine, on the first Monday in October; Arkansas one, on the same day; South Carolina 9 on the second Monday in October; New Jersey six, on the second Tuesday in October; Ohio 19 on the same day; New York forty, on the first Monday in November; Massachusetts twelve, on the second Monday in November; and Delaware one, on the second Tuesday, in the same month.

In the States of Missouri and Illinois the Democratic party, in the election of 1834 carried the whole ticket. In Vermont the whigs elected four and the Democrats one. In Maine, the democrats six and the whigs two. In Georgia, the democrats eight and the whigs one. In Arkansas one, democratic one. In South Carolina, the whigs seven, democrats two. In New Jersey the democrats have a whole delegation, as a general ticket. In Pennsylvania, the Democrats elected seventeen members, and the whigs eleven. In Ohio, the whigs eleven and the democrats eight. In New York the democrats thirty and the whigs ten. In Massachusetts, the whigs ten and the democrats two, and in the State of Delaware, the whigs carried the only representative.

From the Yellow Stone.—The steamer Antelope arrived at St. Louis on the 18th from the mouth of the Yellow stone, having been absent on the trip three months and eleven days. She is loaded with a valuable cargo of Furs and Peltries having on board about 1000 packs of Buffalo robes and between 20 and 40 packs of beaver skins, &c. amounting in value to nearly $60,000.

The Tide Changing.—The Fayetteville Observer announces that by means of tunnels across the North Carolina merchants are now enabled to ship produce years to New York; across, instead of having to go round the point of Florida from the South as heretofore. Quantities of the articles. On Saturday 10,333 lbs. arrived at Fayetteville from one establishment in the interior, destined for New York; and on the same day about seven bales of cotton arrived there from Guilford in wagons for want of better conveyance.

Responsibility of Makers.—We take the following affecting passage from a letter in the Commercial Advertiser, concerning the execution of young Spangler in Pennsylvania:

Last evening however, he relented, confessed his guilt, and acknowledged the justness of the sentence, and I am told emerged upon his mother the first cause of his transgression; alleging that the first impression was within his recollection was the stealing of a few cuttings, which came to the knowledge of his mother, who, instead of correcting, rather approved the act.

A cast iron bridge is to be erected across Jones Falls upon the line of Baltimore street, (Baltimore) as a support to the present dilapidated stone structure. Its total width will be 51 feet, which frame work of the bridge, including the beams supporting the floor, is of cast and wrought iron. The floor itself is also of wood, to be prepared by Kayne's well tested process for the preservation of timber from decay. It will cost six or 7000 dollars less than a stone bridge.

☞ The papers from all quarters complain of drought. In this vicinity there is, we hear, very little promise for the corn and potatoe crops. Such has been the heat that potatoe's have failed altogether in some fields and the corn stalks are curling like tea leaves. The Frederick Md., papers say the drought has prevailed there for 27 days, and that the gardens and vegetation in general are burnt up, and no pasturage is to be had for cattle.

In Philadelphia the dog killers employed by the Corporation killed jointly eight dogs in two days A citizen who struck one of these officers while in the discharge of his duty was fined $100.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

Philadelphia, July 28, 4 P. M.

SALE OF THE U. S. BANK BONDS.

I hasten to communicate to you the particulars of an important money transaction that has this day transpired in our city. The Bank of the United States, has through the medium of Mr. McAllister, his broker, taken all the bonds which that institution had given to the Government, and which were advertised for sale. Of course, she takes them at par—less the interest,) but she pays these at different points of the Union agreed on by the negotiating parties." These can be no doubt, that the Government has made her self a better bargain out of the bank, than it would have made, all things considered, out of any individual or Company at home or abroad.—It is certainly not less advantageous that the bank in making to herself these bonds, makes at least a regular interest on the investment and has the immense advantage resulting from the right to pay the amount in certain parts of the Union, where your costly plate funds is a manifest advantage to debt.

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Exchange.—Mr. Hobson;—I have noticed remarks made in some papers that we should endeavor to get rid of banks, and deal entirely in specie as much as possible. I will venture to say that not one of your readers can get a mouthful of any thing with half the decency that a toad can,—only give him a chance.

Now if any one wish to see the thing done to the life let him go before a toad any kind of a worm or bug that will stir, and if he does not go into "Davy Jone's Locker," in the way of a caution, then I am no judge.

Give them a good shelter and not abuse them, and you can keep them in one place for years. There is one now in sight that has made his place of residence some 5 or 6 years under the steps of my door; and he looks as fat and cheerful as any of Uncle Sam's office holders.

As I had much rather see one toad in a garden than two dogs in the front door way, I would recommend to every farmer, who can find time to look up a few of them and put in his garden, and on his corn ground.

And do you ask where they are most likely to be found? Look into your old potatoe holes, and there you will find them imprisoned, if not relieved by some kind hand, perhaps for life, not for debt or opinion's sake, but probably for a misjump *before settling their accounts.* But a few days ago I released more than fifty in a very short time, and conveyed them to my corn ground, and I find that it was not only doing as I would be done by under like circumstances, but I have the satisfaction of doing a deed of humanity.

Jay 7, 1836. *(Maine Farmer.)*

A sell of a fair.—A western paper in speaking of a steam boat explosion, says that a great deal of unnecessary loss had been made about it, as *only 15 lives were lost.*

New Banks.—It is now settled that there will be at least four new Banks established in our city under the General Banking law, viz: "The North American Trust and Banking Company." Already organized to 20 Will st. with Joseph Lewis as President, Myndert Van Schaick as Vice President, Walter Jones Cashier, and Daniel E. Tylee assistant Cashier. This Bank is intended to bear an important part in regulating the exchanges of the country, with a capital of probably of Fifty millions. The second is "The American Exchange Bank," more recently formed, which duties a large portion of the well known business men and capitalists of our city, and is intended to be more strictly a mercantile institution. It is to be organized on a somewhat novel plan, having a limit of sixty customers and no more, each of whom becomes a Director, upon their deposit of a fixed duties and privileges. The subscription is expected to have when only a capital of Fifty millions, but will commence with such sum as may be subscribed at the opening of the books on the 4th of September. Next we have a branch of the Pennsylvania monster, with the well known Cashier of the old Branch, Morris Robinson, Esq. as President and Samuel Pleasonton of the Bodies branch as Cashier. This will have a capital of but ten or fifteen millions, but will probably go into operation before either of the others. Last and least, but not less to be esteemed we have "The Mechanics' Association," already organized, with Sheppard Knapp, Esq. as President. All these, it is hoped will be in operation in season to afford material assistance to the fall trade. There is firm hand ahead.—*New Yorker.*

Mr. William Leggett, of our city, Ex-Editor of the Evening post, Plaindealer, &c., has been called to sail at the police Court for an assault and battery on Mr. David Hale Editor of the Journal of Commerce. The provocation consisted in an editorial on Mr. Leggett's presumed authorship of Forrest's Fourth of July-Oration; the assault consisted of striking Mr. Hale and spitting in his face.—*Ib.*

Five dollar counterfeit bills on the Morris Canal Bank are in circulation, dated Jan. 7, 1831, and signed by Robt. Gilchrist, Cashier, and Louis Mc Lane, President: A. B. & C. Durand, engravers.

A Good Beginning.—The Missouri Republican states it as a fact highly honorable to the parties, and worthy of general imitation—in which we fully agree—that a portion of the opposing candidates for office in Illinois have given a pledge not treat or permit their friends to treat in the electioneering canvass or the election.

Union College.—At the late annual commencement of this institution, the degree of A. B. was conferred on 92 young men, and the degree of A. M. on 38 alumni. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Mr. Wyckoff and the Rev. Mr. Vermilye of Albany, Reverend Mr. Beveridge of Canonsburg Pa. Rev. C. Dewey, of Rochester, New. York, and the Rev. S. Totten, President of Washington College, Ct.

The American Presbyterian published in Nashville Tenn., states that General Jackson regularly joined the Presbyterian Church on the 15th inst., and that the sacrament was then formally administered to him by the Rev. Mr. Smith, and the editor of the Presbyterian.

The Northampton Silk Co. have resolved to increase their capital by the addition of $30,000.—The business proves profitable. In one instance a Silk Company which has only been in operation 2 1/2 years has divided $100 on each share, where but 25 was paid in.

An improved pair of scissors for cutting iron, has been invented by Mr. Pope, of Sandwich Mass. It will cut off a bar of iron six inches in width, and three eighths of an inch in thickness with as much ease as a piece of sheet iron can be cut with the scissors generally in use.

Tunis.—Mr. Hobson;—I have noticed remarks made in some papers that we should endeavor to get rid of banks, and deal entirely in specie as much as possible. I will venture to say that not one of your readers can get a mouthful of any thing with half the decency that a toad can,—only give him a chance.

Now if any one wish to see the thing done to the life let him go before a toad any kind of a worm or bug that will stir, and if he does not go into "Davy Jone's Locker," in the way of a caution, then I am no judge.

Give them a good shelter and not abuse them, and you can keep them in one place for years. There is one now in sight that has made his place of residence some 5 or 6 years under the steps of my door; and he looks as fat and cheerful as any of Uncle Sam's office holders.

As I had much rather see one toad in a garden than two dogs in the front door way, I would recommend to every farmer, who can find time to look up a few of them and put in his garden, and on his corn ground.

And do you ask where they are most likely to be found? Look into your old potatoe holes, and there you will find them imprisoned, if not relieved by some kind hand, perhaps for life, not for debt or opinion's sake, but probably for a mis-jump *before settling their accounts.* But a few days ago I released more than fifty in a very short time, and conveyed them to my corn ground, and I find that it was not only doing as I would be done by under like circumstances, but I have the satisfaction of doing a deed of humanity.

Jay 7, 1836. *(Maine Farmer.)*

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There were two Fires in town during the last night; and both there is reason to believe, were kindled by incendiarism. The Fire Department were not summoned to either, as both burned down at the corner of Market and Mulberry street, belonging to Judge Crane and Mr. Johnson, with 3 tons of hay owned by Thos. V. Johnson. The buildings were insured for $2,000 which quite covers its value. The fire was severely extinguished when the companies were called to the scenery in the extreme North of the city, [on Mill Brook] occupied by J. N. Jordan son for the manufacture of coach springs, steps, axels and machinery. Owing to the distance from the other fire the firemen could not reach it in time to save either the building or its contents.

The Factory itself, with its gearing, belonged to A. W. Kinney, was valued at from 4 to 5000 dollars, and was insured in the Mechanics Insurance Co. for $2,500. The other machinery, with the tools, and stock, belonged to Mr. Jordanson, whose loss is about 7,000 dollars. His insurance is 2000, one half in the Spring Garden Phil., Co., and the other in the New Brunswick Co. Mr. J. employed 40 men who are of course now deprived of employment.

Other apartments of his building were occupied by H. D. Hudson Mustard factory, and by Mr. Dean, as mill right, who had just moved in with his valuable tools, and both lose the whole of their stock.

We understood there has been no fire about the factory within six weeks, and no doubt exists as to the origin of the conflagration. The miserable incendiary has the satisfaction to know that he has been the instrument of throwing upwards of 60 men out of employment, and thus depriving many a family of the means of their daily bread.

About 60 houses were burnt in New York yesterday. The fire broke out about day break in the sugar factory of Bauminster & Sonnaplin, and extended to the rear of 100 Hammond Street, and before the progress of the conflagration could be checked the major part of the block bounded by Hammond, Washington, Perry and West streets was consumed.

Many poor families are thus turned out of doors with what they had upon their backs. Small, but part of it was burned to death, in the bed, being an old man. At least 100 families are burned.

Since it was resolved by the late bank Convention that a general resumption of specie payments should take place on the 15th or the 20th of the month, a large number of merchants from Virginia and other Southern States have come their appearance in our market, who had not been in the way on business before since the suspension of 1837, in consequence of the depreciation of southern exchanges. They are buying pretty freely of goods, and that in a fair proportion of a large fall business, as the South West are generally very bare of goods, and may be expected to be in as flourishing a state as they were two years ago.—*Gazette.*

Business.—The inhabitants of a vigorous and extended fall trade, the commercial community were very seriously within the last ten days. Some of our importers of dry goods who have been reaping for the last twelve months, have now as many customers as it is possible to attend upon. Equal months credits are generally given; but some shrewd men who are making their fortunes by buying and selling for cash, will be likely in the end to work a change in respect to credit.—*Jour. of Com.*

☞ A most severe hail storm laid waste nearly all the vegetation of part of Chester County Pa. on Wednesday afternoon last. Hail stones 2 and 3 inches in circumference covered the ground about Bradford 6 inches deep. One farmer had 40 acres of wheat which was just ready for the sickle, entirely prostrated, and he turned his hogs in next day to reap it. Orchards were stripped of leaves and fruit—windows broken and cattle bruised, in every direction within the track of the storm which was three miles in width. Many poor people have been cast down to bread want.

☞ This day the 1st of August will be signalized in the British West India Islands, as the anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery in those Colonies. The emancipation of 800,000 *Slave* beings, *with the free consent of all concerned*, and under favorable auspices, is certainly an event for congratulation and rejoicing.

Late Appointment by the President and Senate. Thomas Jefferson Smith, to be Consul of the U. S. for the port of Cette, in France.

We notice the appointment of this young gentleman with peculiar pleasure. He is the beloved son of an old and most excellent friend *Reverend Smith*, formerly of this State, now no more Mr. Smith as many will remember who reads this paragraph, was for a long time Post master in this City. In 1819, we believe, he was elected one of our Representatives in Congress. In 1831 he received the appointment of Receiver of the Land Office at Little Rock Arkansas, to which place he and his family immediately removed and where he died some two or three years after.

Thomas Jefferson Smith was a child at the time of his father's removal, and we have not seen him since: but we have from time to time been appri d of the growing esteem and respect in which he was held by those around him, and have rejoiced to know that he inherited largely of his fathers virtues—truth, sincerity and uprightness.—*N. B. Protestor.*

Arrival of Arabs.—Ali and a number of other Bedouin Arabs, that were a short time since performing at the Parisian theatres, arrived at New York, last evening in the *Sirius* from London, and will make their appearance here a few days at the Park, as we learn by the Gazette.

The Mt. Joliet has brings 70 stone to pennsylvania.

The poor people of Glasgow must be very badly fixed and good men in their city.—Dr. Duke gives his money by the shilful, but Chalmers wishes it done by whole.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, August 7, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

We were presented this week by Mr. Silas Cole, of Scotch Plains, with three apples, of the growth of 1836, consequently they now are two years old. They were in a good state of preservation, and were kept thus long by being packed in fine cut straw, and enclosed air tight. He also gave us some fine apples of this season.

Democratic Essex County Convention.—The Democrats of this county will meet at William Ball's, Camptown, on Saturday, 18th of August, inst. at 2 P. M., to appoint delegates to attend the State convention at Trenton, and other necessary business.

Serious.—The Boston Post states, on the authority of a gentleman from Washington, that Mr Maurey, of Tennessee, who was so severely assailed by Campbell of the same state, at the last of the session of Congress, is so much injured, that his recovery is considered extremely doubtful. It wanted but this one member of congress beating another to death with his fists—to put the climax to the deep damnation of *Cilley's* murder; and render the disgrace of the American Legislature before the civilized world no longer a matter of doubt.—*Public Ledger.*

Important from Brazil.—Letters from Rio Janeiro to the 1st of June, with the sight of which we have been favored, mention the receipts of advices from Rio Grande to May 22d, confirming the total defeat of the Government troops by the insurgents of that province, with a loss of 2000 men. Only a few cavalry and a few generals escaped. The rebels were marching towards Rio Grande, and there was no hope of the Government being able to withstand them.

The province Rio Grande was considered as lost to Brazil. It is the southernmost province of Brazil, and borders on the Oriental Republic of which Monte Video is the capital. *Journal of Commerce.*

Drought.—The Pittsburg Manufacturer of Saturday says "Navigation on our rivers is entirely suspended."

There was a *soaking rain* in Baltimore and as far west in Maryland as Frederick on Tuesday night.

The Hon. Anson Jones, Minister Plenipotentiary from Texas to the United States, arrived in New Orleans on the 23th, in the steamboat Columbia.

Chief Justice Kollinsworth, of the *Texas Supreme Court*, died a few days previous, the Camanche Indians had driven the settlers from their farms near San Antonia. The 4th of July was celebrated with much spirit in Texas.

The elections for president and Vice President appear to excite a great deal of acrimony; it is believed however, that Gen. Lamar and Mr. Burnet will be chosen.

A commercial arrangement has been made between Texas and England, as appears by a proclamation from President Houston, by which the trade and intercourse has been placed on a footing advantageous to both parties.

We are sorry to learn that there was something of a riot in the Jersey woods, opposite Philadelphia on the 1st. It appears that the blacks of the city met in the woods to celebrate the West India Emancipation. A company of Jerseymen attacked them with clubs, &c. and drove them into their boats, and continued to assail them there. We have heard it stated that Alderman *Ash* was instrumental in quelling the disturbance.

The Jersey City Advertiser says that Mr. Edge, the pyrotechnist and aeronaut has challenged Mons. Laurint, the Boston Balloonist to a balloon race: the prize to be awarded to him who mounts highest and goes farthest. The stake $2,500. The Advertiser naively remarks that it hopes it will be no part of the competition to see *who will come down quickest.*

Russia.—According to official returns the population of Russia and its dependencies amounted in 1836, to upwards of 90,000,000 souls, including the subalterns of the army and navy absent on leave, the soldiers discharged the inhabitants of the caucasus between the Caspian and the Red Seas, or the tribes of Siberia and Orenburg, which are estimated at 1,456,000.

Whig State Convention.

Delegates to the Whig State Convention, for the purpose of selecting a ticket to be supported by the whigs, for members to the next Congress at the election on the 9th and 10th days of October next, will meet at the State House in Trenton, on Wednesday, the 5th of September next, at 10 A. M.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic Electors of this State will assemble by delegates at the State House in Trenton, on Wednesday, the 29th of August, at 10 A. M. to select a Congressional ticket to be presented to the people for their support at the ensuing election in October.

Essex Whig Convention.

The Whigs of Essex County will meet at the house of B. Day, in Orange, on Saturday, the 25th day of August, to appoint delegates to the state convention, and such other business as may be deemed expedient.

The Washington and Jacksonville Railroad company have opened 10 miles more of their road for travel—making 40 miles now in use of the 60 originally laid out for the line.

For the Plainfield Union.

Tavern.—A place where madness is sold by the quart. M. A. BROWN.

"Enigma, and Answer," and "Pharish," in our next.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Wm. Cook, Sampstown, $1,25; Truxtun Manning, Esq. 1,00; Matthias F. Garthwaite, 1,00; Alvah Gardner, .75.

MARRIED,

On the 29th ult. in *Morristown*, Mr. John Bell of Quebec, to Miss Hetty Maria Barrass, of the former place.

DIED.

Of consumption at the residence of their mother, at New Providence, in this county, on the 25 of July, Sarah Maria Doughty, aged 24 years: and on the 25th of July, Elizabeth Pierson Jackson, wife of Dr. Charles H. Jackson of N. York, of consumption aged 34 years—daughters of the late Major General Solomon Doughty, of New Jersey.

At the residence of Wm. Scott at *Powerville*, Morris Co., on Sunday morning 23d inst. Mr. Wm. Hoagland, Merchant of New York, the firm of Hoagland & Laden, aged 30 years—consumption.

At Powerville, Morris co., on Wednesday last, after a few days illness, Captain William Scott, a prominent citizen of that county.

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Colanders, Dust Pans, Lanterns Leader Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

Tin Leaders and all kinds of Hatter's Kettles, made to order at short notice, and at low prices.

Copper Fores and Hand Pumps made to order, and warranted.

All ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis. JOHN M. DENNISON.

Aug. 7, 1838. 81 tf

Sheriff's Sale.

Ephraim Cureill } Fi. Fa.
vs
Isaac Van Nostrand. } de Bonis et Terris.
and Ralph Conover. }

By virtue of the above-stated writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I have levied on the following property of the defendant, viz: Beds, bedsteads and bedding, Tables, chairs, bureaus, pots, kettles, 1 Lead kettle, 1 copper kettle, 1 steaming do. lot of bows, lot of finishing blocks, scales, weights, 1 loose sulkey, one, 1 sleigh 2 waggons, &c. &c. which property I shall expose for sale at the houses of the defendants near Plainfield on Saturday, the 11th day of August, inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. commencing at the house of I. Van Nostrand.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff

Newark, Aug. 2d, 1838. 81 ts

1500 Oranges,

FOR Sale by the box, hundred or single.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

SALT, by the sack.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & ARRES.

FRESH FLOUR, by the barrel or hundred.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

HAMS and Beef, for sale by
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

Just Received, a Stock of *FRESH GROCERIES,*

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.
SAMUEL S. POUND.

July 31.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again May 1st, 1838.

New Cheap Grocery & *Shoe Store.*

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Seventy Acre lane, opposite Peace street, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Salæratus, Mackerel, Hams, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Flour, and a good assortment of Crockery.

Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please not ask for trust, these times.

GEORGE P. POUND.

July 24th. 79 tf.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted fit, & equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich Street,

Corner of Murray Street,

NEW-YORK.

Very Important to the OWNERS of Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Pressure Reaction Water Wheel, wish to say to the public how very liberal terms can be had, and will warrant it to give every advantage claimed, or will receive it back again. Any information as to the working of the Wheel, its durability, or saving of gearings, &c. and will also warrant it to have taken as much power from the same quantity of water as a breast wheel, or the Rod Bucket Water Wheel.

W. G. SIBLEY & Co. Gen'l Ag'ts.
S. W. PHILLIPS, Weighmaster, N. Y.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave one great advantage over a breast wheel We have now in use a Direct influence Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bailey, which has the same advantages of the *Wing Wheel*, and take all of as much power with one third less water than the Wing wheel.

DRAKE DUNN,
JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.

Brooklyn, July 23. 696w*

Mr. Bond's Speech,

In Pamphlet form, For Sale at this Office, price 2 cents.

ALSO

At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street, RAHWAY.

$5 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on or about the last of *May*, on the first Mountain six EWES and four LAMBS, all marked on the rump with Red paint J. V. Two Ewes and two Lambs Branded on the horns J. V. Any person finding said Sheep and returning them to the Subscriber, will receive the above reward.

JOSEPH VAIL.

Green Brook, July 27, 1838. 80 3t

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

A large Assortment,

Of Bleached and unbleached Muslins

For sale low, by B. M. PRICE,
May 29th. Rahway.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. Any one desiring a kind of wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

Warren Township, December 26, 1836. 1y

Groceries.

B. M. PRICE, *RAHWAY,*

HAS on hand and is constantly receiving from New York,

A Good Assortment of Groceries,

Such as White and Brown Sugars; Coffee; Rice; Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas; West India and New Orleans Molasses; Coarse and fine Salt; Pork, Mackerel, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Soap and Candles; Chocolate and Spices; Crockery, Earthen and Stone Ware, &c. &c. which he will sell very Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

May 29th. 71 tf

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice.

ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash Country Produce taken in trade sacsah.

Plainfield, April 24, 1838. 95 tf

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

Take Notice.

AS I have taken wholly upon myself the Lower Mills in Plainfield, which is now owned by George Wells, and has been properly occupied by Wm Wells, it is my expectation to attend to Customer work punctually. Those favoring me with their custom will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. It is my expectation to keep constantly on hand, Feed, Flour of good quality, and all kinds of grain, for cash.

As the public well know, or I am well aware myself of the difficulty attending keeping books or trusting, and as promises are so fashionable with some of paying to-morrow, and as disappointments frequently ever happen with me, I am determined to sell for cash or its produce for grain.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Mill at all times, except Sunday forenoon, when I shall be out, as I conceive that day to be the Sabbath, and intend to observe it as such.

PHINEAS RANDOLPH.

April 1st, 1838. 63 3m

Wool Carding,

DONE AT BERRY & DUNHAM'S, Plainfield, on the most reasonable terms. Cash will be paid for Wool, at the highest market price. Rolls left at Messrs. Berry & Dunham's, and Appleton & Baldwin's, Rahway, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. May 15th. 69 tfdd

NEW STOCK of GROCERIES,

Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee,

Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities, Indian Meal.

Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.

Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, 6s4 *Rotatin* candles, cheese, white and common fine soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff, Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds: Crockery, ropes, brooms, sawnders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c. S. S. POUND.

N. B. I will take *SHINPLASTERS* at the following rates: Newark corporation and Rahway, at par; Jersey city, 75 6d to a dollar; Whaling and Sealing, &c. 6d. S. S. P.

At the Cheap Store of B. M. Price,

IN RAHWAY, MAY BE HAD THE FOLLOWING

New Spring Goods:

BLACK and Blue Broad cloths, Mixt and Drab do; Brown, Green, Mulberry and Cheri do; Black and colored Cassimeres, Ribbed and Striped do; Fustians and Moleskins; Banging Combs; Red Ticking; Brown Linen and Brown Linen Drilling; Cotton Stripes and Cotton Cassimeres.

Calicoes, Painted Muslins, Jaconet do. Cambric do. Bishop Lawn, Muff Muslin, Book Muslin, Plain and Figured Swiss do. Plain and Figured Bobbinet Lace, 4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hose and halfhose, Colored muslins for linings.

Black, red and white Merino Shawls, Pongee handkerchiefs, Black silk cravats, Stocks, Scarf collars, &c. &c. all For Sale at reduced prices.

Rahway, May 29th. 71 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 8s 6d

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpets from any shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 104*

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 55 tf

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods,*

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 68

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as Paint, White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tennessee, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.

June 20th. 4

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we intend to keep a constant supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of good quality, and warranted well made, at short notice; and shall endeavor to give satisfaction to those who favor us with their custom.

We would also inform our customers that we have

THOMAS HILL.
WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of New Jersey, } Middlesex County.

Ephraim Cureill }
vs } Fi. fa. to me herein at issue.
Isaac Vanderhoof }
and }
Ralph Conover. }

BY virtue of the above-stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Peace Street, in the village of Plainfield, N. J. the following described property of the defendant, viz: Dwelling House, Barn, Shop and Lot of Land, situate, lying and being in the township of Plainfield, in the county of Middlesex, in the state of New Jersey, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone in the line of Peter Drake's land, thence by the said Drake's land, north, northwest and northeast by lands of the estate of Peter Drake, deceased, to the line of lands of Isaac Van Nostrand; continuing three rods, &c. of Peace Street; thence by the same, south by lands formerly of Cornelius C. Vermule, deceased, and by lands of Levi Lemon, dec'd. Said premises is more particularly described in a deed recorded in Book D 5 of deeds for Essex county, folio 511 and 512.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr.

Sheriff.

June 7th, 1838. 74 tw

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by
April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

New Cheap Cash *Grocery,* and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. V. Sherwell, between the store of Ira Pegden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a general assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Cheese and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Bar, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Pennsic, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand; Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, sad irons, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles too many to enumerate.

EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orrin Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 22d, 1838.

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, from 12 to 15 years of age, of moral and correct habits, to learn the shoe making business. Apply to the Subscribers.

July 3d. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York.—Publication Office at the Book Store of Ray Cornell, No. 14, Ann street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is charged only 1½ cents newspaper postage, that is one cent and a half on each number within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on exchanges, or to any other part of the Union.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to astonish all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dahlia, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $3.00 per yard; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Caliceos, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the richest style and at cheap prices, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pieces 9-4 yard and upwards, with all the other articles usually in the business. In short, there is nothing to be called for through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 20th, 1838.

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends opening on the 15th inst. a Millinery and Dress Making Establishment in the newest fashion, and every exertion shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this business, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Maiden Cherry streets.

MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in the commons, the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in the first establishment house and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and fancy Turning done at short notice. MILES S. G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Cotton Yarn,

250 LBS. Cotton Warp, Just Received and for sale by B. M. PRICE.

May 29. Rahway.

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, on Front street, Plainfield. There is two pieces of land, and a good dwelling house, with a good cellar under the Premises. Possession given on the 1st of April next. The said premises is pleasantly situated, and the dwelling house commands a fine view of the village of Plainfield, and the surrounding country. For further information apply to the subscriber, residing in Plainfield, or to Messrs. VERMULE, Attorneys at Law, New-York.

BEN. VERMULE.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Summary Justice of Olden Time.

In the early settlement of the Colony of Connecticut, about the year 1642; under the Administration of Edward Hopkins, who for several years was Governor of the Colony, a law was passed by the general court, as it was then called, prohibiting the killing of deer during those months in the year in which they were poor and of little or no value; and subjecting the offender to the penalty of a fine of forty shillings one moiety to be paid the treasurer of the town wherein the offence shall be committed, and the other moiety to him who shall sue for and prosecute the same to the effect. And in case the delinquent shall neglect or refuse to pay such fine, he shall be publicly whipped on the naked body, not exceeding 20 stripes."

Sometime in the month of April, a month which the law forbade the killing of deer, one of the Governor's neighbors called on him and stated that a buck, for a length of time had been in the habit of feeding on a field of wheat near his house belonging to him, and had become fat—praying his Excellency, under the circumstances to give him permission to kill the deer. The governor replied I possess no authority by which I can dispense with the law, but would the circumstance of your poverty and necessity be any excuse? inquired he of his neighbor. "No sir," was the answer, their is no means admissible. The applicant urged it still by informing the Governor that he was poor, had a small family of children—that oldenigh it was out of the season for killing deer yet the buck had fattened on his property, and it would be a favor for permission to kill it.

"I cannot," replied the Governor firmly, "permit any one, under any circumstances whatever, to violate the law—if you should proceed to kill the deer have you any reason to suppose any one would prosecute you?" "I have one neighbor," replied the applicant naming him, "who like myself is poor and who frequently kills deer himself contrary to law, though nobody complains of him—this neighbor, I have reason to fear would prosecute for the benefit of that part of the penalty to which he would be entitled by the statute." "But, said the Governor, "in case you should kill the deer—though I give you no permission to do it, would it not be advisable for you to make a present to that neighbor a quarter of the venison to secure his friendship and silence?" Upon this the applicant without pressing his Excellency further, made his bow and retired.

About three weeks after this, the neighbor who had been named, called upon the Governor, made a complaint, and demanded a warrant against one of his neighbor's for killing a deer contrary to law. "What evidence," asked the Governor, "have you in support of your complaint?" "Why, replied the complainant "he told me himself he killed the deer, and more than that gave me a quarter of venison." "Good indeed," said the Governor, "and how did you find it? was it eatable this time of year?" "O yes sir, replied the complainant, "it was really fat—we have had an open winter, you know sir, and the deer has fed on a field of wheat belonging to the man that killed it, and was as fat as deer usually are in the fall of the year. Upon this disclosure of facts, the Governor suggested to the complainant, whether it would not be better to let the thing pass, and wished to hear any explanation. You ought to consider, said he, we live in a new country—provisions are scarce—many of us experience great difficulties in sustaining our families—you are not insensible that the reason and object of the law was to prevent the destruction of the deer during the season in which they are poor, and not fit to be eaten—you say this venison was fat, and become so by feeding on the man who killed it, this you acknowledge he has given you a quarter of the venison. Now under all these circumstances, would it not be considered unreasonable, and even ungrateful, to insist on prosecuting this neighbor, who by your own account, has been so very kind to you?

But notwithstanding these suggestions, this second Shylock continued to press suit, observing to the Governor, "I know my rights sir,—I know I am entitled to one half of the legal penalty—I know, sir, you are sworn to maintain and execute the law—you cannot, you dare not dispense with my complaint and deny me the benefit of the law." The complaint was filled, a warrant issued upon it, and the delinquent was arrested and brought before the court, and being put to plead to the matters charged in the complaint, plead "Guilty."

As soon as the Governor had pronounced the sentence of the law upon him, the delinquent in a well fed firm and voice replied, "situated as I am I cannot undertake to pay the fine of forty shillings—I feel unwilling to starve my wife and children, by shunning my back from the lash to the whip, I shall offer it as satisfaction in lieu of the fine." The governor accordingly made out and delivered to the constable the warrant of execution—a knowledge of the proceedings had roused a spirit of indignation among the neighbors against the persecutor, and had brought them together to attend and hear the trial. The delinquent being called back to the officer, observing that it would be unnecessary to tie his hands as he should neither make resistance or attempt to escape. The constable tied a light tow string to the end of a short stick and began to perform his duty by stripes more suitable to brush away flies than to inflict pain upon the back of a criminal. The Governor stood by with his law book under his arm, counted for the constable; as soon as ten were numbered, he cried out "stop, sir, let me see what the law reads!" Then opened the book read, "the other moiety to him who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect." "This prosecutor is entitled to one half the penalty—take him and bestow upon him the remaining ten stripes."

"O, but stop a little," said he starting back "touch me if you dare!" Why I have not been tried—you can't whip me," and made some attempt to escape. But the bystanders, regarding the command of the Governor more than the remonstrances of the complainant, instantly laid hands upon him and the most tender and delicate manner, and having bared his back, and by the assistance of cords placed him in a posture of hugging a tree, made room for the approach of the good and executioner with

"Mr. Governor," said the Governor, "you are acquainted with the circumstances attending this case, and I hope you will perform your duty faithfully."

"Yes, please your Excellency," replied he, "I think I know my duty, and I guess I shall perform it to the satisfaction of all present, with the exception of one only. I have already executed one sentence according to law—this one I intend to execute according to *law and equity both*."

By the time the ten stripes were told, the sufferer's back exhibited ample testimony of the indignant feelings of the spectators and presented a durable *scarry graphic* record of the prompt administration of *summary Justice*.

Indian Corn.—Mr. Colman, in the report of his Agricultural Society or Essex, county Mass., has dwelt largely upon the culture and product of Indian corn. His statements rest upon the most credible authority. In the town of Beverly, yield is rated at fifty bushels to the acre; Wenham and Hamilton, thirty-five bushels; Ipswich thirty and seventy bushels; Old Rowley, fifty bushels; New Rowley forty bushels; West Amesbury, thirty bushels; Amesbury, forty or fifty; Salisbury, thirty five fifty; Newbury, forty, forty-seventy, eighty bushels; Sangus, thirty seventy five bushels; Manchester, sixty, seventy-two bushels; Gloucester, forty, sixty, seventy five bushels; Beverly, forty-fifty bushels; Danvers, forty, eighty five, ninety five, one hundred and ten bushels. This would give an average of fifty four bushels to the acre. The price of corn in the county has now for some time exceeded one dollar per bushel; and it may be fairly estimated at one dollar, when pork is valued at ten cents per pound. The best kinds of flint seed-white sixty pounds to a bushel. Corner in this county which was planted the 10th of June, ripened the 7th of September. Many fields planted the middle of May were fit for harvest the 1st week in September. A farmer, whose premises every where exhibited excellent management writes, that a field of two and a half acres, which he visited was sound and good, and yielded two hundred bushels of ears, equally to fifty six bushels of sound corn, to the acre. The largest crop raised of which there is any return, for the year 1837, on any farm, is six hundred and seventeen bushels.

Mr. Colman concludes his report upon corn with the following general observations:—

There has been no general failure of the corn crop until within the last two years, since the year 1806, when frost occurred every month in the year. In the last two years, however fields have ripened perfectly where an early variety was planted. The Pickwacket corn, an early white seed sowed variety highly productive, and yielding under good cultivation for its kind, 80 to an acre is a been sound and good within many places within the county the present year; and even in the interior of New Hampshire, from which it was brought. The Denton, or Sioux corn, a large twelve rowed variety, has likewise ripened in favorable locations. This is a valuable variety abating the size of the cob. We have ascertained by repeated trials, made with as much exactness as the case admitted, that in thickly set ears the amount of grain upon a large cob bore an equal proportion to its size of the cob, with that found in smaller varieties. The objection to the cob is the quantity of moisture contained in it, in consequence of which it is liable to become heated and mouldy in the bin, though the exterior may appear bright and sound. It is a crop of lasting value, and may be kept in a sound state for years. I have in my possession an ear of corn grown in 1806, as sound as in the year of its growth, and some months ago, my friend, Beckett, planted the last year, came up well. There is no crop, according to its weight, which will produce more beef, mutton or pork. There is none, where the produce is consumed on the place which returns more manure to the land. There is none which may be planted successfully, more frequently on the same land. I know an instance of a repetition thirty seven years in forty, and without any diminution of the product. There is nothing which affords a better preparation for laying down land to grass, as some decisive experiments, which I shall hereafter detail, will show. There is none, all the processes in the management of which, are more simple and certain.

One of the most valuable improvements in the husbandry of the last twenty years is that of planting this crop on an inverted greensward. The sward is completely turned over after vegetation has considerably advanced. The manure is applied to the top of the sod; and the field is then rolled in a thorough manner. The ground is next harrowed and the crop planted either in hills or drills. When the roots of the corn pierce the sod, they find an abundant pabulum of decayed vegetable matter, equal, by as exact a calculation as can be made, to twelve tons upon an acre; and the crop is forced on at the last of the season, when it particularly needs this stimulus and food, to great advantage.

It is important in these cases that the sod should remain undisturbed; and where the corn is cultivated on a flat surface and not hills are made, the land may be immediately laid down to grass, the seed being sowed at the last hoeing; or it may be thoroughly harrowed after the crop is taken off, and then laid down with winter grain and grass seed. The benefits of the decomposed sod being this all secured in the soil, will be felt for a long time; and the comparatively small expense of this mode of management strongly recommends it.

The importance of this crop to Massachusetts can hardly be overstated. The imports of corn into the port of Boston in the year 1837, amounted to 1,725,436 bushels. Immense amounts were likewise brought to other ports; but it has not been in my power to ascertain them. At one mill in Gloucester more than 14,000 bushels were imported and ground at one time the last season. I believe that the demand might be supplied within the state, and to a great profit.

That an average of 3000 bushels of indian corn should be produced to every town in the commonwealth, would not be demanding too much. In some parts of the valley of Connecticut river, ten acres can be found, who themselves produce this quantity. This would be equivalent to nearly that in every town in the commonwealth cultivated 50 bushels to the acre. In one of the most forbidding localities of the commonwealth, in Windsor Berkshire county, among 200 acres 116 bushels have been obtained from an acre. If 200 were done, at 50 bushels to an acre, the corn crop, under favorable circumstances through the state, would yield 2,400,000 bushels, worth as many dollars, when pork is worth ten cents and beef seven cents. The value of the corn-fodder in such case, valuing it only at $5 per acre for fodder, leaving out all the tassels cut for animals would amount to $240,000. There is no reason if any but the most impracticable situations, why every farmer should not cultivate his ten acres; and why many of them should not cultivate their fifty acres.

GREEN BROOK
Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the usual branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Much of the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be chearfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Bound Brook
Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber Yard, formerly occupied by Fish, Cook, & Co. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to, the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, whereby they have no assurance of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound Brook, they have been in successful operation in Trenton, two Saw mills, which, with a heavy stock at Lore, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice. J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound brook, May 1st. 67 3m

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK, & Co. in this city dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice.

The books are left for settlement in the hands of JOHN T. GRANT.

Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by

SCRAT & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 65 tf

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the healthiest in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 3d of May next, the school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshmen and Sophomore Classes of College,—to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as there will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00

Modern Languages an extra charge.

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2 25 per week, including washing, fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

Nr M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass. Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an location of the above kind. It is within 20 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 66 3y

NewJersey Railroad
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 1st 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Four from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts. Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents—Rahway, 50 cents—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 8 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M. and at 1 1-2, 4, and 6 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.
Horses. Every night except Sunday.

Leave Newark at 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave New York at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The New Yorks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains for 6 cents.

May 30th, 1838. 71 tf.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. B. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of
DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as no charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Silk Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

10 boxes Soap,

10 BACKS Salt,
5 boxes White Starch,
3 weet Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

Elias Hagar,
WACTH AND CLOCK MAKER,
FROM NEWARK,

WOULD take this opportunity to inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has repaired a shop for the building and repairing of Clocks where he intends carrying on the Clock and Watch Repairing business, and hopes, by strict attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage. His work will be warranted to perform well, and he will make use exists to give general satisfaction, and as the old saying is, the proof of the pudding is eating it, he hopes you will favor him with your custom.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. for sale.

Plainfield, April 17, 1838. 65 tf.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume
OF THE
New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

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As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications post paid to the editors, inclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of Mrs Sarah J. Hale, and Mr. Morris, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Pay, Cox, Captain Marryat, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of new hundred others, well known to the reading community. To the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its music, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, at least, equal, if not superiour, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work, extant furnishes such valuable ingredients for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum as the Mirror.

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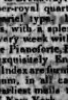
CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with handsome new type, on superfine paper, and is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the pianoforte, flute, or guitar. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title-page, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms, are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Cut Nails.

ASSORTED Sizes, For Sale, by the Cask or retail
by H. M. PRICE.
May 29th. Rahway.



DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets.

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Plain Dealer

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY AUGUST 14, 1838 Number 82.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Evening, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; an thence from the rear: Marcus F. Cossitt Printer and Editor.

Terms or Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Evening.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume of the

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House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Speech of Mr. Duncan, of Ohio,

In Reply to the Speech of Mr. Bond.—In the House, July 7, 1838.

(*Continued.*)

The same Secretary of the Navy aided the 4th Auditor in fraudulently drawing thousands from the treasury and then attempted to screen him from punishment, by withholding important facts, when sworn before a grand jury and petit jury to tell the truth, the *whole* truth, and nothing but truth.

He directed the 4th auditor to settle a claim of Allen & Leonard of N. Y, which was originally $3,500, as stated by themselves, but by additional charges, it at length amounted to 10,000, and, under the direction so given 11,000 were allowed, 1,000 of which were forthwith lent to the same fourth auditor, and *never paid!*

He violated the positive laws of the land in many cases, by causing moneys to be expended for one purpose when appropriated for another.

He made false estimates to Congress for the Naval service, and year after year, spent for contingencies, 9 to $90,000 more than was appropriated, taking it out of other appropriations in violation of law, and concealing it from congress.

He made use of a favorite clerk in the 4th auditor's office, at a salary of 1,400, as agent to make certain payments, and by commissions and a double salary, in violation of law, in creased his compensation to 2,000 a year, for several years.

The most obnoxious case remains to be noticed. The Navy agent at Boston during the late war had advanced money to the account of government, on which he claimed interest. That claim amounting to $7,679, was allowed by the former Secretary in 1819. The agent went out of office in 1820, and in 1828, he made out an account for certain alleged omissions in his former account, on which he charged interest. The claim was submitted to Mr. Southard who wrote thus on the voucher with his own hand, viz.

"Let him be allowed interest upon the aggregate advance of $3,389 72, in conformity with the decision made by Mr. Secretary Thompson on the former accounts.

"5th March 1828. S. L. S."

Accordingly interest was calculated on it up to 1819. This shows that Mr. Southard knew the interest account had been settled. Soon after the late Navy agent trumped up a new account upon his war advances, obviously unfounded and false in every particular. This new claim for interest was submitted to Mr. Southard who wrote, thus,

Navy Department, May 21, 1828.

Sir—Having examined the claims of Andrew Bunker late Navy Agent at Boston, as far as the presence of business during a session of congress will permit, I see no reason to doubt the justice of a claim on his part for interest. Therefore, I think you will be right in allowing to authorize the allowance of any of the items, except *for interest notes by paid by him which you will be pleased to settle.* For the other claims he will be obliged to address himself to congress, but I do not doubt but his application will be successful. SAM'L L. SOUTHARD.

"*T. Watkins, Esq.* Fourth Auditor."

The Auditor allowed *thirty-one thousand dollars for interest*, which *Mr. Southard, the Auditor and claimant*, KNEW that every just claim for interest had been paid 9 years before! Yes, sir, Mr. Southard knew it, *proved* by his entry on the voucher, March 5th, not three months before.

But this is not all. This allowance gave Mr. Bunker a *ready money*. It at once set off a set-off against debts from him to government, leaving him still in debt $9,000. He could not therefore pay his corrupt instrument. But sir, Southard was kind enough to help him out. Money could not be *legally* advanced to him out of the Treasury, because he was not a disbursing officer, having been two years out of office, but law, nor want of law was no obstacle in these glorious times, which my colleague thinks are soon to be restored. So Mr. Bunker proceeded to that man who was officially reported in debt about $9000, the comfortable additional sum of $30,000 more out of the Treasury! Yes, sir, having allowed a corrupt claim of more than $30 000, he puts the receipts of his bounty in cash by advancing him in the face of the law, 30,000 more, to be covered by claim, equally fraudulent and corrupt; and it was afterwards covered by his friend, the Fourth Auditor, and the Government brought in debt upwards of $40,000, in addition; but the accession of the no. reform Administration of Gen. Jackson prevented the consumation of this outrage.

What was done with the $30,000 thus advanced in cash? I have heard what become of a part of it, but I cannot prove it. So far, I have not spoken what I believe merely, but *what I can prove*. In relation to the men and things of this day I believe many things which I cannot prove. I believe some 10,000 of the 30,000 advanced, by Mr. Southard, went *directly to men in power*, or was applied to promote their designs. A charmingly pure Administration that was, where secretaries put the public money in their pockets $25,000 at a tick, and distributed it gratuitously to their favorites, or investments $30,000 at a time! Can the impudent assailants of the present administration justly charge it with crimes like these? Yet; they are zealous to thrust out the men who have put a stop to these corruptions, and put in power those who committed them. What a Fourth Auditor fraudulently got, Secretaries squandered in luxuries at his table, or wog of him in gaming. The bank candidate for the Presidency has been grossly wronged, if he did not, in the way of brag and other games profit more by the current frauds on the treasury than those who committed them. But that was all pure and right; to put an end to it is *no reform*, for which Mr. Van Buren ought to put out and Mr. Clay put in.

Do you find any account of the men who committed, authorized, or winked at all these corruptions, in my colleague's speech? Not a line, sir. Mr. Southard is now one of the most implicated of executive corruption, but no profits as much by *bank* abuses as he could formerly have done by government abuses. He is president of one of the gambling bank concerns of the day, an adjunct of the Biddle bank, at $6,000 a year, he holds a public station which gives him $8 per day, and receives his thousands for lawyer's fees. Behold a bank president, a legislator, and a lawyer, at the same time, and of course in the most of his time from his public duties, except when there is a bank question on hand. There is no abuse or corruption in this! to serve the people while under the pay of a bank. Do you think the people, when they understand the game will be content to be governed by bank presidents and bank attorneys? Banks pay better than the people. It is but a small part of $6,000, a member of Congress gets, but the banks can afford dumpling salaries and fees generally to those who represent them in congress instead of their constituents. One Henry Clay, is known to have received from the U. S. bank, $17,000, and probably 20,000 more from the branches.—What a pure government we shall have when the President, the heads of departments, and a majority of congress, shall be officers, debtors or attorneys of banks! Should not the farmers, mechanics, and all honest men lend a hand in bringing about an honest reform?

To bring suspicion on innocent men is one of the arts used by villains to escape detection. Our bank stipendiaries practice upon this principle. Corrupt themselves they are forever bawling corruption against the administration. To add the honors of office, and the emoluments of government, to those of bank corruption which they now enjoy, is their great end and aim.

Let the people not be deceived. Great reform was accomplished by Gen. Jackson in expelling from power the profligate and felonious plunderers of the treasury. Yet it is said there has been no reform, and the people are appealed to to restore the old order of things. Yes, to restore Southard to the Navy, and perchance Watkins to the 4th Auditor's office, and Clay, the head of a corrupt gang, the corruptest of the corrupt, to the Presidency. Whether honest men of any party can relish such reform remains to be seen.

My colleague has attempted to impress the public that extravagance marks the War Department, because there is an increase of expense consequent upon a double amount of business.

To ascertain the facts, I requested Mr. Poinsett to furnish me answers to the charges contained in his speech, and he has been kind enough to furnish me with the following statements. They will be satisfactory to all who see them. Comment is unnecessary. Time has not permitted a further investigation, but the result would probably have been the same. But here follows the statement from the War Department:

Paymaster General's Office, Washington, July 5th, 1838.

Sir—In compliance with your instructions to examine Mr. Bond's speech, and report how his statements agree with the facts as they are known to exist in this office, I have the honour to submit the following statement:

Mr. Bond says "in 1828 the paymaster general employed 3 clerks, whose united compensation was $3,900."

"In 1838 the salary of the same number of clerks is $4,900 besides the messenger's salary."

The estimates submitted to congress for those years, show that the same asked for the clerks and messenger in the paymaster general's office, were as follows:

In 1828—Clerks, $3,900
Do. Messenger, 700—$4,600
In 1838—Clerks and Messenger, 4,700
Difference between the two years, 1,200

Accounted for as follows:

The clerks and messenger are appointed under the act of the 20th April, 1818, which provides for, viz:

1 chief clerk, at a salary of $1,600 1,700
1 clerk, 1,400 1,400
2 clerks, 1,150 2,300
2 clerks, 1,000 2,000
1 clerk, 800 800
1 messenger, 700 700—$9,200

The business of the office has not required at all times so many clerks, and they have been reduced accordingly. In 1838, but 3 were employed and but all at the highest salaries. The numerous volunteers and militia called into service to suppress Indian hostilities, have required the services of such as to be indispensable to re-employ one of the five additional clerks to which the office is entitled, and, in order to retain the services of competent persons, to allow them the compensation of those who have the difference in the estimates of the 2 years.

It is still competent for the Secretary of War, under the act referred to appoint 3 additional clerks at $1,400 each per annum, and one at 800 per annum.

Very respectfully, N. TOWSON, P. M. G.

To the Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War.

Comparative statement of the number of persons employed in the Quartermaster General's office, in the years 1828 and 1838.

In 1828—3 officers; 2 clerks; 2 sergeants, acting as clerks; 2 sergeants acting as messengers; total 9.

In 1838—3 officers; 6 clerks; 1 messenger, total 9.

It will be seen that there is no increase in the number of persons employed since 1828. The only change is in the substitution of clerks for sergeants then employed. During the last two years, the duties of the office have been increased fourfold. T. CROSS, Act'g Q. G.

Washington, July 5, 1838.

Surgeon General's Office, July 3, 1838.

Sir, In obedience to your instructions, I have examined the speech of Mr. Bond of Ohio, so far as it relates to this office, and have the honor to report that the regular salary of the clerks in the same office in 1828, was $2,100 less than in 1838, which 10 per cent. was added the last year by act of Congress; this addition continues to the close of the present session of Congress.

From the organization of this office a sergeant was employed to perform the duties of messenger, until 1836, when provision was made for a messenger in lieu of the sergeant, whose salary is 600 per annum, and to which 10 per cent. was added, as that the *actual difference* consists in paying the messenger by specific appropriation instead of being paid from the army appropriation, as the sergeant was.

BENJAMIN KING, Act'g S. G.

Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War.

Office of Com. Gen. of Sub. July 3, 1838.

Sir,—The statement of Mr. Bond in relation to the regulars and volunteers in the field, is not stated correctly.

In 1838, the subsistence department employed four clerks, whose joint compensation was 2,760 dollars.

In 1838 the subsistence department employs 4 clerks whose joint compensation is 5,880 dollars.

In 1828, the number of clerks permanently employed was three, and their compensation was thus:

3 clerks per act May 1816, 2,250
1 clerk per act, 20 March, 1827 800
1 do temporarily employed by permission of the Secretary of War, 300
Making, 3250

At that period, an orderly sergeant was employed as a messenger, who received his compensation from the "*pay of the Army.*"

From the year May 1836, the employment of non-commissioned officers in the departments is forbidden; and it became necessary to ask compensation for a messenger to be paid out of the appropriation for the civil list.

In 1838 the compensation of clerks and messenger, is

1 clerk, per act March 3, 1835 1,600
1 clerk, 1,200
1 clerk, 1,000
And the messenger paid by appropriation, 500—$4,300

By act March 3d 1837, Congress added ten per cent to $3,800 of the above, making, 380
And 20 per cent to 500, making 100— 480
Which added to the above makes $4,850

being 1000 dollars less paid to permanent clerks than in 1828 by Mr. Bond; hire where the resolution of Feb. 1, 1835, passed by Congress, authorizing the Secretary to furnish rations to persons in Florida, the Secretary of War directed that a special account should be kept of those issues, and authorized to employ a clerk to do it, whose salary was fixed at $1,000, which constitutes the amount as stated in the speech.

When the department was rendered permanent, 1833, the clerks were brought into the pay of the civil list, which approximate that of the clerks employed in the civil bureaus, as he was aware that it was inadequate to the duties performed, and responsibility attached to the situations; but in every instance where compensation has been paid, it has been done invariably under acts of Congress, except in the two instances above mentioned.——1150 clerks employed, 6 Q. M. G.

Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War.

Assertion 1st.—The business of Indian affairs was discharged by 5 or 2 of the 17 clerks of the War dep't.

Fact.—In 1828, *four* clerks were employed in this business. The Secretary then conducted a much larger portion of the correspondence, and supervised the details far more extensively than now.

Assertion 2d.—In 1828, there was one superintendent of Indian affairs, who was paid 1,500 per annum.

Fact.—In 1828 there was one superintendent, at 1500, and three governors of territories acting as superintendents. one at 1,500 and two at 1750. These appointments were made by Mr. Calhoun in 1821, 2, and 3; to the governor of Michigan in 1821; of Arkansas in 1822; and of the late governor of Florida in 1823. (See the following extract.) aggregate compensation 4,500 dollars.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Wm. D. Bell, dated 25th October 1823.

"Upon a review of all the circumstances, the following has been adopted for the settlement of your claim as superintendent of Indian affairs in Florida, to wit

"For your services past when there was no Indian agent for Florida, an allowance will be made to you of $1500 per annum, which is now allowed to the Indian agent.

"Since the appointment of an agent for the Territory by law, and for the future, you will be allowed 750 per annum, to cover all necessary expense in your intercourse with the Indians, that being the same as is allowed to the superintendent of Indian affairs."

Assertion 3d.—In 1838, we find four superintendents of Indian affairs, with salaries of 1,500 dollars each.

Fact.—In 1838, there is 1 superintendent at 1,500, and governor of Iowa at 1,500, and governor of Florida, for both offices is 2,500. Adopting the principle of division established this session, and his pay as superintendent will be 1,500; aggregate 2,500. The other two governors are superintendents as Indian agents, receiving only the pay of the agents as fixed by the law of 1834.

Assertion 4th.—In 1828, there were 21 Indian agents, (3 at 1,500, 4 at 1,000, 1 at 800, 4 at 750, 8 at 600, and 2 at 400.

Fact.—In 1838, ten Indian agents at 1,500 dollars, and 14 sub-agents at 750 dollars.

Fact.—In 1838, there are but 8 agents, besides 2 acting superintendents, and 14 sub-agents, and no more are wanted.

In 1828, the appropriations for the superintendents and Indian agents was 31,000.—In 1838 it is 16,500. In 1828, the sub-agents it was 15,200.—In 1838, it is 13,000. In 1828 the appropriation for interpreters was 6 dollars less than in 1828. The average pay in 1828 was 400 a year, making for the 39 employed that year 15,600. Appropriated in 1838, 9,300 dollars.

Assertion 6th.—In 1838, we hear of a commissioner, whose salary is 3,000 dollars, and 12 clerks and 2 messengers, who as joint compensation is 19,400 dollars.

Fact.—In 1828, Gov. Cass and Gen. Clark, at the invitation of the Secretary of War, prepared a report containing among other things "a code of regulations for the government of the [Indian] department, and for the general administration of its affairs." The 1st section provided for the appointment of a commissioner at 3000, the 2d his duties; the 3d the number of clerks; the 4th gave him the familiar privilege of the franks, and the 5th a messenger. These five sections are stated to contain substantially the provisions of a bill from the committee on Indian affairs; to the Senate in 1828, and a report from the same is submitted to congress by the Secretary of War, "with respectful but earnest recommendation."

The number of clerks now in the Indian office is 12. In 1828 there were 11. In 1838 there were 12 employed and in '32 a messenger. In the latter year the business of emigration was committed to the commissary general, who employed 4, and a messenger. In 1833 2 were appointed to superintend the removal of Indian reservations. The increase in 1830 and 31, was occasioned by the act of May, 1830, providing for an exchange of lands, and the treaty with the Choctaws in 1830, the stipulations of which, their removal was immediately commenced. The same treaty, that with the Creeks in 1832, and that with the Chickasaws in '32 and '34, give employment to about 10,000 individuals and heads of families, which were the first provisions of the kind to any extent, authorized & in the judgment of congress the employment of the so late as the '36. Of the number, 12 in the business of emigration has been transferred to the Indian office, clerks 12, and messengers 2.

Thus far for the 2 years specified, independent of treaties authorizing the employment of Indian commissioners and agent in 1828 was 61,950; in 1838, it is 72,900; less in 1838, 10,950. This is exclusive of the acting superintendents, who have been appointed in stipulations of which, their removal was immediately commenced. The same treaty, that with the Creeks in 1832, and that with the Chickasaws in '32 and '34, give employment to about 10,000 individuals and heads of families, which were the first provisions of the kind to any extent, authorized & in the judgment of congress the employment of the so late as the '36. Of the number, 12 in the business of emigration has been transferred to the Indian office, clerks 12, and messengers 2.

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To the Editor of the Plainfield Union.

Sir:—The following enigma and solution were published, some time since, in the "N. Y. Weekly Messenger;" and though the letter appended over the signature of "Ruth," is was written by the Rev. G. Coles, of Hartford, Conn. If you think they will afford your readers any amusement published together, please give them a place in your paper.

Respectfully, E. C. S.

Enigma.

Celestial it lived with the angels in light;
It fell with the fallen, impelling their flight.
It lives with all living, yet sounds in their knell;
And still with the soul must eternally dwell.
It flashes through lightning, and flits with the clouds
And its voice in the peal of the bell swells aloud:
Yet a lay with the minstrel, it warbles most sweet,
And the gale with its melody still is replete.
'Tis alike with the lamb, and the lion of prey;
It lives in the light, yet is found not in day.
A dwelling it holds in you beautiful isle;
Yet sails with the vessel, through many a mile.
'Tis the world (and it large) it doth strictly belong,
Tho' claimed by the glad, and the sorrowful throng.
It is found with the *lowly*, and yet lives in *style*:
'Tis the prop of the lover, and dwells in his smile.
'Tis the friend of the friendless, the lone and forlorn
And all that is *lovely* its image hath borne:
Yet alas! with the *hateful*, securely it stalks;
And though *silent*, is found in the prodigal's walks.
No share can it have in death, sorrow or pain,
And yet in the battle-field falls with the slain.

Cedar-Brook. CLEMENTINA.

SOLUTION OF CLEMENTINA'S ENIGMA.

It is not in heaven; it is not in earth,
It is not in Eden the place of its birth:
It is not in ocean, it is not in air,
'Tis not in the sky, nor in any thing there:
'Tis not in the sun, nor the moon, nor the spheres,
The scores have not seen it in thousands of years;
How then could "it live with the angels in light,"
And fall "with the fallen impelling their flight?"
Nor "all that is *lovely* its image hath borne,"
For woman's fair face hath never once worn
A scrap of its beauty, except on her *lip*,
When she smiles, and *of love* would just take a sip.
'Tis not in her eyes, 'tis not in her mind,
How then with the *soul* can it dwell unconfined?
It is not in music, it is not in sound,
Nor in harmony sweet was it ever yet found:
It dwells not with truth—but I often espy
It in closest alliance with—what?—with a *lie!*
It's a part of the gospel—a part of the law!
And joined with a promise keeps sinners in awe:
It is found in Old England—yes, twice, I suppose,
At beginning of life, and again at its close.
I've seen it in hills, but never in mountains,
I've seen it in wells, but never in fountains;
It is not in wine, nor in any strong drink,
Such as brandy or whiskey, if rightly I think:
Yet I've seen it in *liquor* again and again,
And in lotion and laudanum those southern of paint!
I've seen it in islands, I've seen it in lakes,
E'en Greenland's cold coast of its presence partakes.
In the straits of Magellan I've seen it,
I have seen it at Cape Farewell;
I have seen it in Holland, and Ireland too,
And again in the island of Yell.
I have seen it Lisle, but never in France;
I have seen it in Italy, too,
But never in Rome, nor in mild Penzance,
Though in Cornwall you'll find it anew.
I have seen in Liverpool twice I am sure,
And in Limerick once I declare,
I have seen it in London, and Dublin and Leith,
And Walcot—though I never was there!
This comes little thing, whose'er it be,
Is not to be slighted by any;
In account books it stands for nearly five dollars
And in numerals ten times as many.
Without it, a *poet* looks just like a *poet*;
Without it your *gold* is a *god*,
Which never can save you from guilt or from *fear*,
From terror, from wrath, or the rod.
And if Clementina should not like my key,
I pray her to furnish a better;
But she'll find notwithstanding, in 'love' or in 'say,'
Her "*Enigma*" is nought but a *letter*'
Ruth.

For the Plainfield Union.

[Selected.]

Pharaoh.

Thus saith Jehovah! let this people go!
The King was on his throne arrayed all gorgeously,
In regal purple rich with fretted gold
And crowned with sparkling gems, while snowy lawn
Was mingling with its folds luxuriously.
The crown of Egypt was upon his brow,
The nobles of his land were gathered round,
Throughout the royal pavilion where he sate;
And the wise men, the Magi of the east,
The priests, the soothsayers, astrologers,
And the most cunning sorcerers, were there.

And also, there, apart from all the rest,
Yet even at the foot of Pharaoh's throne
Two men arrayed in humble garments stood.
One spoke not, but with meekly folded arms,
Awaited silently the king's decree.
His form was finely moulded, and his face
Had much expressive beauty though his eye
Spoke with a saddened feeling—and his brow
Amid the clustering curls that shaded it
Told that the freshness of his youth had passed.
The other form was taller, and his limbs
Were moved to manlier strength—his bold dark eye
Sent his proud glances round him fearlessly;
While with his mantle gathered o'er his breast,
And his right arm extended as he spake,
His poured his eloquence to Pharaoh's ear.

"Thus saith the Lord Jehovah, God Omnipotent!
Let thou this people go—their wives, their children,
Their flocks of cattle and their snowy flocks,—
And whosoever lingereth unto them,
Shall with themselves, unransomed, all be free—
Say not within thy heart as thou hast said,
That his unchanging will shall pass away.
And yet let us remember! nay yet hear!
With words denouncing wrath his purpose!
Why shudder these men with Heaven! can thy wrath
now
Cope with the wrath of Jehovah, who wields the thun-
der,
And looketh on the whole extended earth,
Even as a little thing!—Thy heart is raised,
Yea lifted up in pride and vanity,
For these exalted power and high estate—
But know'st thou not that He who rules o'er all,
Can bring thee low e'en to the very dust,
And change thy glory into confusion?
Then waken not the tempest of his wrath,
Nor scorn His mandate—let this people go!"

But Pharaoh hardened still his heart, till God,
With a high hand brought out his chosen people,
And 'whelmed the might of Egypt in the wave.

Oh ye! who still in cruel bondage, worse
Than e'en the Egyptian, hold the ill-starred slave,
Do ye not dread that God's long slumbering wrath
At length will pour his terrors upon you?
Are slavery and oppression aught more just
Than in the days of Moses?—and if not
With how much deeper hue does the dark stain
Attach itself to you, who proudly bear
The name of Christians—and declare yourselves
The servants of the perfect law of Him,
Who died upon the cross! is slavery just?
Ye dare not say it is—ye dare not say
The negro is not God's own heritage,
The work of his own hands—of flesh, one blood,
With you who crush him to the earth!
What, is it just that a white skin should give
To man the power to tyrannize o'er man?
That hundreds of the human race should toil,
To feed the wealth and luxury of one—
A scanty sustenance their only meed?
Yet in this age of intellectual light,
And high profession of religious faith,
Even now there are (may Heaven forgive them,) those,
So wholly lost to what they owe themselves,
Their country and their God, that they would lift
Their voice in favor of the wrong, and e'en pollute
The very Senate House, with arguments
For the vile cause of slavery—oh shame—
Shame on them ten fold!—did not their hot breath
Spread a dark gangrene o'er the very walls,
Like the dark plague spots on the Jewish tents,
In days of old? what, freemen! will ye bear
To be insulted thus, upon the spot
That of all others, like a polished mirror,
Should be o'erclouded with the slightest breath
That spoke of stern oppression? rouse ye, rouse,
And tear the veil of blindness from your eyes!
Deceive yourselves no longer with dreams
Of wealth and interest—look upon the north—
Is she not rich and prosperous as yourselves?
And yet no slave is there—no hapless wretch,
To blight the soil with curses and hot tears.

But do you say that you lament the evil,
But that you made it not, nor is your power
Efficient for the cleansing of the stain,
Though you should gladly lend your aid therein.
If but the path were open!—then awake!
No longer sit with idly folded hands,
And conscience lulled securely into rest,
Until destruction with a voice of thunder,
Break on your guilty torpor—oh beware!
And harden not your hearts like ancient Pharaoh,
Lest worse fate than even his befal you.

And you, friends of the cause of liberty,
Shrink not, tho' you be strangers in your course,
Even as was Israel at the Red Sea wave,—
Nerve every faculty—call every means,
And every energy of heart and mind
Forth into action—summon up your strength;
Fly argument, persuasion, eloquence,—
Bear patiently—reply—remonstrate,
Of prejudice, self-interest, and all else,
That may have twined round your opponent's heart:
Yet combat still, remove and overpower them,
Until no longer o'er the smiling land,
Is heard the voice of tyranny, and all
Who breathe the same free air alike are free:
And may God bless you! and the franchised slave,
Remember only in his grateful prayers,
That he has ever drained oppression's cup,
And that he owes his liberty to you.

From the Savannah Georgian.

To the Memory of H. B. N——

Who perished in the Pulaski.

There was one heart among that fated band,
One mind, that formed for high and noble ends,
Displayed itself in early youth, and gave
Bright hopes and amazing prospects to his friends;
A star, whose dawning had but just begun,
A pleasant landscape in the morning light,
A pastern, noble, moral, just and true
To all who knew him, all whom he had known.

The Heavens were clouded and the star went down,
The landscape disappeared in horror's night;
So when the burst of Death, the shriek of pain
Was borne upon the sea-breeze o'er the wave,
So perished he, among the good and brave.
Weep! memory—weep! for on thy urn alone
His hallowed virtues shine, when he is gone;
And though his name be blotted from the Earth,
Yet friendship's tear shall gild his sacred dust.

H. C.

Sewing Silk.—Messrs Grant & Champin, of this village have left at this office a skein of sewing silk of their own manufacture, pronounced by judges to be of the very best quality and finish. The yield of the rate of 9 skeins from 65 cocoons. The profits in this business when extensively engaged in, and well conducted, seem to be large indeed; and we think our people here are beginning to take the hint. Mr. A. N. Easton, also has just shown us several skeins of fine silk, being the first of his manufacture. When our farmers understand the thing a little better, crop of silk will be as regularly produced as a crop of wheat.—*Belvidere Apollo.*

A Royal Example.—A noble Lord, not particularly remarkable for his observance of holy ordinces, arrived at Windsor, not a month ago, late one Saturday night. He was brought down for your Majesty's inspection but said, 'none papers of importance, but as they must be gone into at length. I will not trouble your Majesty with them to night—but request your attention to them about morning.' Tomorrow morning!' repeated the Queen, 'to-morrow is Sunday my Lord!'—But reasons of state please your Majesty.'—'More to answer for!' I know not, my Lord;' and of course you could not consider them earlier to-day. I will if those papers are of much vital importance, attend to them after welcome from church to-morrow morning.'

To church went the royal party; to church went the noble Lord—and, much to his surprise, the sermon was on the duties of the Sabbath!—How did your lordship like the sermon?' inquired the young Queen. 'Very much, your majesty, replied the Nobleman, with the best grace he could. 'I will not confess it from you,' said the Queen, that last night I sent the clergyman the text from which he preached. I hope we shall all be the better for it.' The day passed without a single word on the subject of the papers of importance'—which must be gone into at length.' His lordship was as it always is graceful and entertaining; and at night, when her majesty was about to withdraw, 'To-morrow morning, my Lord,' she said, at any hour you please—as early as seven if you like we will go into those papers.' His Lordship could not think of intruding at so early an hour on her majesty—nine would be quite time enough' 'as they are of importance, said the Queen, 'as they are of importance, my Lord, I should have attended to them earlier, but at nine be it. And at nine her majesty was seated to receive the Nobleman, who had been taught a lesson on the duties of the Sabbath, and it is to be hoped he will not quickly forget.—*Court Journal.*

Uses of a Foolometer.—I am astonished that statesmen neglect the common precaution of a foolometer, with which no public man should be unprovided. I mean the acquaintance and society of three or four British fools, as a test of public opinio. Every Cabinet Minister should judge of all his measures by his foolometer, as a navigator crowds or shortens sail by the barometer in his cabin. I have a very valuable instrument of that kind myself, which I have used for many years; and I would be bound to predict, with the utmost nicety, by the help of this machine, the precise effect which any measure would produce upon public opinion.—Mr. Fox very often used to say, "I wonder what Lord B. would think of this." Lord B. happened to be a very stupid person, and the curiosity of Mr. Fox friends was naturally excited to know why he attached such importance to the opinion of such an ordinary common-place person. "His opinion," said Mr Fox "is of much more importance than you are aware of. He is an exact representative of all common place English prejudices, and what lord B. thinks of any measure, the great majority of English people will think of it." It would be a good thing if every cabinet of philosophers had a Lord B. among them.

Rev. Sydney Smith.

The Great Valley.—A writer in the Knicker bocker speaks of the Mississippi Valley as one that has no parallel on earth. In length may be estimated at not less than 2500 miles, and its main breadth at from 1200 to 1500. He adduces many facts to prove that it was covered by an immense ocean, and that the great change was brought about by repeated and long continued convulsions. He describes this valley as not only the most delightful, the richest, the fairest portion of the earth, but capable of sustaining a population of a hundred millions.

Wedding-Night of George IV.—In the Life and times of George IV. is this paragraph:—"Judge." said his much abused wife, "what it was to have a drunken husband on one's wedding day, and one who passed the greater part of his bridal night under the grate where he fell, and where I left him!"

SILK.—We understand that Judge Van Dyke of this county, received the first premium for cocoons under the late law for encouraging the growth of this fabric. And that in Princeton and its neighborhood, much is doing in the business and more is about to be done. We are also gratified, that in Lawrence and Marion townships and in Hopewell in Hunterdon, several farmers are determined to invest something in the enterprise. It is our firm conviction that there is nothing to which the attention of our farmers can be directed that holds out so certain a prospect of large reward. The more multicaulis trees, though commanding a high price, are constantly sought for, and the demand is largely in the increase. In burlington, the operations will be quite extensive. The cconery of the Messrs. Cheney's is now in operation, we are informed, and we would advise all who can spare the time, and who feel any interest in the matter to visit it within a week or two. They will there see the worms feeding on the most improved plan, and the mode of reeling silk from the cocoons; the facility and simplicity of which operation, we venture to say, will astonish those who have as yet paid but little attention to the subject. The time is not far distant when the production of this article will add much to the wealth of New Jersey. All who have tried it thus far are sanguine of very profitable results.

While upon the subject we should mention that we were shown last week elegant specimens of sewing silk, produced by Dr. Hunt, and Mr. Hoag, of Palmington, Bucks county and by Mr. Milner of the same place. The farmers are the men for this business—their wives and children may be very profitably employed, if they do not wish to devote any other part of their farms to it.—*State Gazette.*

A new method of making Boots and Shoes.—A man in New York has invented a new way of manufacturing boots and shoes, which is thus partially described;

"1st. The whole lower portion, or sole and inside of the boot or shoe, is made with but one seam, instead of two, as at present: thus increasing the safety and durability of the manufacture. 2dly. The Boots and shoes are much more beautiful in appearance during their whole wearing in consequence of the unpeg-leather being turned from under the foot, and inserted in a peculiar channel cut in the insole, which prevents the upper leather boot from creasing and wrinkling, and thus increasing the value without encroaching the use of the article. 3dly. By pegging with the turned-over leather as above described, no more peg or nail in the foot. 4thly. The sole is sewed to the upper, and is not pegged, so that the peg holes to fill up the latter quite close to the sole and inside, which is now accessible to the wax, the part on which the foot rests does not become irregular and uneven, nor is the sole so soon thrown out of place and unsightly worn away."

Emancipation Celebration.—Wednesday last, the 1st inst. was observed by the colored people of this city and as a day of rejoicing, on account of the entire abolition of slavery in the British west Indies. In the morning about 1000 assembled in this city, and spent the day in festivity and rejoicing. They took up their location in a grove lot on the west side of the city, where an address was delivered by one of their number, after that they partook of refreshments prepared for the occasion. They remained together during the day and separated in the evening in peace and quietness among themselves, and without molestation from others.

At a late exhibition of the Royal Dublin Society the display of articles for luxury or utility is said to have been very great. Among other curious things exhibited was a churn worked by steam introduced through the agency of its own machinery. The principle of this machine has, as is stated, been understood for many years, but this is the first time that it had been brought into beneficial practice.

Making Butter.—Judge Buel says: "It has been found that the best and most butter is obtained when the cream is about the temperature of 58 deg.—and if the temperature is over 60 deg. the quality is inferior and quantity diminished. Hence every dairy should have a thermometer."

The Concord, N. H. Gazette says upwards of 300 people were gathering whortel-berries in that vicinity on Saturday week, and that there must be 300 bushels still on the bushes.

Extract from a sermon, by the Rev. Albert Barnes on subjection to the laws.

Preached June 12,1838.

2. Allied to this, I mentioned secondly, as indispensable to the supremacy of the laws, the success of the temperance reformation.

No mob is found, probably, except under the influence of exciting drinks. No infuriated frenzied man of mind can be urged on to deeds of desperation and blood, except in connection with and under the influence of ardent spirits. Tumults and riots, and scenes of lawless disorder, commence usually near the low tavern and dram-shop; masses of excited and enraged mind become consolidated and reckless, commonly under the influence of this poison. In the riot at Alton the mob prepared themselves for the work of blood in which they were about to engage, at a tavern in the city, and repeatedly repaired there during the disgraceful scenes of that night, in order to renew their zeal, and fire their ardour, "and screw their courage to the sticking point." Had there been no tavern there; had it been impossible to have obtained the poison; there is every reason to suppose that the nation would have been spared the disgraceful scenes of that ill-fated night. And if this nation were to become universally temperate; if the designs of the temperance reformation are ever carried out; if ev ery dram shop shall be closed, and the state ceases to lend its patronage to the vending of the liquid fire; if every man becomes a sober and a temperate man, we might safely guarantee the universal execution of the laws; nay, we might almost disband the criminal courts in the land; Be it remembered that near nine-tenths of the cases of infractions of the laws, of the assaults, and of the affrays, and the broils and the murders, are wholly under the influence or intoxicating drinks. Nine tenths of the taxes which we pay for the support of justice; nine tenths of all the expenses in jails, and juries and judges, originate from the fact that the state under its high sanction, and for a price, causes these fountains of poison to be opened at every corner of the street, and her ten thousand agents employed in making paupers and criminals, and in maintaining riot and disorder throughout the land.

The papers state that John Jacob Astor lies dangerously ill. It is also stated that this gentleman has recently made a donation to the Corporation of New York of $350,000, for the establishment of a Public Library, including a lot of land, eligibly situated for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the institution. Mr. A., we believe, is considered the most wealthy individual in the United States, and for many years has been very liberal with the means which Providence has placed in his keeping; not only to public charities, but his private munificience has contributed largely in relieving the necessities of the needy.—*Elizt. Jour.*

Upwards of 3000 men are now at work on the Croton Water works. The average monthly expenditure is 140,000 dollars.

Sportsmen have entered upon the annual campaign on Long Island. One gentleman is said to have killed 106 snipe in 6 hours, on the 3d inst.

Lead and copper mines have been discovered in Davidson county, N. C. and are now successfully worked.

Important despatches were received by the British consul in New York through the Great Western, for the governor of Canada and for Halifax. They were forwarded by express, so that the reply may go out with the G. W. on the 16th.

100,000 axes, besides hammers and other articles are annually manufactured in the little village of East Douglass, Mass.

The present population of Savannah is 11,872, of which 5,000 are slaves.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, August 14, 1838.

"I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man." THOMAS JEFFERSON.

☞ The *Democratic Republican Electors of the township of Westfield*, are requested to meet at the house of John M. Clark, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. (to-morrow) at 6 o'clock, P. M. to appoint delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at Camptown, on the 18th day of August inst. and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

August 8th.

The steam ship, Great Western arrived again in New-York, on Sunday, 5th inst. 14 days and a half from Bristol. Though the news brought is 16 days later than before, it is of but little interest. She was only 13 days in her outward passage. She brought out 130 passengers, a full cargo of freight, and a large bag of letters, for all which she receives about $30,000. Some have said that the experiment of steam navigation on the Atlantic would not prove profitable,—judging from this trip it would seem to be. The expenses of a passage cannot much exceed 10 or $15,000, and if she receives $30,000, must be making money. On her passage she encountered a four days gale without cause of apprehension, but was thereby much delayed, otherwise the passage would have been made in 11 days. She will sail on her return on Thursday, of this week, 16th.

No material change in the markets.

The Hon. Richard Rush sailed in the Mediator from London, on the 10th.

Joseph Bonaparte is said to be negociating with Lord Ashburnton, for the purchase of the Birkland estate in Devonshire, for his future residence.

A great fire occurred in Cairo, the capital of Egypt, on the 21st of June; 600 houses were destroyed,—100 of which were large commercial houses, but most of the merchandize was saved.

It is stated in the papers that another large private bank is to be established in New York, to be placed under the direction of John Delafield, late president of the Phœnix bank; and that it is to be based upon the wealth of John J. Astor.

On account of much opposition, and from fear of an injunction, the directors of the U. S. bank have withdrawn their intention of establishing a branch of the "monster" in New York. The bank, however, will go into operation, under the names of individuals, with the aid of the U. S. bank, and are preparing to go into business immediately, probably before any of the others.

☞ On Friday, the 3d inst. near two weeks since, the woods near Mr. William Darby's, in Scotch Plains, caught fire from the ignited wadding of a gun, and are still burning. Several acres have been burnt over, and its power instead of being diminished is constantly increasing. The Rahway Herald says that a large quantity of fencing is destroyed, and that the earth being of the substance of peat, burns several feet into the ground.

A great fire occurred at Hudson city, on Tuesday last, which destroyed about 60 houses, including dwellings, stores, barns, shops, &c. It caught fire in a storehouse on the wharf by a spark from a steamboat passing. Probable loss, about $100,000; partly insured.

Democratic Essex County Convention.—The Democrats of this county will meet at William Ball's, Camptown, on Saturday, 18th of August, inst. at 2 P. M. to appoint delegates to attend the state convention at Trenton, and other necessary business.

It is stated in the papers that the rail-road between Trenton and New Brunswick will be finished by December next. There will then be a complete rail-road communication between New York and Washington—and by steam.

Whig State Convention.

Delegates to the Whig State Convention, for the purpose of selecting a ticket to be supported by the whigs, for members to the next Congress at the election on the 9th and 10th days of October next, will meet at the State House in Trenton, on Wednesday, the 5th of September next, at 10 A. M.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic Electors of this State will meet by delegates at the State House in Trenton, on Wednesday, the 22th of August, at 10 A. M. to select a Congressional ticket to be presented to the people for their support at the ensuing election in October.

Essex Whig Convention.

The Whigs of Essex County will meet at the house of B. Day, in Orange, on Saturday, the 25th day of August, to appoint delegates to the state convention, and such other business as may be deemed expedient.

POETICAL.

☞ The following beautiful lines were written by the person, whose name we have taken the liberty of publishing, to the memory of Henry B. Nichols, only son of Mr. D. B. Nichols, formerly of Bridgeport, Ct. but lately of Savannah, and a much esteemed and very near relative of the editor of the "Union," aged 17.—Ed.

For the Plainfield Union.

Lines.

Dedicated to the Friends of H. B. Nichols, who perished in the Pulaski.

BY MRS. E. CLEMENTINA STEDMAN.

"Not unto that bereaved home,
He'll return, where tears are shed:
He comes not, and he will not come,
Till the sea gives up her dead."—TAPPAN.

No pen may paint the horrors of that night,
That fearful night, of death upon the wave!
When age and youth, the beautiful, the bright,
Went down together, to a watery grave!
Oh! hearts are blending, cheeks with tears are wet
And many a bosom sighs for love 'twill ne'er forget.

All ties were severed, in that fearful blast,
Yet each bereaved circle mourns alone,
Deeming its sorrow, hath all grief surpassed,
A cup of bitter, drank before by none!
And each, hath some kind, sympathising voice,
To tell how sorrowing hearts, in God, may yet rejoice.

There was a youth, amidst that perished throng—
An only son! of promise, such as were
Around those hearts to whom he did belong,
More than the cords of mere parental love;
Such, as when virtue, talents, all conspire
To swell the lofty hope, and feed ambition's fire.

From the bland South, where fortune made their home,
They turned in summer, to their native clime,
The northern haunts, where childhood loved to roam
To scenes, from memory ne'er effaced by time:
Their wonted charge, was but this darling son;
And his fair sister-mate, she too, an only one!

But now, their pride, the son, had passed those years
On which maternal love its fondness pours;
And might go forth alone, without the fears
Which childhood makes: and to these northern shores
They sent him, with that conscious pride of heart,
Which nerves affection, from its idol o'en to part.

But, not without a mother's tears he went,
Nor yet unguarded by a mother's prayer;
A father's blessing too, its errand sent,
And bade him trust a heavenly father's care:
That ONE, whose smile though oft the cloud conceals,
Hath purposes of love, eternity reveals.

But, to the sequel—'tis a dark, dark tale,
Of troubled waters, and a scattered wreck!
Of mingled prayers, and tears, and terror's wail;
An unsupported, loaded, floating deck,
Parted at length, in sink with fair and brave,
Down to the "deep, deep sea"—that solemn cave!

And of a youth! whose dawn of hope was bright;
Who vainly plead to live life's little day!
Not for *himself*, but, that his parents might
In hope's fruition, crown his stay;
'Twas *lost*—that prayer! amid the boistrous sea,
And the aspiring youth, who breathed it—where is he?

'Tis answered—in the drops that silent flow
Down the pale cheek of her who gave him birth!
'Tis answered—in the care-worn marks of woe,
Traced on the temples of a sire on earth,
Whose hope on ocean cast was seen no more!
Destined to early try that sea which hath no shore.

Cedar-Brook, Aug. 11th, 1838.

"I am an American Citizen."—We derive the following gratifying incident from an account of a late visit to the museum of the College of surgeons, in Dublin, by a correspondent of the Worcester, Mass. Spy:

To obtain admission to this museum, an introductory note from one of the members of the society is generally required. I was unaware of the fact, previously to going, and consequently was unprovided. But upon stating that I was an American, I was immediately admitted. This is not the first instance in which my being a foreigner, and an American, has obtained for me privileges which otherwise would have been refused. In former days, the declaration, *"I am a Roman citizen,"* was an Ægis of protection to those who could say it with truth; now, the similar one, *"I am an American citizen,"* not only insures protection, in this country but opens to our countrymen places; which, in some instances are closed even to Englishmen. It gained admission, for me into the House of Commons, on a day when the crowd was so great and the demand for seats so numerous, that the speaker had refused to grant the privilege to many who had requested it,—the day upon which the consideration of the Queen's message was before the House: In several other instances, have I been more than usually thankful, that I could say *"I am an America Citizen."*

Cure for the sting of a Wasp or Bee.—A Liverpool paper states as follows; "A few days ago happening to be in the country, we witnessed the efficacy of the remedy for the sting of a wasp mentioned in one of our late papers. A little boy was stung severely, and was in great torture, until an onion was applied to the part affected, when the cure was instantaneous. This important and simple remedy cannot be too generally known, and we pledge ourselves to the last above stated.

Sixteen persons (patriots) were sentenced at Toronto on the 5th inst. to be hung on the 25th August, having been convicted of high treason, on the Short Hills affair. Their names are—Linus Woon Miller, George Cooley, Norman Mallory, and Wm. Reynolds, Samuel Chandler, Benjamin Wait, James Gamble, John Grant, Maydock MacFadon, John James McNatty, George Buck, David Taylor, James Waggoner, Garret Van Camp, John Vernon and *Alexander McLeod.*

They are all young men mostly under 25 years. Miller was a law student in Chatauque Co., New York, and when the judge asked the prisoner if they had any thing to say why sentence should not be pronounced, he addressed the court at some length; denying that he had done anything worthy of death, and declaring that he had not aimed to subvert the government of the country. The sentence appears to have effected the audience somewhat, but the prisoners themselves seem to have behaved as boys do who have become accustomed to the threats of promise breaking parents. Their friends will solicit a pardon from Sir Geo. Arthur, and it is presumed that he will grant it.

Rail Road Accidents at N. Orleans.—The cars on the Pontchartrain Rail road ran off the track a few days since, and one of them was crushed, killing one negro and severely wounding six or eight others. The accident happened from a pile of cinders from the locomotive having been carelessly emptied on the rails. On the same road a few days previous, Dr. Weiddemon of N. Orleans, in descending from the cars, as they had not time to stop; got his foot entangled and dreadfully smashed. To the above we must add the following from a New Orleans paper. It is incredible—

Miraculous Escape.—As the half past five o' clock cars from Carrolton were passing Hearts-ville yesterday afternoon a black boy was riding on horseback near to the track. When the engine came near to the horse, he stumbled and threw the boy on the middle of the track, but too late to stop the engine; and strange to relate, the whole train passed over him without injuring him in the least. He jumped up, scratched his head, and exclaimed "You can't kill dis nigger no how Master Ingine."

It is stated that the Great Western made $40,000 on her two last trips.

A large number of counterfeit 50 dollar bills on the Pa. bank of the United States are in circulation.

☞ We understand that a man named Suydam was killed by lightning, at the Six-mile run, 6 miles from New Brunswick, on Saturday last.

MARRIED.

In Newark, on the 9th inst. David Huff to Catharine Hoagland, both of New Brunswick.

DIED.

In this place, on Sunday morning, of diarrhœa, John Vail, son of Nathan Vail, after one week's illness, aged 22.

Also, an infant child of Mr. Thomas Hill.

SALT, by the sack.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & ARRES.

FRESH FLOUR, by the barrel or hundred.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

HAMS and Beef, for sale by
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

Just Received, a Stock of *FRESH GROCERIES,*

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.
SAMUEL S. POUND.
July 31.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.
ALSO,
SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE
Renovating Pills.

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at the Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by
April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, from 12 to 15 years of age, of moral and correct habits, to learn the shoe making business. Apply to the Subscribers.
July 31. ISAAC W. TRUMP & CO.

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound Brook Hay Press has for sale some Western lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.
Bound Brook, May 5th 1838. 6m

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,
100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tomatoes, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.
June 26th.

Cotton Yarn,

250 LBS. Cotton Warp, Just Received and for sale by B. M. PRICE.
May 26. Rahway.

Mr. Bond's Speech,

In Pamphlet form, For Sale at the Union, price 3 cents.
ALSO
At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,
169 Main-Street,
RAHWAY.

$5 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on or about the last of May, on the first Mountain six EWES and four LAMBS, all marked on the rump with Red paint J. V. Two Ewes and two Lambs Branded on the horns J. V. Any person finding said Sheep and returning them to the Subscriber, will receive the above reward.
JOSEPH VAIL.
Green Brook, July 27, 1838. 90 3t

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Dust Pans, Lanterns Leader Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.
Tin Leaders and all kinds of Hatter's Kettles, made to order at short notice, and at low prices.
Copper Pots and Hand Pumps made to order, and warranted.
All ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis. JOHN N. DENNISON.
Aug. 7, 1838. 91 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.
Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.
JOSEPH DENNISON.
PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 29 3m
N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpets go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.
April 23d. 17tf

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.
She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.
Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets.
MARY ANN VERMULE.
Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

Plainfield
Boot & Shoe
STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH. Customer's Shoes made to order on short notice.
ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.
N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash Country Produce taken in trade as cash.
PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houseson the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.
For further information please inquire of
Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'rx, or
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.
Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 58 6m

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, on Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice; and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only keeps the mare going. We solicit a share of custom. THOMAS HILL.
WILLIAM HILL.
Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

Groceries.

B. M. PRICE, *RAHWAY.*

HAS on hand and is constantly receiving from New York,

A Good Assortment of Groceries,

Such as White and Brown Sugars, Coffee; Rice; Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas; West India and New Orleans Molasses; Cassia and fine Salt; Pork, Mackerel, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Soap and Candles; Chocolate and Spices; Crockery, Earthenware and Stone Ware, &c. &c. which he will sell very Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.
May 29th. 71 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.
☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done as above.
MIRON C. OLMSTED.
Jan. 26th. 53 tf

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, offer to the public upon very liberal terms said wheel, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearing, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the Reaction Water Wheel.
W. C. BISHOP, Cohoes, N. Y.
B. W. PHILLIPS, Westbridge
CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave a great increase of power. Said wheel we have now in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the *Wing Wheel*, and has full as much power with one third less water than the Wing wheel.
DRAKE DUNN.
JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.
Brooklyn, July 23. 89 6w*

1500 Oranges,

FOR Sale by the box, hundred or single.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

New Cheap Grocery & Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peace street, where will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Saleratus, Mackerel, Hams, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Flour, and a good assortment of Crockery.
Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.
Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.
Please not ask for trust, these times.
GEORGE F. POUND.
July 9th. 79tf

New Dry Goods,
131 MARKET-ST.
NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dahlia, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $6.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 50 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines: Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pence a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the new styles, as they make their appearance.
THS. RENSETT.
Newark, March 25th, 1838.

At the Cheap Store of B. M. Price,

IN RAHWAY, MAY BE HAD THE FOLLOWING

New Spring Goods:

BLACK and Blue Broad cloths, Mixt and Drab do. Brown, Green, Mulberry and Claret do.; Black and colored Cassimeres, Ribbed and Striped do.; Fustians and Moleskins; Bangup Corde; Bed Ticking; Brown Linen & Brown Linen Drilling; Cotton Stripes and Cotton Cassimeres.
Calicoes, Painted Muslins, Jaconet do. Cambric do. Bishop Lawn, Mull Muslin, Book Muslin, Plain and Figured Swiss do. Plain and Figured Bobbinet lace, 4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hose and half-hose, Colored muslins for linings.
Black, red and white Merino Shawls, Pongee handkerchiefs, Black silk cravats, Stocks, Scirt collars, &c. &c. all For Sale at reduced prices.
Rahway, May 29th. 71 tf

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.
AYRES & BULLMAN.
☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.
Feb. 13th. 56 tf

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,**
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by
M. F. CUSHING.
June 15th, 1837.

A large Assortment,
Of Bleached and unbleached Muslins

For sale low, by
May 29th. B. M. PRICE.
Rahway.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only.) for sale by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per Hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers at his line at short notice.
He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Pales, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.
☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.
The patronage of the public is solicited.
JOSHUA SEAMAN
Warren Township, December 29, 1836. 1y

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 8 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs. Berry & Dunham's, or at Ayres & Bullman's, store, will be rotulned there without delay.
THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order.
May 15th. 69 tfdw

New Stock of GROCERIES, Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.
Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:
Free labor Sugar and Coffee.
Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities.
Indian Meal.
Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cevus, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Sal Æratus, saleratus, cream tartar, essences, essential soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff: Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds: Crockery, ropes, brooms, shoependers, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Inks, &c. &c.
S. S. POUND.
N. B. I will take *SHINPLASTERS* at the following rates: Newark corporation and Rahway, at par; Jersey city, 7s 6d to a dollar; Whaling and Sealing, 6s. 6d. S. S. P.

New Cheap Cash *Grocery*, and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. V. Stewart, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes, Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate
ABRAHAM. DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.
N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix bitters, all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.
May 22d, 1838.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.
New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.
TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.
The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master General, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number over that distance.
☞ Seven copies for one dollar.
All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.
March, 1838.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Consisting of the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservations of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.
With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.
TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.
Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.
No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired.
All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.
Address 143 Nassau street.
JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.
March, 1838.

STEAM POWER
Lathe.
For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.
MACHINE NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted do as equal to any work.
MIRON C. OLMSTED.
Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 216, Greenwich Street,
Corner of Barclay Street,
6tf NEW-YORK.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, containing Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings. A liberal discount to those who buy to sell again. May 1st, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the American Presbyterian.

The Sacrament near the Hermitage.

A grateful to the notice previously given, the Senior Editor of this paper, together with the Rev. Mr. Scott, administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper last Sabbath in the church near the Hermitage.

This church is known on our Presbyterian records by the name of Ephesus, and was erected many years since on the domain appertaining to the Hermitage, principally by its venerable proprietor, the Ex-President of the United States. It is beautifully located, and though not spacious, or even finished, yet it is a delightful Summer Temple for the calm and pure worship of God. Such, at least, it seemed to us during the services of the late solemnity. While such seasons are generally the most joyous and elevating which believers can enjoy on earth, the one to which we have alluded afforded more than ordinary interest, because among several interesting accessions to the church was numbered one peculiarly interesting—we mean the Ex-president himself.

It may well be imagined that the scene was thrilling when this veteran in years, and in the service of his country, professed allegiance to the Sovereign of all worlds and promised an eternal fidelity to him who demands the homage of all created intelligence. How could it be otherwise? A form of no common appearance for inspiring veneration, was standing before the Assembly. It was the form of one who had been long known as amongst the most distinguished of his country's generals—who had often perilled his life in her defence, and who, under God, had achieved one the most memorable victories recorded in the annals of modern warfare. Nor is this all. The same venerable form had filled as a statesman, the highest seat in the Government of his country, and had been clothed with the highest civic honors which that country in all its unequalled freedom and independence could bestow.

He had passed through a life of most eventful scenes—he had returned to his own hermitage—to the tomb of his beloved consort—to the few remaining friends of his former days—to some of the surviving children of those friends, and in their view, was about to pledge himself to become a soldier in a new army, and to engage in the performance of duties of higher importance than ever commanded the attention of earthly thrones or confederated states. And to add, if possible to the impressiveness of the scene, the partner of his adopted son dear to him, indeed, as a daughter, together with a beloved neice, were also about to seal with him their covenant, for the first time, to be the followers of the Prince of peace. The whole of the preparatory service was deeply interesting, but when the time arrived for him and his relatives, and friends, to arise and take their seats at the table of their ascended redeemer, a scene of weeping gratitude and joy, seemed to pervade the whole congregation.

To see this aged veteran, whose head had stood erect in battle and through scenes of fearful bearing, bending that head in humble and adoring reverence, at the table of his divine master, while tears of penitence and joy trickled down his care worn cheeks, was indeed a spectacle of most intense moral interest. No one indeed, could question the sincerity of his profession of faith in the son of God. The whole world acquainted with him, whether friends or foes, must acknowledge that his lips have spoken in all his varied difficulties the meaning of his heart, and that his actions have always corresponded with his sentiments.

May God bless and uphold him in his last days and make them his most comfortable and happy days. And when the time of his departure shall arrive, may he come to his grave not only full of years, but full of peace, joy and holy triumph.

In all real conversions to God let us ever remember, "that it is not by might or power; but by my spirit saith the Lord." To his grace then be all the glory.

P. S. The health of the General has been generally comfortable during the season.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

The "First of August."

Yesterday was a glorious day—an epoch in the world's history.—Then *Slavery*, which for two centuries and a half had filled them with sorrow, and wrong, and cruelty was annihilated, forever, in almost all the islands of the British West Indies.

The sun of yesterday rose upon freemen only, as it shone over the Blue mountains of Jamaica—the rich fields and orange groves of Bermuda and Antigua. St. Vincent, St. Christophers, Tortola, Barbadoes, Dominica, Nevis and Montserrat, are also free,—self-delivered from the curse of oppression by the voluntary decision of their own legislatures,—the act of the slaveholder himself.

Glory to God in the highest!—FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND human beings stood up in the light of yesterday, girded with the manhood of Liberty—slaves, chattels, merchandize no longer, but taking their places in the great family and brotherhood of man!

The fruit of the mission of Jesus of Nazareth, of him who came to preach *"deliverance to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound,"* is ripening before us. The most glorious and convincing testimony to the divinity of that mission ever afforded to earth is made manifest at the hour. Infidelity has now no excuse for its blindness. The mightiest miracles of the past fade into dimness, in the light of this demonstration of the everlasting truth of the oracles of God.

What hath God wrought!—For two and a half centuries slavery sat enthroned in the islands of the West, the Lord of the Carribean sea,—exalting itself above all that is called God' exulting in the pride of its strength, banishing religion and purity, and filling them with obscenity and lust and unimaginable crime, with the rioting of demons, and the wailings of the damned. Where is it now? The light of the Gospel has blazed upon the whole system of cruelty, and it has fallen like dagon beneath the presence of Israel's God.

Where is the christian who will not on his knees offer thanksgiving for the blessed privilege of witnessing the mighty events of this day? Where is the soul in which the emotions of joy at the deliverance of the oppressed will not kindle with fervor, as the news goes up to the ends of the earth, and throughout all coming time? It will strengthen the hearts and gladden the hopes of the missionaries of christianity, in the isles of the South, on the frozen Labrador, or scorching under the sun of the tropics in Burmah and Africa. They will point to this triumph of Christian benevolence, as the brightest token of the heavenly origin of their religion.

Heretofore, revolutions and changes that have shaken nations to their centre, have only been effected by violence and the hand of arbitrary power. However pure in principle, they have ended in practical crime. Though born of generous purposes and benevolence, their cradle has been rocked by the convulsion of the social elements, and their baptism has been one of blood. But this mighty event, this tremendous revolution which has lifted half a million of chattels into the pale of humanity, has been peaceful as the advent of its holy originator, when the Angel-hymn floated over the hill country of Judea: "Glory to God in the highest! Peace on Earth, and good will to men." No blood—no tears—no strife—no accusing recollections of violence and crime to overshadow the morning sunshine of a peoples deliverance; a moral victory of Truth over a Falsehood; of Benevolence over Avarice and Hate; of everlasting justice over Criminal Expediency. To our Heavenly Father be all the glory. The work is His own.

Our editors, political and moral, are silent in regard to this event. So are our pulpits. With the stupendous miracle blazing upon the moral Heavens, the professed ministers of that Gospel, to the divine origin of which it is a direct and powerful testimony, are silent as the grave. No burst of thanksgiving to God, for the glorious token of His love to the children of men! No prayer that the great work may go on to its final and universal triumph!

Let them keep silence. Their silence will not stay the out stretched arm of the Deliverer! The sun of freedom will shine no less brightly, because these practical infidels in the Church close their eyes in wilful blindness. The voice of emancipated thousands—the earthquake shout of Freedom, which now shakes the islands of the Carribean to their coral foundations, will not swell less freely to heaven, because these man-dire closing their ears against it.

The bells which yesterday tolled the hour of midnight from the church towers of Kingston and Bridgetown, rolled their death-knell of Slavery, not in the three islands of the Antilles alone, but through out the civilized world. In vain shall politicians talk of compromises and constitutional guarantees in vain shall a time serving and mammon-loving priesthood pervert the holy scriptures into a defence of slavery. God is against them. He has come down to deliver His groaning and afflicted poor. On the sky which arches over the Western Archipelago He has written his decree of gainst oppression in Letters of fire. It is now beginning to flash on the eyes of American slaveholders an intolerable brightness—the hand-writing on the wall to the Belshazzars of the South. God grant they may repent while there is time and before the voice of his displeasure thunders among them.

"Ye have not hearkened unto me in proclaiming liberty every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbor: behold I will proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence and to the famine."

The result of the Ploughing Match at Hoboken August 1st will be seen by the following certificate or report of the Judges—

The committee appointed to make a decision at the trial of ploughs at Hoboken on the 1st day of August, under the direction of the American Institute, have attended to that duty and report—

That eight ploughs were entered for competition and comparison, and they regret that the circumstances of land, weather, and time allowed were unfavorable to as public a trial as would otherwise have been desired. They have been anxious to do full justice; and taking all the prescribed conditions and qualifications into view, they are agreed—

That *Minor* and Horton's plough is fully entitled to the premium offered on the occasion.

That *Ward's* plough is entitled to the second honorable notice.

That *Howard's* plough is of admirable construction and workmanship, and much to be esteemed for its work in ground and with team adapted to it.

That *Beebe's* plough is much to be commended for its lightness of draft, and is capable of doing good work.

That *Bergen's* plough and ploughing were creditable to him.

They regret that owing to an accidental breaking of the point, Mr. Beach of Philadelphia, was obliged to withdraw his plough, before a fair trial could be made of it.

In closing their report they express their satisfaction at the excellent condition and fine management of the team with which they were favored on this occasion by the kindness of Mr. Stevens.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JEREMIAH JOHNSON, PETER SIP,
JOSIAH DUTCHER, GERRITT KONNEESTROVEN
HENRY COLMAN.

Deaf and Dumb Boy.—A few years ago, a clergymen paid a visit to a deaf and dumb asylum in London, for the purpose of examining the children in their knowledge of divine truth. A little boy, on the occasion, was asked in writing "Who made the world?" He took up the chalk and wrote underneath the question, "in the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth."

The clergyman then inquired in a similar manner, "Why did Jesus Christ come into the world? A smile of delight and gratitude rested on the countenance of the little fellow, as he wrote, "this is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation that Jesus came into the world to save sinners." A third question was then proposed, eminently adapted to call his most powerful feelings into exercise; "Why were you born deaf and dumb, while I can hear and speak?" Never, said an eye witness, shall I forget the look of resignation which sat on his countenance, as he took up the chalk and wrote, "Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight."—*Watchman.*

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instructions will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
" Higher branches,	5.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages, no extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.

Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

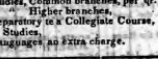
Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College. N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the Trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an Institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabeth-Town, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 1y



NewJersey Railroad
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing June 1st 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.;*
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 *cents—Rahway,*
50 *cents—New Brunswick,* 75 *cts.*

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.
Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 8 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.
Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 5, and 7, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 4, and 6 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.
Horses, Every night except Sunday.
Leave New York at 8 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. In Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Coaches in the city of Newark have been selected, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of
DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.
January 31st.

10 boxes Soap,

10 BACKS Salt.
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
60 bushels White Sand,
Sweets and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

A Store and lot upon Ivy Side Green Hills in Plainfield, which is now owned by George Wells, and has been formerly occupied by Wm. Cox, Esq. Any person wishing to attend to our part particularly. Those favoring me with their custom will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. It is my intention to keep constantly on hand a Good Assortment of Groceries, and of all kinds, for sale, for cash.

As the public well know, or I am well aware myself of the difficulty attending keeping Books or trusting, and as from my own unfortunate past I cannot help but feel the necessity of a strict adherence to cash or prompt payment, I do therefore call for cash or in exchange for goods.

It is my expectation to be found at or near the Mill at all times and even outside the usual hours of business, and I consider that day to be the Sabbath, and intend to observe it as such.

PHINEAS RANDOLPH.
April 1st, 1838. 63 3m

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Bartlew's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen.

EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.
53 tf
Plainfield, Jan. 24th.

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber-Yard, formerly occupied by Fish, Cook, & Co. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, where they have as assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound brook. They also have in Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Coaches in the city of Newark have been selected, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf.

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Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice.

The books are left for settlement in the hands of
JOHN T. GRANT.
Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by
BERRY & DUNHAM.
Feb. 28. 58 tf

Cut Nails.

ASSORTED Sizes, For Sale, by the Cask or retail by
E. M. PRICE.
May 29th. Rahway.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Elias Hagar,
WACTH AND CLOCK MAKER.

FROM RENARK.

WOULD take this opportunity to inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has opened a store in the building adjoining Dr. Craig's store where he intends carrying on the Clock and Watch Repairing business, and by strict attention to his business, merits a share of public patronage. He would also take this opportunity to say that he will warrant repairs to give good satisfaction, or no charge will be made. Those favoring him with their custom may depend upon their work being done with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. for sale.

PLAINFIELD, April 17, 1838. 65 tf.

White wash Lime.

A Large assortment of brushes, such as Whitewash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by
GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Rahway Daily Despatch Line.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt. Wilsey,
LaFayette,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order and competent expains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another establishment at Brickhouse, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

GREEN BROOK Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the state of New Jersey. Both the village in the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERT.
72 tf
Plainfield, June 5th, 1838.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public
A New and General Assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
low for CASH, or country produce.
Corner of Exchange and Front street.
Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838.

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you think you owe us you will oblige us very much by calling and paying us.

☞ Don't forget it.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Turner Boxwood, and for sale by the undersigned.
MIRON S. OGDEN.
Plainfield, January 24, 1838. 63 tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1838. Number 83.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Evening, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; an extract from the rest: Milton F. Cossitt Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

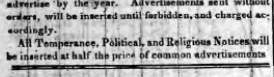
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Evening.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements



Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt. Wilsey,
LaFayette,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are on good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," at the "Old Line," where there is another line established at Bricktown, saving duntance down the river.

Rahway March, 1838.

New Stock of GROCERIES, Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.

Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities, Indian Meal,

Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.

Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, white and common bar soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff. Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds; Crockery, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c.

S. S. POUND.

N. B. I will take *SHINPLASTERS* at the following rates: Newark corporation and Rahway, at par; Jersey city, 75 6d to a dollar; Whaling and Sealing, 6s. 6d. S. S. P.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatism of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

Terms.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired

All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, *Editor.*

March, 1838.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

6t NEW-YORK.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, designed and engraved from original paintings expressly for the work. Etchings on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c.

The literary matter will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—theatre and hospital reports—fashion of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the select drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and all the various miscellaneous and rewding relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of the highest order.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of Epes Sargent, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Fay, Cox, Captain Marryat, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its music, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superiour, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work, existing in such volume or equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum as the Mirror.

In no former volume, like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and speckled package of elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country; —intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, the secluded student, the man of business, and the country gentleman; a parlour of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive delicacy, the Mirror will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Murray. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a Table of Contents, will be given. There are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 57 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Posts, Turning in general, warranted to equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

Speech of Mr. Duncan, of Ohio,

In Reply to the Speech of Mr. Bond.—In the House, July 7, 1838.

(*Continued.*)

My colleague has recourse to the official statements of the amount received by the Globe office during the last and present administrations, as proof of the extravagance of the Republicans and ground of suspicion against the honesty of the editor. He gives the sum total, through the terms of two presidents, as $220,000. My colleague will allow that printing must be done for government. It is the glory of our free government that all its acts are exhibited in print, and full information afforded to an enlightened community of every thing done by its public agents. The only questions brought up by my colleague's display of the public printing done in the Globe office are has it been done well?—cheaply?—honestly? By bringing together the labors of a great establishment from its foundation to the present time, my colleague would insinuate an accusation of exhorbitant charges against the government on the part of Blair & Rives. He showed his caution in thus screening by innuendo. He was well aware of their unimpeachable honesty, and dare not make a specification against them. But a member from Tennessee, (Mr. Crocket,) in a private letter charged that 3 or $400,000 had been paid them for the speeches of Messrs. Benton and Calhoun. His colleague (Mr. Carter,) knowing that this exceeded by half all that had been paid that office for all the Departments and Congress, declared that a tariff had been laid on the pay of the clerks to make up the sum. As soon as these clergymen found the editor of the Globe, challenged an investigation by a committee of Congress. They shrunk from meeting the man they had injured. Mr. Blair then appealed by petition to refer the matter to a committee. The special committee was ordered, and then commenced the effort of the Opposition to defeat the inquiry, which they knew would disgrace the accusers. Only 6 weeks of the session remained, and they knew how difficult it would be when the business was huddled into this short space, to make up a postponed question. An hour, therefore, after the inquiry had been ordered, a Conservative, (Mr. Hopkins of Virginia) moved a reconsideration. This hung up the decision two weeks, and was, I am afraid, intended for that purpose. The subject was again taken up, and every artifice resorted to to defeat inquiry. It was first proposed to refer it to a standing committee, composed of the accusers, (Messrs. Clay and Bond and others making a majority of opposition members,) making the accusers themselves *the judges*. The accusers (Bond, Crocket and Carter) exerted themselves in this attempt, but it was voted down. An effort to lay it on the table was then made, in vain. At last, after the committee was appointed, when it asked the ordinary power of sending for persons and papers, the opposition opposed it, and moved the discharge of the committee.

This failed, and the committee organized for the examination. It opened its sittings every morning at 8, but none of the accusers appeared to make good their charges. At last the committee addressed a note to Mr. Crockett, inviting him to support his allegations by evidence. He replied that if the investigation was to be confined to a scrutiny embracing only the accounts with the departments and congress, he would have nothing to do with it; but if the committee would inquire into the private accounts of the editor, he would examine witnesses! How this evasion was treated I have not been informed. But I am authorized by Mr. Blair to state that he is willing to submit his private accounts to the closest scrutiny. The bold assailants skulking thus, the committee could only seek out testimony on the charges, by interrogating those who from the nature of the case, must know their truth or falsity.

Mr. Crockett's charge, in writing, with his signature, and secretly circulated, read thus:

"Hundreds of thousands of Messrs. Benton's and Calhoun's speeches as I am informed have been printed gratuitously and been circulated by the party into the land."

"My own opinion is that they are paid for out of the Treasury, and I believe it could be proven; at least I should like to know how *Duff Green* has been able to print so many thousand speeches, and find himself. No man can believe it who is not blind by party prejudice. The cost, I think, cannot be less than 3 or 400,000 dollars.

As explained by his colleague, in the presence of the house, and of Mr. Crockett, and published in the Intelligencer, it stood thus:

"My colleague did not intend to say that the money was taken directly from the treasury, but that the public money is indirectly applied to this specific purpose. If the officers of the government are paid extravagantly, and their salaries made sufficiently high to give the officer a reasonable compensation, after contributing seven or eight dollars for party purposes—to pay for these partisan speeches, if you please, which is said to be coerced from them by this party discipline—is not virtually defraying the expenses out of the treasury, to all intents and purposes? It is as much so as if the editor of the Globe was directed by the Government to print 10,000 copies of that paper every week for subscribers, and draw the pay directly from the treasury. The effect is the same: the government in either case, pays the money, and improperly. Sir, were not the salaries of those officers increased 30 per cent. upon the vote of the party that reigned in this house,—increased just so much as is said to be the tax laid for party purposes."

This imputation, thrown out by secret letters, and promulgated on the floor of the house, which they intended to keep pending until after the elections, was put down by a cloud of witnesses. The committee addressed a note to all the departments, which was responded to by them all. I select the shortest of the replies as a sample of the whole,

Treasury Department, July 5th, 1838.

Sir:—Agreeably to your request, I herewith enclose my answers on oath to the questions propounded by the committee of the H. of R. Levi Woodbury, Secretary.

Hon. J. J. McKay, &c. &c. &c.

I, Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, testify as follows, in answer to certain interrogatories propounded to me on the 3d of July 1838, in behalf of the select committee of the House of Rep. of which the Hon. James J. McKay is chairman.

Interrogatory 1. Do you know of any instance in which printing not properly chargeable to the United States, has been paid for out of the public funds, either to the editors of the Globe or other printers?

Answer. I know of no such instance. No printing, to the best of my knowledge and belief has been done for my office, except such as were desirable for the efficient and satisfactory discharge of its public duties.

Interrogatory 3. Have any of the officers of your department been tariffed, or required to pay for documents or speeches to be printed in the Globe office? If so, state the amount.

Answer. Nothing of the kind has ever come to my knowledge; nor have I the slightest reason for believing that any thing of the kind has ever been done either directly or indirectly; all the officers connected with this department have been called on for information, and as soon as prepared I will enclose it to the committee.

Interrogatory 3. Have any alterations been made as to the prices of printing, has been introduced, differing from that under your predecessors.

Answer. I am not aware that any change as to the prices or mode of printing. LEVI WOODBURY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th July, 1838.

N. B. VAN ZANT, J. P.

Treasury Department, July 5th, 1838.

Sir: Agreeably to the intimation made by me in my yesterday's communication, I transmit the replies numbered from 1 to 12 made to me by the heads of the several bureaus in the 4th interrogatory.

They all answer it in the negative.

LEVI WOODBURY, *Sec.*

Hon. J. J. McKay, Chairman, &c.

Treasury.

Navy Department, July 7th, 1838.

Sir: I herewith transmit the answers of myself and clerks, and that of the clerks of the Navy Commissioners' office, to the queries propounded in your letter of the 3d inst.

Respectfully, &c. &c. &c. J. PAULDING.

Hon. James J. McKay, Chairman, &c.

District of Columbia, ss.

Personally appeared before me, Robert Getty, one of the justices of the Peace for said district, the Chief Clerk, Secretary of the Navy, of the United States, and being duly sworn, saith:

1. That he does not know of any instance in which the editors of the Globe have been allowed for printing for the Navy Department a compensation greater than that usually paid to other printers for similar work.

2. That he does not know of any instance in which printing not properly chargeable to the United States has been paid for out of the public fund either to the editors of the Globe or any other publishers; that he does not know of any of the officers of his department being tariffed or required to raise funds to pay for public documents or speeches to be published at the office of the Globe or elsewhere.

3. That no change as to the mode or prices for printing done for his department has been introduced differing from that customary under his predecessors.

J. PAULDING, *Sec. of the Navy.*

Sworn and subscribed this 7th day of June, 1838.

ROBERT GETTY, J. P.

Navy Department, July 7th, 1838.

The undersigned, clerks in the Navy Department, respectfully state, in answer to the inquiry addressed to them, that they have not been tariffed or required to raise funds to pay for public documents or speeches to be published at the office of the Globe or elsewhere.

JOHN BOYLE, THOS. L. RAGSDALE,
J. D. SIMMS, B. M. VOORHEES,
L. B. HARRIN, A. H. QUINCY,
H. STARK. N. B. BOYLE. M. POOR.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at Washington, this 7th of June, 1838. ROBERT GETTY, J. P.

A declaration like the above was sworn to and subscribed by the clerks in the Navy commissioners office, before C. W. Goldsborough, U. S. N.

Post Office Department, July 9th, 1838.

Sir: I duly received your letter of the 3d inst. and proceed to answer the interrogatories therein propounded;

1 The interrogatories are those given on page 12.

Answer 1. The books of this office show that no bill has been paid for stereotype prices. Blanks for post offices are printed at a price below ordinary. The blanks for the department are printed at prices long established. The blanks at prices at the post office have been made by me; but whether the prices are in no cases higher than are now usually paid for private printing of a similar character, I am unable to say.

Answer 2. I do not.

Answer 3. Never, so far as I know or believe.

Answer 4. The only changes so far as I recollect are the following: It was necessary for printers of post office blanks to furnish paper at a fixed price. In consequence of complaints as to the quality of paper I ordered an increased price. It is believed the department gets its blanks, at a cheaper rate, including paper.

If was customary up to 1819 to publish the large annual Post office advertisement in two newspapers in this city, and to 1825 it was customary to have it inserted in the daily and tri-weekly impressions of the same paper, and to pay for it in both at the same time, permitting the printer to publish it twice a week. I directed it to be published 12 times entire in the tri-weekly only, making it necessary to issue extra sheets, thereby increasing his expences and largely diminishing his profits. The printer's contract is in force on the old plan.—Not having time to look into these matters in detail, these statements are made as true to the best of my recollection.—A severe indisposition for 3 days has prevented my earlier answer here. AMOS KENDALL.

Hon. J. J. McKay, Chairman, &c.

There are 444 clerks in all the Departments. A large majority of these are in opposition to the administration; and yet with perfect unanimity they bear testimony to the utter groundlessness of the charge. They will not put a pretence to found it on. It was made to influences the elections under the hope that the inquiry might be baffled the remnant of this session, or until the fabrication had done its work for the party. To defeat this iniquitous scheme, I felt myself called on to seek the same evidence the committee has obtained, and I use it to put in a proper light those who would abuse their high station to destroy the reputations of innocent men for party objects.

It appears that no increase of price on work done at the Globe office has in any instance taken place; but that great reductions have been made on several; and I learn that printers have measured the work done at the Globe office, and made the requisite calculations, have proved to the committee that all was according to law, and right, so far as they have progressed.

To enable the public to judge of the excess of profits which my colleague would make the impression had been made by the Globe office, I have obtained from Mr. Rives, who has the entire control of the office, the following statement:

"The prices which Congress pays for printing were fixed by 3 disinterested practical printers in 1819. Two weeks after the Globe office commenced printing for congress, the wages of journeymen printer were raised 10 per cent. by the society. That rate has continued ever since; but the price paid by congress has been unaltered

The Globe office and materials cost $40,000, interest, 2,400; annual wear 5,000; the hands have paid in six years 140,000; the paper used for government cost 68,000.

It will be seen by this that the actual expense of the office, in connection with the public work is $268,000; a sum greatly exceeding its receipts from the treasury. Yet a reasonable profit has been made upon public work, by newspapers, speeches for members of congress, jobs for individuals, and advertising.

I now turn to the public printing executed by the oppositon press in this city. One would think that they, from the outcry, were almost starving while the Globe was rioting in an enormous monopoly. My colleague, almost petrified with horror, at the Globe's having received $220,000, in 6 years, does not think it worth while to mention the trifling sum paid to the Intelligencer and Telegraph, in the same six years, by both of which they were in the opposition. Every body knows, (if it is of record,) that the National Intelligencer office, houses and lot, types, presses and profits are deeded to the U. S. bank, for facilities to the amount of 90 or $100,000. I find that the editors of the Intelligencer have drawn the following sums from the Treasury in the 6 years that the Globe interfered with its income.

Gales & Seaton received during 6 years, beginning 1st Oct. 1831, and ending 30th Sept. 1837,	$432,423
Duff Green received	363,304
Together	795,649
For the extra session, in the name of Allen, up to July 7th. Gales & Seaton have received	120,000
In addition to this, is an appropriation just passed of 49,000, for the purchase of Gales & Seaton register of debates, (volumes made up from the pages of the Intelligencer) and other books which they have printed and have on hand, for distribution among the members at public expense. Gales & Seaton's part will be at least	43,000
For work ordered at this session not yet paid, to be added to the receipts of Gales & Seaton	15,000
The sum total already voted is	178,000

If the next session of 3 months may be calculated upon as the ratio, (and there is always more done, in proportion, in a short, than in a long session,) it is a fair calculation that one-third of the expense already incurred may be set down for the coming short session. That is 59,000

The following results are shown by the comparison:

1st. The editors of the Intelligencer will have received for printing for one branch, during the 25th congress, and for old books distributed among the members, $17,000 more than the whole amount which my colleague has drawn together for work done by the Globe office, during 6 years.

2d. It shows that the two opposition presses during the very period in which Mr. Bond so much condemns the Globe, received about one million! and yet he sees nothing reprehensible in it!

If the difference of amounts received by the 2 offices is amazing the mode is no less so.

(*Concluded next week.*)

If, and his progeny.

If every one were honest, we need not lock our doors.

If every body would mind just his own business, there would be more business done.

If we talk less about other people, other people would talk less about us.

If there were fewer novels in the world, there would be fewer numeculls.

If the mistress would scold less, she would have less need of scolding.

If students would read less, and think more, there would be a large number of really great men in our community.

If my child were to be a shoe-black all his life I'd give him a liberal education.

If young ladies now-a-days did not become women at 13, men would have better wives.

If you want to get rich, work hard and spend little.

If you want to make your husband unhappy, blame him for every thing he does, right or wrong; scold him for doing this or that, before you know whether he did it.—*Western Luminc.*

Creation, a Catastrophe.—The Boston Post states that some down easter thus describes himself:—"I am a real catastrophe, a young creation. Mount Vesuvius on the top, with red hot lava pouring out of the crater and routing nations—my fists are the Rocky Mountains—arms, liberty poles, with iron springs. Every step I take is an earthquake—every blow I strike a clap of thunder—and every breath I breathe is a tornado—my disposition is Dupont's boat, and goes off at a flesh—when I blast, there'll be nothing left but but a hole three feet in circumference, and no end to its depth!

Receipt to make Native Tea.—The infusion of good, well made mellow hay in boiling water, in the manner of tea, about three quarters of an ounce for two or three persons, is an excellent beverage at breakfast or supper, and as much superior to the dried leaves of China as gold and silver to copper and lead.

This native tea is as healthful as it is grateful to the palate; it is sacarine and aromatic, instead of bitter, stimulating to the spirits in the morning and composing the nerves at night, promotes digestion and increases the appetite.

From the Trenton State Gazette.

Hints to Young People.—No. 2.

Choice of Employments.—In selecting an occupation, do not expect to find one that will make you prosperous and respectable, without your own good behaviour and best care and exertions. Your occupation will serve you, in some respects as the vessel serves the mariner; it may bear him safely over the waters, but, let it be what sort of a vessel it may, it must be properly managed. Unless skilfully navigated, no one craft will carry him more safely and surely to his destined haven than another. The strength and beauty of the ship are useless under careless management. So is the most lucrative and popular profession. Unless you serve your business well, do not expect it will reward you. We may say of any useful calling what the bible says of wisdom or religion; "exalt her and she shall promote thee; she shall bring thee to honor when thou dost embrace her."

When we speak of a choice of occupations, we seem to imply that there are some pursuits, which are indispensable to the well being of society, and which yet are likely to be rejected by every one who is at liberty to select his business for himself. But there is always some one for every trade. There is no occupation necessary or useful to the world, though productive of ever so small a reward for labor which does not suit some one. This is a most interesting fact.—Some of the most necessary employments are in themselves most offensive, yet there are always some to follow them; to whose taste and genius they are adapted; whose ambition ranges in such spheres. It frequently seems as though the persons were made for the occupation and the occupation for the persons. The truth doubtless is, that the persons become in a certain degree conformed or assimilated to the employment, by practice, and grow into a certain fitness for their pursuit: but there seems to be in many cases, a natural turn, as we say, which determines the temporal destination of the man; and drove him to the particular pursuit to which his life is to be devoted. And on the other hand, we see some engaged in professions and arts for which they seem not to have been born. It is a strong hyperbole yet not wholly insignificant, which was used of a certain musician, when it was said that he was born with the fiddle bow in his hand.—Some children and youth, either on account of the taste and practices of their parents, or from some early impressions received nobody knows how or when, appear as distinctly marked for their particular professions as if they had been born with the implements of those professions in their hands. Where this predisposition appears, it seems best to indulge it; and let it direct the choice. It is never worth while except for very strong reasons to counteract with violence what seems a natural genius, and to attempt to repress it for sake of giving prominence to some feebler propensity which can hardly be expected to succeed against its powerful antagonist, in controlling and directing the powers of man.

CHARLES CRAYON.

From the New Jersey Eagle.

Among the many worthies of the Revolution, of whom New-Jersey has good reason to boast few deserve a more conspicuous place in the history of the times than *Capt. Nathaniel Ritz Randolph*, of Woodbridge. He was one of the bravest and most intrepid of men—twice he was offered a Colonel's commission in the regular army but he preferred the command of his own select volunteers to any other service, and with them performed the most desperate deeds of valor. He and his men were encompassed by a greatly superior force of the British. Their motto was "death or liberty." The contest was maintained with great slaughter on both sides, until he stood literally alone, wading in the blood of his companions, who lay in heaps dead and wounded around him. In this condition he seized a musket, and being a man of great muscular strength, defended himself, and knocked down his enemies right and left, with the butt end of it, until the British commander became heartily sick of the contest, and begged that for God's sake he would desist, and spare the sacrifice of human life, seeing that he must eventually fall under their hands dead or alive. He coolly replied that he was not yet a prisoner, and again placed himself in a posture of defence. The British officer renewed his entreaties; telling him he was the bravest man he ever saw, and it was a pity so valuable a life should be sacrificed in so unequal a contest: promising him the kindest treatment. At length being covered with wounds, and weak and faint from fatigue and loss of blood, and no longer able to raise a weapon of defence, he reluctantly gave himself up under a pledge that he should be well treated and exchanged the first opportunity; which promise was faithfully performed, and he was soon again at liberty to take up arms in defence of freedom. His bravery intrepidity, and gigantic strength made him a terror to the British wherever his name was known; but the Tories and "London Traders" were his most inveterate foes.—A whole squad dared not encounter him in the day time, even when alone. On a certain occasion when he was on a scouting expedition on Staten island, a party of Tories secretly dogged him into a house in the evening and after he had laid aside his arms rushed in upon him and made him prisoner, where to his great grief and mortification he remained near a year before he was exchanged. At the head of his volunteers he encountered a company of Hessians, one of whom being somewhat separated from the rest took deliberate aim and wounded Capt. R. in the left arm. He plainly saw from whence the ball came, (the companions being very near together,) and walking deliberately up to the fellow, as though he would say something to him seized him under his sound arm and brought him in triumph a prisoner, whilst his gallant comrades stood motionless with surprise. Capt. R. was killed by the musket ball in a battle near Elizabethtown, and buried at Woodbridge with the honors of war.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Editorial Writings.—A few days ago the National Intelligencer laid some sensible remarks on the subject of editing a paper. One idea expressed has frequently struck us with great force. Many people estimate the ability of a newspaper, and the industry and talents of its editor, by the variety and quantity of editorial matter which it contains. Nothing can be more fallacious. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out, daily columns of *words*—words spoil say and all subjects. His ideas may flow in weak, washy, everlasting flood. He may commence at the beginning and unite him to string them together into bunches of onions: and yet his paper may be a meager and poor concern. But what is the labor, the toil of such a man, who displays his "leaded matter" over so large, ly, to that imposed upon the judicious, well-informed editor, who exercises his vocation with an hourly consciousness of its responsibilities and its duties, and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and asiduity that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit, or a human physician upon a patient—without regard to show or display? Indeed the more *scrutinizing* part of editing a paper, is but a small portion of the work. The industry is not even shown there. The care, the taste, the time employed in selecting is far more important—and the fact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than by any thing else; and that, we all know, is half the battle. But as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, and his labors understood and appreciated by the general conduct of his paper—its tone, its temper, its manner, its uniform, consistent course, its principles, its aims, its manliness, its courtesy, its dignity, its propriety. To preserve all these as they should be preserved, its enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they can find time, or "head room," *to write at all!*"

Young Men.—Most young men consider it a great misfortune to be poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves in their outset in life in a good business.—This is a mistaken notion. So far from poverty being a misfortune to him, if we may judge from what we every day behold, it is really a blessing: the chance is more than 10 to 1 in favor of success of such a young man, over one who starts with plenty of money. Let one who looks back twenty years; and see who commenced business at that time with abundance of means, and trace them down to the present day; how many of these can now boast of wealth and standing? On the contrary, how many have become poor, lost their places in society and are passed by their own boon companions with a look which painfully says, I know you not!

Society.—When neighbors dwell together in peace, visit in friendship, converse for useful improvement or harmless amusement, take part in each others property and affairs, and assist in the government of their families, are candid to excuse and careful to conceal each other's casual or accidental failings; studious not to form real and dangerous faults; who abide in their calling and quietly pursue their own business, and meddle not with the temporary concerns of others, a blessing will attend their labors, and success will smile on their designs. Their intercourse will be easy, pleasant and virtuous—and a foundation will be laid for the happiness of succeeding generations. But if each is bound up within himself and looks with indifference on all around him, or beholds his inferior with contempt, and his superior with envy; if every meeting is filled with impertinent and angry controversy, and every visit employed in tattling and backbiting, if neighbor detames a neighbor, and each watches for advantage against the other—if an acquaintance receive you with feigned smiles of welcome and friendly greetings and abuse your character when your back is turned; if every brother will endeavor to supplant, and every neigh bor to walk in slander, one had better flee to the solitary mountains, and dwell alone in the earth.

From Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, for July.

The British Colonies.—The recent revolt in Canada has had the good effect of directing public attention to our Colonial system, and to the enormous expense it entails upon the people of Britain. Our army in the colonies, the India army excepted, is 24,450 men, cost, £4,100,000, and two millions for the navy employed in defending the colonies, and at least another million for the maintenance of the civil establishments; *so that the people of this country are annual ly taxed seven millions for the support of our col onies.* Were we to break out (and colonies have always been the most fertile sources of wars,) that expenditure would unquestionably be doubled. The average produce of the revenue of late years, after deducting the interest of the debt, has been about fifteen millions, one half of which is expended on our colonies. This is surely a state of matters which cannot long be submitted to.

Various editors throughout the country have been vieing with each other, to see which could fabricate the best case of absent-mindedness.—Among all that we have seen, none has been noticed better than the following: "A young lady carried a letter to the post office, dropped herself into the box instead of the letter, and did not discover her mistake, till the clerk asked her if she were single."

Morning.—The best part of the day for most purposes, is in a great measure lost by most persons. There is no question of it. It is either lost in sleep—between sleeping and waking—feeble efforts to rise—or in a trifling state of indecision what to take hold of first. Let habit have its due influence in the case, and there can be no doubt but that early morning is the most advantageous time for effort of any kind, physical or mental. What an important part of most people's lives are lost!

A gentleman the other day visiting a school at Edinburgh, had a book put into his hand for the purpose of examining a class. The word 'inheritance' occurring in the verse, the querist interrogated the youngster as follows:—"What is inheritance?"—A. Patrimony."—"What is Patrimony?"—A. Something left by a father."—"What is it it left by a mother?"—A. Matrimony.

From the Bridgeton Chronicle.

The Great Eclipse of 1838.—The eclipse we perceive begins to be the subject of comment in some of the newspapers in our country and the early notice is no doubt owing to some peculiar circumstances connected with the phenomenon itself. For many years past we have had, at stated intervals, a large eclipse of the sun; either of which we anticipated with much interest by way of eminence, the last of the series—for we shall not witness another similar eclipse for 16 years, nor a total eclipse for nearly a generation to come! and we cannot withhold the solemn reflection, that this will be the last remarkable eclipse that many of us shall be permitted to see. Yes, before another conjunction of the heavenly bodies, which will cause a total obscuration of the sun's rays, a whole generation of our species will have passed the ordeal of death, and the retribution of eternity! and yet the undisturbed affairs of the Almighty move on, and these splendid spheres launched from his hands, with undeviating certainty, fulfil their destined round—praising their creator either in lustre or in shade! But we leave our readers to moralize upon the subject at leisure. We hope the day may be fine—that a cloud may not obscure the horizon or dim the setting sun's effulgence—that all may enjoy the pleasure of beholding—though none can experience the delight of such a spectacle but the student of Nature and the humble worshipper of its great Author.

The eclipse will not be total but annular—that is the moon's apparent diameter being less at the time than the sun's, cannot hide the whole face of the sun, but will leave the whole margin visible, like a luminous ring, to all persons within a certain distance from the central path. The eclipse will occur September, 18th, 1838, between 3 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Good Luck.—The following remarkable assertion was made by Lord Exmouth, one of the most famous of the British Admirals:

"I have never known what fortune meant. I never chose my situation, and never had a friend but the kings pennant; but I have always gone where I was sent, and done what I was ordered, and he who will act upon the same principle may do as I have done."

Hut of Peter the Great.—Saardam is remarkable for being the residence of Peter the Great of Russia, when he worked here as a common ship carpenter, in order to make himself acquainted with the details of naval architecture. The hut in which he dwelt is at one end of it, and has been covered with a brick building by the princess of Orange, sister to the Emperor Alexander, who purchased it at a large price of its former proprietor. It consists of two large rooms and a loft, in which the royal mechanic kept various specimens of the art. The furniture used by him is carefully preserved, consisting of an oak table and three chairs, a recess with folding doors served him as a beadstead. Over the chimney piece is the following inscription, Pedro Magno, Alexander; and on an oval table is another in Dutch and Russian intimating that nothing is too little for a great man.

Subterranean Discovery.—Quite an excitement has been produced by a late discovery at Southend, near the rail road. Mr. George Bosset-hill, in digging a well, at the depth of 20ft encountered a log lying horizontally. It was perfectly solid, and about 22 inches in diameter, the workmen were obliged to cut it away before they could go on with their labor. After digging 7 feet deeper they came to a perfect bed of clam and oyster shells, of very fresh appearance, and apparently just opened," says our informant.—*N. Y. Daily Whig.*

Hydrophobia.—The Rev. J. G. Fisher was formerly a missionary in South America, and is anxious to call the attention of the public to the probable utility of common salt as a remedy in cases of hydrophobia, if at least the opinion be correct, that what will cure the bites of venomous serpents will be efficacious in the former class of cases.—He says, "I actually and effectually cured all kinds of very painful and dangerous serpents' bites, after they had lasted several hours; but immediately after I had applied my remedy, the pain subsided and the patient calmed—which remedy was nothing else than common table salt; and I kept it on the place or wound, moistened with water till all was healed, within several days, without ever any bad effect occurring afterwards. I, for my part, never had an opportunity to meet with a mad dog, or any person who was bitten by a mad dog (I cannot therefore, speak from experience as to hydrophobia;) but that I have cured serpents' bites always without fail, I can declare in truth." Mr. Fischer then quotes Dr. Urban's practice from Hufelands German Medicial Journal. He had six methods but his most successful was to apply a pledget soaked in any salina solution to each wound, or to each place where the teeth had made a mark without breaking the skin and retain them by bandaging. The best solution of salt one ounce, or one ounce and a half, to a pound of soft water, and the wounds is to be kept constantly moistened with it. The lint is to be renewed and soaked twice a day; the places wetted every two hours, and even washed by the patient, especially if any indications of a relapse, as itching or pain should manifest themselves.

The life of man may be only an hour-glass to some being of a higher order; and they, perhaps, say, when three-score years and ten are up, "What! another hour gone! Dear me, how time flies!"

A contemporary says, that "the machinery of the Great Wen are will last forever," and adds, "afterwards it can be sold for old iron!"

A glutton was dining at a hotel, who accidentally cut his mouth, which was observed by a Yankee, sitting near by, who bawled out, "I say, friend, don't make that ar hole in your countenance any larger, or we shall all starve to death."

A Polyglott Bible has been printed in England in nine different languages.

Much instruction may be gained from the two following pieces.

Justice in Alton.—On the 20th of May E. T. Tedd, of Alton, was tried for selling intoxicating liquors without license, in violation of the city ordinances. The justice was S. Buckle, Esq., and the counsel for defendant U. F. Linder Esq., men who gained a name in the warfare against the freedom of the press, last November and afterwards. The jury was made up largely of rum-sellers. The justice charged them to acquit the defendant if they found the ordinance unconstitutional, though reminded by the prosecuting attorney that such a charge was wholly out of order. The jury on being sent out, betook themselves to eating, drinking, card playing, window smashing, and other such like moboeratic amusements—at last could not agree. The Illinois Temperance Herald thus speaks of the plea of the redoubtable Linder:

"In the course of his remarks, he said he had come there to clear his client, and he meant to do it.—He boasted, in open court, in tone of triumph that he had cleared all the men recently indicted for riots in Alton except one, who he said was fined for only ringing a bell. So he meant to clear his present client. Here several of the jurors, one who was one of the individuals the counsel had cleared, smiled and gave a responsive nod of assent. In conclusion he remarked that this was a LIQUOR case, and that he felt rather *liquorish*, and that he must bring his speech to a close in order to go and take a glass of *liquor*; whereupon one of the jurors, set to clapping lustily with his feet. This attempt to raise an expression of popular applause throughout the court room, although not responded to by any one, was not rebuked by the presiding officer, who himself seemed to enjoy it much."

Such are the fruits of Lovejoy's murder, which Alton is beginning to reap.—*Human Rights.*

A Melancholly Case.—The Peoria, (Ill.) Register publishes the following extract from a letter from Alton dated July 14;

"U. F. Linder, the celebrated ex-attorney general of Illinois was arraigned before Justice Pickard on Friday last, on a charge of attempting to shoot Mr. Wm. Harned, a respectable citizen of this place, and with whom said Linder and family boarded. He was held to bail for his appearance at court in the sum of $500. He has as yet been unable to get bail, and is now sick in bed. So soon as he gets out the constable will commit him to the caboose."

In relation to the facts contained in the above extract, the editor of the Register, makes the following remarks, which are deserving of the particular attention of those who are presenting obstacles to the progress of the Temperance Reform:

"The highly prominent position which this individual has occupied before the people of this state, makes whatever relates to his moral delinquency a matter of fair newspaper comment. Nature has been most bountiful to him. For bold and original thought; for the power to hold an audience in breathless attention, and especially a jury, he has few equals. Yet all those noble faculties he is yielding up to the demon of intemperance Six months ago he commenced a reformation, and came out the high minded and eloquent advocate of the Alton petition to suppress tippling houses in that city. His friends were rejoiced, and many a broken hearted wife and mother were ready to heap blessings on his head. But their joy was destined to be short lived. The man who had made himself conspicuous in exciting and sustaining the Alton riots of last fall could not suddenly change his nature; and after a mock show of reformation, he appeared in the police courts, as the advocate of those who set the city temperance ordinance at defiance; thus repudiating the very sentiments and arguments he had a few weeks before urged in favor of its adoption. True it is that the way of sin is downhill: and the late attorney general of Illinois has fallen so low, that no one will become his appearance bail in the petty sum of 500 dollars.

Lynching in Louisiana.—The last N. Orleans papers inform us that Lee, the convict who had been sentenced to two year's imprisonment in the State Prison for brutally abusing his wife, was wrested from the officers who were taking him to prison, by a mob, at Baton Rogue on the 30th ult. "carried to a convenient spot, and shocking, punished; or in the language of the Picayune—

He was seized by those on the look out, taken to a convenient spot, and a sentence passed and carried into effect more suitable to the enormity of his offence than the one awarded by our criminal code, the framers of which never supposed human nature capable of a crime so entirely at variance with anything ever even thought of or committed by any being bearing the semblance of humanity.

It is vain to say any thing more against these savage breaches of every principle of civilized society.

It is said that all the cows in and about London could not yield one third of the milk daily used in and about the metropolis. Chalk water, &c. make up the two-thirds. This is what the boy calls milkmen's milk.

Prospects Ahead.—From almost every quarter of the country we hear of preparations being made in anticipation of an extensive fall business. Yesterday was the day for the Philadelphia and many other suspended banks to resume. In anticipation of this event money has become plenty, and every thing in the way of enterprise is improving. In New York money is also abundant, and the banks have nothing like applications enough to employ their discountable funds. The dry goods market is improving, and a brisk fall trade is confidently looked for. The stocks of the western merchants are unusually low. The people in that vast region of country must be clothed, and their exhausted stocks must be replenished. Extensive preparations are making, both by merchants and manufacturers to supply their customers at the West and South and many country dealers are already in the city purchasing their supplies.—*New. Eagle.*

The Jersey Blue has been again burnt out

Zinc.—We have been informed by a gentleman from Plainfield, that Mr. Noah Drake, of Warren, in the vicinity of Plainfield, has discovered on his farm a Limestone Quarry, which promises to be of great value. The stone is said to be of excellent quality, and can be easily reduced to lime which is not only fit for purposes of agriculture, but for building and the other various uses to which that article is applied. There is no other lime quarry now known, within a circuit of 30 miles from Mr. Drake's farm.—*Elizabeth. Jour.*

The exploration of rivers in the extreme N. and S. West is opening to the country new channels of trade. We learn by late New Orleans papers that the steamer Ronnee has ascended the Yazoo river as far as Tillatobe, in Tallahatchee county, which is 560 miles above its mouth, carrying up 300 tons of freight.

The N. Y. Gazette compliments the Mayor, for his earnest endeavors to correct the bad practices of hackmen and omnibus drivers,—racing, &c.—and warns loafers about the ferries and steamboats that he is about to send for them!—Measures have been taken to destroy the dogs.

The Army and Navy Chronicle mentions a rumor that the ship of the line, Ohio is to be fitted out for the Mediterranean station, under the command of commodore Hull.

By the death of Commodore Rodgers, Commodore James Barron becomes the senior officer of the U. S. Navy.

A boy at Northampton has been put in jail, to remain thirteen days, for mutilating trees. Served him right.

The Baltimore grain market experienced an extraordinary rise on Saturday. Wheat went up to $1,35. Rye, 80 cents, and corn rose full 20 cents a bushel, viz. to 76 cts. Oats were worth 33 cts.—*Newark Daily, 13th inst.*

Corn was sold in the Baltimore market on Monday, at $1 per bushel, by the cargo. Wheat $1,50 to 1,60.—*Ib.* 15th inst.

The Farmers of Middlesex and Somerset counties were to have had a meeting at New Brunswick on the 16th, to form an Agricultural Society.

The Philadelphians are busy with a project of establishing a line of steam packets from that port to Liverpool, to be propelled by means of anthracite coal. This fuel has now been successfully used for 18 months past in the steam engines of that vicinity.

The three new steam ships contracted for by the Great western Steam Ship Company, to run between Cork and NewYork, in conjunction with the "British Queen," are to be called the President, Great Britain, and the United States.

A *total abstinence* Society has been formed in our sister County of Essex, at the head of which appropriately stands the name of *Theodore Frelinghuysen*—"foremost in every good work." The Ex. Committee of the Society have issued an address, which contains such powerful dissuasives from all intoxicating drinks as a *beverage*, that we could wish to see it in the hands of every one. We will endeavor to give our readers the benefit of it *N. B. Fredonian.*

A Liverpool paper has the following item, interesting to *Jerseymen*—

An iron vessel, constructed at the building yard of Mr. John Laird, at North Birkenhead, called the Robert F. Stockton, fitted with Ericsson's propellors, and intended as a tow boat on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, in the United States, was launched on Saturday last. All the machinery except the boiler, which will be ready in a few days was on board at the time. She will be schooner rigged; and, as soon as she is fully equipped, it is the intention of Mr. Ogden, the United States Consul at this port, under whose inspection she has been built, to try her on the Mersey. From the experiments which have been made with the twin boat, the Francis B. Ogden, on the Thames, sanguine hopes are entertained that the propellers, worked by steam, will give the boat an average speed of 8 or 7 miles an hour; and should they be found applicable to sailing vessels, they will produce an important revolution in ocean navigation.

Tornado.—The Erie (Pa.) Gazette says that that section of country was visited on the 29th ult. with one of the most destructive tornadoes since the year 1810. It commenced about two miles east of the town of Erie, and covered a space two miles in width. To what distance it extended had not been ascertained. Its course was marked by uprooted houses and barns, uprooted trees, &c. The greatest destruction of property is said to have been in Harbor creek, between the Four and Six mile creeks.

A destructive fire occurred at Hobeken lately which destroyed property to the amount of about $20,000, only 5000 of which was insured.

Tennessee Crops.—The last Nashville Whig says, "We learn from a correspondent at Belvar, Tennessee, that the corn crops in the southern counties of that district, which a few weeks ago looked so promising, have been almost ruined by the present drought. The suffering of the farmers in that section of country by heat and dry weather, are intolerable.

The Memphis Enquirer reports the cotton crop of North Mississippi as unfavorable beyond precedence. The same paper says that the Mississippi river is at its lowest stage.

An attempt was made in New Orleans, by a ruffian with a pistol, to rob L. A. Lamoyne in the street, on the same day that Mr. Recorder Baldwin was assaulted. The True American of the 7th, complains earnestly of growing lawlessness in public morals.

There is a gold mine beneath the Cherokee lands in Georgia. This more than all other causes combined, has induced the tearing up of the Cherokee nation by the roots.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, August 21, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Wm. Pennington, Governor of this state, has issued a Proclamation, bearing date August 15th, requiring our banks to resume specie payments, within 15 days thereof, according to the law passed last winter on this subject. Most of the banks in this state have resumed already.

The Great Western left New York for Bristol, on Thursday afternoon last, with 86 cabin passengers. Her letter postage amounts to $2000.

For the last three weeks, our exchange papers have been remarkably barren of news—nothing stirring. We expect some election news next week, from Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, and N. Carolina: which will be of very great interest, —no full returns have yet been received from any of these states.

On Friday last, a very heavy business was done at the Broker's board, N. Y. About 5000 shares changed hands, at the following prices:—United States bank 123, Phenix 106, Mechanics 105, National 117, Morris Canal 72, Equitable Ins. 100, Paterson Railroad 78, New Jersey do. 105.

Exchange on Cincinnati, 2 per cent. only.

The banks of the District of Columbia resumed specie payments on Monday of last week, at the same time the Philadelphia banks did.

We are happy to perceive that the late rains have materially benefitted the cotton and other crops in Louisiana and Alabama.

They have also done much good in this vicinity.

The fire in the vicinity of Scotch Plains is still burning with undiminished strength.

Charleston banks have agreed to resume on the 1st. September.

Six deserters from the 43d British regiment in Canada, attempted to cross the Niagara river on a raft, a few days since. Three of them were drowned, and the other three reached Lewiston in safety. The regiment has lost 40 men by desertion, since it has been stationed on the Niagara frontier.

A mad dog, pursued by a number of persons, ran up to bite a horse in the Bowery, N. Y. on Wednesday, when a sudden kick from the sagacious animal forestalled his purpose, and superseded the pursuers. The dog was killed instantly.

The N. Y. City corporation is making further experiments in wood-pavement; and is now paving the cross-paths of Broadway with blocks of wood. A satisfactory experiment has been made in Philadelphia. The chief difficulty now in the way of introducing wood is the first expense. That it is more permanent than pebbles, as well as altogether pleasanter, is we believe, conceded.

The best way to stop a horse, when he is running away with a vehicle is to jump on his back seize the check rein, and bring him quietly to.—Mr. Clark, Post master at Bridgewater, tried the experiment last week in Boston, and probably saved his life thereby.

Writing German Text with the feet is the new phrase in Boston, for describing drunken men's pieces.

A doctor in Philadelphia announces as the latest remedy for the tooth ache, the mouth must be filled with cream, then you are to bump your head against the wall till it turns to butter.

A Monster.—A charge of unpardonable inhumanity is thus brought against a schooner in reference to the Pulaski, by a pilot, who communicated it to the honored Capt. Davis of the Henry Comerford, on his last voyage.

The schr. Merchant, of Elizabeth City, N. C. bound to Wilmington N. C. with a cargo of Corn, passed the passengers on the wreck of the steamboat Pulaski, heard their desperate cries for aid, saw them struggling with the waves, when even hope had almost forsaken them, and notwithstanding he was distinctly hailed by them he refused to offer any assistance, and proceeded on his course. The reason which he afterwards assigned for this wanton and murderous neglect of duty was that he feared another vessel, bound to the same port as himself, *would get in before him.*

An Inland Water Spout on Long Island.—The Hempstead Inquirer relates the following, certainly a rare phenomenon:

We learn from a gentleman from Patchogue, that the inhabitants of that place were favored with the sight of a water spout from the pond near the village. It lasted about 20 minutes, was about 15 feet in diameter at the base, and rose itself in the clouds which hung above, causing them to become more and more dark in their appearance until its close. The pond was said to have been lowered about two inches.

The U. S. Schr. Grampus arrived at Pensacola on the 31st ult. from a cruise along the Mexican and Texan coasts. She left Tampico on the 23d when every thing was quiet. The Grampus had been absent for a month, and has visited and communicated at the Brazos, Vera Cruz, and Tampico. The U. S. ship Boston was waiting at Tampico for a Condubra with $380,000 in specie. The French were still Blockading the Mexican ports.

The Mexican President has communicated to his Congress the fact that an amicable arbitration has been agreed upon with the U. S. and relies with entire confidence upon our faith.

His excellency alleges the difficulty with France as the only reason for the suspension of the war on Texas. He recommends a pacific and conciliatory mode of settling with France though her demands are treated as inadmissible. The government and the country are declared to be in a tranquil, sound condition.

The Legislature of Maine, by a law of the last session have exempted from attachment the plough, cart and harrow of the farmer, and the necessary tools used by hand in agriculture.

Fire in the Pines.—A great conflagration is now sweeping through the New-Jersey Pines; and the extreme dryness of the timber fearfully augments it. It broke out, as we learn, from the Burlington Herald, in that county by the Martha Furnace tract. While on Long Beach, last week the editor saw the destroying element, at the distance of many miles, casting a light as though a city were in flames. Owners of timber lands are busily employed firing against the consuming enemy. It is the greatest calamity of the kind ever known there. From the neighborhood of Tuckerton to Burr's Mill, the country had been over run. The loss is at least $100,000. We learn from another source, that one single proprietor has lost $20,000. The fire sweeps on, in its devastating progress, in a broad column, twelve miles wide. It sports with man too, even as with the dry twigs, and consumes whole families in its course. (Princeton Whig.

Commodore Rodgers died on the 1st inst., aged 74 years.—The funeral of this gallant old officer took place on friday, in Philadelphia, with the naval ceremonies and tokens of respect. The funeral service of the Episcopal church was read by Dr. Tyng, after which the mariners fired a volley over his grave. The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says:

"Commodore Rodgers was up to his death the head of the American Navy—the oldest commander in its service—but for the last fifteen months has been a resident of the naval asylum in this city, and the greater part of that time in close confinement, a confirmed lunatic. He was made as comfortable as his unhappy situation would permit. His was not a continued madness, but a kind of childishness, with a strong passion for destruction upon slight or imaginary provocation."

He had gradually grown weaker and weaker for several months past and died on Wednesday morning about 2 o'clock, without any particular disease, but from excessive weakness.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed that the flags of the Navy yards, stations, and vessels of the United States navy, be hoisted half mast, and thirteen minute guns be fired at noon on the day after the receipt of the order, as a mark of respect to the memory of Commodore Rodgers. The officers of the navy and marine corps are directed to wear crape for 30 days.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser acknowledges the receipt of papers from New Orleans in 11 days—2500 miles.

It is stated that the navy department has despatched to Europe an officer of the first grade in the service, and one of the most scientific in knowledge, to collect every information necessary to the equipment of *Steam vessels for the navy.*

So comes good out for evil. The Common Council of Hudson have determined to lay out the site of an entire block, which was destroyed by the late fire, as a public square, so that in a short time the city will be beautified and improved.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

For two weeks. Samuel S. Pound, $3,50; J. R. Van Norden, 3,00; Jacob Manning, 2,50; Trestum Manning, 2,50; Vincent Barklew, 1,25. Wm. Lupardus, 1,00; Drake & Ayres, 1,00; Abraham Laing, 1,00; Jacob Laing, 1,00; Caleb Freeman, ,75; Smith Webster, ,75: Joseph Darby, Simeon V. Moffat, and George Brown, 50 cents each.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst. at Bedminster, Somerset co. Charles P. Dayton, of New Brunswick, to Eliza, daughter of Nicholas Arrosmith, Esq. of Bedminster.

In Rahway, on the 12th inst. Stephen C. Tooker to Susan Ann, daughter of Wm. Fornote, all of Rahway.

In Chicago, Ill. July 13th, Asher G. Skinner, to Eliza Jane Huff, formerly of Lecsville, N. J.

DIED.

In this place, on Monday morning, Mr. Miron G. Olmsted, Cabinet Maker, aged 28 years and 6 months, of congestion of the brain, after an illness of nine days. His funeral will take place this afternoon, (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

At Newton, 11th inst. the Hon. Thomas C. Ryerson, Associate Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, aged 56.

On the 8th inst. in Elizabethtown, the Rev. Thomas Morrell, aged 90.

In New Brunswick, 11th inst. Wm. Disbrough, Esq. aged 25.

Suddenly, 14th inst. Wm. Lewer, Esq. publisher, of New York.

During the past week, of old age, at the Morris co. Poor House, Mrs. Willis, aged 80; Mrs. Smith, aged 63; and Mrs. Arnold, aged 77.

July 28th, at his residence, Major Richard Speer, of Pine Brook, Essex co. aged 60.

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 21. GEO. F. POUND.

LAMP OIL. For Sale by Aug. 21. SAML S. POUND.

Whig State Convention.

Delegates to the Whig State Convention, for the purpose of selecting a ticket to be supported by the whigs, for members to the next Congress at the election on the 9th and 10th days of October next, will meet at the State House in Trenton, on Wednesday, the 5th of September next, at 10 A. M.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic Electors of this State will meet by delegates at the State House in Trenton, on Wednesday, the 29th of August, at 10 A. M. to select a Congressional ticket to be presented to the people for their support at the ensuing election in October.

Essex Whig Convention.

The Whigs of Essex County will meet at the house of B. Day, in Orange, on Saturday, the 25th day of August, to appoint delegates to the state convention, and such other business as may be deemed exsedient.

Stray Ox, FOUND.

BROKE into my enclosure, on Friday, Aug. 10, A Fat Ox, 6 or 7 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away

JACOB LAING.

Piscataway, near Brooklyn, Aug. 16. 33 3t*

Mr. Duncans Speech

In Reply to Mr. Bond.

In Pamphlet Form,

For Sale at this Office, at 4 cts. each

☞ *Read both sides.*

FRESH FLOUR, by the barrel or hundred. Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

HAMS and Beef, for sale by Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

Mr. Bond's Speech,

In Pamphlet form, For Sale at this Office, price 3 cents.

ALSO

At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street, RAHWAY.

$5 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on or about the last of May, on the first Mountain six EWES and four LAMBS, all marked on the rump with Red paint J. V. Two Ewes and two Lambs Branded on the horns J. V. Any person finding said Sheep and returning them to the Subscriber, will receive the above reward.

JOSEPH VAIL.

Green Brook, July 27, 1838. 30 3t

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Dust Pans, Lanterns Leader Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

Tin Leaders and all kinds of Hatter's Kettles, made to order at short notice, and allow prices.

Copper Force and Hand Pumps made to order, and warranted.

All work that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Aug. 7, 1838. 31 tf

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills of Exchange,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at the Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, from 12 to 15 years of age of moral and correct habits, to learn the shoe making business. Apply to the Subscribers.

July 31. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

Boots and Shoes.

WE, the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice; and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only keeps the store going. We solicit a share of custom. THOMAS HILL.

WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

Groceries.

B. M. PRICE, *RAHWAY,*

HAS on hand and is constantly receiving from New York,

A Good Assortment of Groceries,

Such as White and Brown Sugars; Coffee; Rice; Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas; West Indies and New Orleans Molasses; Cocoa and fine Salt; Pork, Mackerel, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Soap and Candles; Chocolate and Spices; Crockery, Earthen and Stone Ware, &c. &c. which he will sell very Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

May 29th. 71 tf

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON *THE HOLY BIBLE.*

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, offer to the public upon very liberal terms said Wheel, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearing, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the Reaction Water Wheel. W. C. BISHOP, Oval, St. 7.

S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave us a great deal more power than we need. We have now in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the *Wing Wheel*, and has *still as much power* with one third less water than the Wing wheel. DRAKE DUNN,

JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.

Brooklyn, July 23. 30 6w*

1500 Oranges,

FOR Sale by the box, hundred or single. Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

At the Cheap Store of B. M. Price,

IN RAHWAY, MAY BE HAD THE FOLLOWING

New Spring Goods:

BLACK and Blue Broad cloths, Mixt and Drab do. Brown, Green, Mulberry and Claret do.; Black and colored Cassimeres, Ribbed and Striped do.; Fustians and Moleskins; Bangup Cords; Bed Ticking; Brown and Linen Brown Linsh Drilling; Cotton Stripes and Cotton Cassimeres.

Calicoes, Painted Muslins, Jaconet do. Cambric do. Bishop Lawn, Mull Muslin, Book Muslin, Plain and Figured Swiss do. Plain and Figured Bobbinet Lace, 4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hose and half-hose, Colored muslins for linings.

Black, red and white Merino Shawls, Pongee handkerchiefs, Black silk cravats, Stocks, Skirt collars, &c. &c. all For Sale at reduced prices.

Rahway, May 29th. 71 tf

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Mainand Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC STEVENS, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is one acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of

Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'tx, JOHN VERMULE, Executor, of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 58 6m

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL. April 24.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 68

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.

June 26th.

Cotton Yarn,

250 LBS. Cotton Warp, Just Received and for sale by B. M. PRICE.

May 29. Rahway.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above business at his old stand, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of small and Fancy Turning done at short notice. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Just Received, a Stock of FRESH GROCERIES,

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.

SAMUEL S. POUND.

uly 31.

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs. Berry & Dunham's, or at Ayres & Bullman's, stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. May 15th. 59 tdec

New Cheap Grocery & Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peace street, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public, with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Saleratus, Mackerel, Hams, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Flour, and a good assortment of Crockery.

Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please call and see for your, these goods.

GEORGE F. POUND.

July 24th. 73 tf

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dahlia, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1,25 to $6,00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pieces a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENNETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, *&c. &c.*, done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A shared of patronage is request ted, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 18th, 1837.

A large Assortment,

Of Bleached and unbleached Muslins

For sale a low, by B. M. PRICE,

May 29th. Rahway.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 18. 21tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 18th.

Summer Arrangement.

THE SWIFTSURE MAIL LINE,

From Plainfield to New York,

LEAVES Plainfield on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at New York at 2 P. M. also leaves Plainfield on Monday morning, at 5½ and arrives at New-York at 10½. Leaves New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10½, a. m. and Elizabethtown at 12; on Saturday leaves New York at 3½, the Point at 5, and arrives at Plainfield about dark. Fare times each way weekly.

FARE.—50 cents to Elizabethport, and 12½ cents from the Point to New York. Passenger baggage no charge. Freight taken at reasonable rates. VINCENT BARCLEW,

Plainfield, July 10. Agent.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 21, 1837. 26 3m*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpets go from my shop on Credit.—Cash or trade. J. D.

April 23d. 17tf*

SALT, by the sack. Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

POETICAL.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Folly.

There is folly in all the world,
Or go we east or west,
A folly that vexes the old,
And keeps the young from rest.

The miser has folly enough,
For his soul is in sordid bags;
And the spendthrift's folly also
Brings him to sin and rags.

There is folly in statesmen's schemes,
For spite of their plotting and wit,
There's a wiser hand above
That leads them with bridle and bit.

There's folly in power and pride,
That makes full many to fall;
There's folly in maiden's love,
But that is the sweetest of all.

But of all the follies, the worst—
For it stings with constant smart,
The scorpion of the mind—
Is that of a thankless heart.

For the thankless heart is cursed,
And with blessings encompassed grieves,
For it cannot rejoice with the hand
That gives nor yet receives.

To be thankful makes better the good;
And if heaven sends us ill,
There is kindness in him that gives—
So let us be thankful still.

O let us be thankful in youth,
And let us be thankful in age—
And let us be thankful through life,
For there's pleasure in every stage.

Youth has its own sweet joys,
And he must be blind as a bat,
Who cannot see love's sweet smile,
And will be thankful for that.

There are friends the dearest to cheer,
Ere half our sand is run—
And affection maketh wintery days
As bright as the summer's sun.

And when from the dearest on earth,
We part, let us hope 'tis given—
And bless to be thankful for still—
To meet them again in Heaven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nature's Teacher.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

When I was a child, I knew an old grey-headed man. Age had given him wisdom and I loved him, for he was kind as well as wise. Once he said to me, "I know a way to be happy." "Who taught it you?" I inquired. And he answered, 'I learnt it in the fields." Then I drew near and entreated him also to teach it to me.—But he replied, "Go forth unto the fields, among the living things, and learn it for thyself."

So I went forth and looked attentively upon all that was moving around. But no voice spoke to me. Then I spoke to the grey headed man. And when he asked what hast thou seen in the fields?' I answered

"I saw the brook flowing on, among sweet flowers. It seemed to sing a merry song. I listened but there were no words to the music. The sparrow flew by me with down in her beak, wherewith to line her nest, and the red breast with a crumb she had gathered at the door to feed her chirping young. The ducklings swam beside their mother in the clear stream, and the hen drew her chickens under her wings and screamed at the soaring hawk. The spider threw out her many threads like lines of silver, and fastening them from spray to spray, ran lightly on the bridge made from her own body. The snail put his horrid head through the door of his shell, and drew it suddenly back. The ant carried a grain of corn in her pincers, and the loaded bee hastened to her hive, like a laborer to his cottage.—The dog came forth and guarded the young lambs frisking fearlessly by the side of their serious mother, who cropped the tender grass. All seemed full of happiness, I asked them how I also should be happy. But they made me no reply. Again and again I asked, "Who will teach me to be happy?" Yet nothing answered, save the echo over repeating my last words 'happy—happy," but not to tell me how to become so."

"Hast thou looked upon all these, young man said the aged, "yet received no instruction! Did not the brook tell the, that it might not stay to be idle, that it must be in haste to meet the river and go with that to the ocean, to do the bidding of the ocean's king, and that it had pleasure by the way in refreshing the trees that stretched their roots to meet it, and in giving drink to the flowers that bowed down to its face with a kiss of gratitude? Thou didst see the birds building their nests, or flying with food to their little ones and thou couldst not perceive that to make others happy is happiness? The young duck gave diligence to learn of its mother the true use of its oary feet, and how to balance its body aright in the deep water, and the chickens obeyed the warning to hide under the broad wing, though it knew not the cruelty of the foe from which it fled And did they not bid thee seek with the same obedience, the lessons of thy mother, who every day teacheth thee, and every night lifts up her prayer that thy soul may avoid the destroyer, and live forever? When the spider's silken bower was swept away, and she began another without ill temper or complaint, and the snail willingly put forth all her strength to carry her house upon her back, and the ant toiled with her load of corn to her winter storehouse, and the bee wasted not the smallest drop of sweetness that could be found, in the honey cup—come there no voice to these from their example of patience, prudence and wisdom? Thou didst admire the shepherd's dog, minding so readily the word of his master, but fail to understand that faithful continuance in duty is happiness. From all these teachers of the field came there no precept unto thee? When they all spake with different voices went they deaf to their instruction?—Each in his own language told thee that industry was happiness, and that idleness was an offence both to nature and to her God."

Then I bowed down my head, and my cheek was crimsoned with shame, because I had not understood the lesson of the fields, and was ignorant of what even birds and insects knew. But the man with hoary hairs smiled on me and comforted me. So I thanked him for the good teachings of his wisdom. And I took his precept into my heart that *I might weigh it and see if it were true.* But though I was then young and now old I have never had reason to doubt that industry is happiness.

Characteristic of a Sailor.—At the time of the last great earthquake in Callao—we believe it was 1823—an American brig which for some time had been lying in the harbour, was, to use the sea term, "thrown out," or in other words was carened on one side for the purpose of being repaired. Among other tools which had been borrowed from the United States sloop of war Vincennes, then at anchor there, was a hammer, which just before the first sh ck, was by accident lost overboard. The captain of the brig, who was then leaning over the quarter where he was unperceived by the sailors, overheard the following conversation between them, respecting the loss of the hammer.

"Blood, mons and pronouns! there goes the United States hammer overboard, Jack!"

"Well, what do I care," said Jack, 'I didn't lose it overboard.

"Nor did'n I," muttered the first knight of the marlingspike.

In the midst of this dispute the sea was seen to retire, while the inhabitants of the deep, stunned with the unusual turmoil of the water, rose in myriads to the surface. On shore, the spire of the church within the castle of Callao, tottered and fell, and thick volumes dust rose over the city and suburbs.

"Hallo, Jack," cried one of the sailors, what do you call that when ,tis boiled?

"Why man, it's an earthquake—see what a dust it kicked up.

"Log me! that's a good one, ejaculated the first sailor, slapping his shipmate on the back; we'll tell the Skip that the earthquake shook the hammer overboard.

Cousining.—A poor country minister lately arrived at Boston, and immediately repaired to the house of a relative. a lady who had married a merchant of that city. The parties were glad to see him, and invited him to make their house his home, (as he declared his intention of remaining in the city a day or two. The husband of the lady anxious to show attention to a relative and friend of his wife, took the gentleman's horse to a livery stable in Hanover street, and had it put up there. Finally the visit became a visitation, and the merchant, after a lapse of eleven days, found that beside lodging and boarding the gentleman, a pretty considerable bill had run up at the livery stable. Accordingly he went to the man who kept the stable, and told him when the gentleman took his horse he would pay the bill. "Very good said the stable keeper, "I understand you." Accordingly, in a short time, the country gentleman went to the stable, and ordered his horse to be got ready. The bill, of course, was presented. "Oh," said the gentleman, "Mr. so. and so, my relation will pay this." "Very good sir," *said the stable keeper "please get an order* from Mr.———, it will be the same as the money." The horse was put up again, and down went the country gentleman to the Long Wharf, where the merchant kept. "Well," said he, "I am going now." "Are you?" said the merchant "Well, good bye, sir." "Well, about my horse the man says the bill must be paid for his keeping." "Well, I suppose that is all right sir." "Yes, well but you know I am your wife's cousin." 'Yes' said the merchant, "I know you are, *but I'm blow'd if your horse is !"*

"Well, wife I've sold Ponts," said Ned Whistler one day to the dog-detesting Mrs. W.

"Have you indeed?" said she, brightening up, at the good news. "I'm dreadful glad of it. How much did you sell him for my dear?"

"Fifty dollars!"

"Fifty dollars! what fifty dollars for one dog? How glad I am! That'll almost buy us a good horse. But where's the mony, my love?"

"Money said Ned, shifting a long nine lastly to the other corner of his mouth, "I didn't get a ny money; I took *two puppies*, at twenty five dollars a piece!"

A young lady remarked to a fop the other day that his penknife, (which by the bye, was a very neat one,) in one respect resembled himself. The ladies in the room commenced guessing what it could be. At last, a smart looking little boy who had sat silently in one corner, was asked to guess After examining the knife pretty closely, he turned round in a cunning manner, and replied, "well I don't know, unless it's because it's *so dull!*"

Irish Mode of Keeping Accounts.—When a labourer can write, he keeps accounts in writing: if he can't write he keeps a tally, that is, a stick split up, one part being kept by the farmer; for every day we put a notch or stroke upon the stick: sometimes the farmer does not put a notch or stroke on his stick, and at the end when we are counting up, if the tallies don't agree, makes us go to a magistrate, and take our oath: but if there is one or two days between us, we lose the days, because we don't think it worth while to go to the magistrates about them.—*Binn's Miseries and Beauties of Ireland.*

What a blessing it is when a man can properly regulate his temper. How many heart burnings and animosities would it save us; how many friendships would be preserved, and what a deal of good fellowship, that is now wasted, might be consecrated and gathered together for our worldly comfort.

Monsieur la Comte, said the Secretary of Mirabeau to him one day, "the thing you require is impossible." Impossible! exclaimed Mirabeau, starting from his chair; never again use that foolish word in my presence.

The Democratic Banner is as good as ever.

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
" Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Modern Languages an extra charge,	10.00

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an Institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 1y

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber-Yard, formerly occupied by Fish, Cook, & Co. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Trenton, two Saw mills, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice.

J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound brook, May 1st. 67 3m

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Elias Hagar, WACTH AND CLOCK MAKER,

FROM NEWARK,

WOULD take this opportunity to inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has opened a store in the building adjoining Dr. Craig's office where he intends carrying on the Clock and Watch Repairing business, and hopes, by strict attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage. He would also take this opportunity to say that he will spare no pains to give general satisfaction, and as the old saying is, the proof of the pudding is eating it, he hopes you will taste before condemning it.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. for sale.

Plainfield, April 17, 1838. 85 tf.

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes; such as, Pail a White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. Terms by

GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen.

EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice. The books are left for settlement in the hands of

JOHN T. GRANT.

Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

Weekes Townsend, December 30, 1836. 1t

New Jersey Railroad

AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing June 1st 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.;*
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 *cents—Rahway,*
50 *cents—New Brunswick,* 75 *cts.*

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 8 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 5, and 7, P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 4, and 6 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Horses, Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 8 and 9 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street; and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Packs in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys' silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries,*

low for CASH, or country produce,

Corner of Exchange and Front streets.

Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will———ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it.

To Hatters.

Hatter's Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c.

MADE of Timber from buildings of sixty years standing.

MIRON C. OLMSTEAD.

Plainfield, January 24, 1838. 53 tf

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

GREEN BROOK Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education, In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mutual effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. These are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
BERRY & DUNHAM.

May 15th.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by
BERRY & DUNHAM.
58 tf

Feb. 28.

Cut Nails.

ASSORTED Sizes. For Sale, by the Cask or retail, by
B. M. PRICE,
Railway.

May 28th.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1838. Number 83.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Mr. Ver T. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who preserve the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

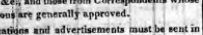
No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c; and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Noon.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements



NewJersey Railroad
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing June 1st 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.;*
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 *cents—Rahway,*
50 *cents—New Brunswick,* 75 *cts.*

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

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Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 8 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.

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Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 5, and 7, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 4, and 6 1-2, P. M.

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Leave New York at 8 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 12 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Cortlandt. street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Clocks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf.

Arithmetical Table Books

Just Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again. 4 May 1st, 1838.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

The Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.
January 31st.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal street.

The Cabinet is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and clear type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood wherever they can be appropriately introduced.

Terms.—Our dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master General, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each num. beyond any other part of the State.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 7.

March, 1838.

White wash Lime,

Also a full assortment of brushes, such as Pain White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by
GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

New Cheap Cash *Grocery,* and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. V. Shotwell, between the store of Ira Prudden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Cheese and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate

EPHRAIM DRAKE,
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 22d, 1838.

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand,
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

Boots and Shoes.

We the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice; and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only keeps the mare going. We solicit a share of custom.

THOMAS HILL.
WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st. 1838.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
At 143 *Nassau street, New York*

The Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 400,000 citizens generally behind it, and others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatism of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back from any effort to feebly endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

Terms.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired.

All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

THE HOLY BIBLE,

By Mr. Jenks, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

Terms.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee:—"Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Jenks. The grand and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. It is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private reading,—and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. S. school teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities."

We cordially recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a "goodly pearl," which every devout man should seek to possess in his family.

Susscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—Its well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Sudent will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, from 12 to 15 years of age, of moral habits to learn the shoe making business. Apply to the Superscribers.

July 3d. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

POETICAL.

For the Plainfield Union.

Stanzas,

Suggested by an incident in the Life of a friend.

"But ever and anon of grief subdued,
There comes some token, like a scorpion's sting,
Scarce seen, but with a bitterness embued."
Byron.

How slight a cause, will wound the heart
With such envenomed sting,
That time, with all its lethean art,
May healing never bring!
And oft we give *ourselves* a wound
Which thought might sure prevent;
But when reflection comes, 'tis found
Too late—but, to repent!

"'Twas mine," said one, "to early leave
The blest paternal hearth,
Where joy the purest we receive,
That ever brightens earth!—
From youthful sports to turn and scan
The page of classic lore,
And as each year its distance ran,
Grow wiser than before.

And oh! how oft "mid learning's toil,
When, with a wearied mind
I still must waste the midnight oil,'
Some deep wrought truth to find;
Do images of other days,
Come back on memory's wing!
While from the task, my vision strays
With forms, which thought doth bring.

A mother's smile of love and pride,
Comes o'er me with its beam;
A sister's step doth by me glide,
The angel of my dream!
And *then*, a sad remembrance, throws
Its shadow o'er the whole:
And swift the joyous vision goes,
For one that pains the soul!

'Twas when released from college walls,
I sought the parent dome;
There to respond affection's calls,
And taste the sweets of home:
But years had changes wrought in me,
And in a sister fair,
I'd left upon a mother's knee,
But found no longer there.

Now, like a lily-bud she seemed,
So pure, so pleasing sweet!
All that the absent-one, had dreamed
Of innocence complete!
She shrank from my first warm embrace,
In fear, and turned aside;
Like that frail leaf," whose every grace,
From the rude touch will hide!

Yet nature's claims, resumed their sway
Soon, o'er her gentle soul;
And to my room one luckless day,
With cautious step she stole!
It happened that my pen was bent
On some perplexing aim;
And surely 'twas ill fate, that sent
Her voice to lisp my name!

I turned impatiently—and said,
Don't trouble me, just now;
And, Heaven forgive me! from her lid
A tear of pearly glow,
Crept on the cheek, I would have kissed,
In token of my grief;
But that the lovely face was missed,
And tears my sole relief!

Distance divides us now again,
And time hath passed away;
Yet, oft with deep regret and pain,
Do I recall that day:
And though her feeling heart forgave,
And strove to hush my fear;
Yet, shall I carry to my grave,
That injured sister's tear."

Cedar Brook. E. C. S.

* The Sensitive-Plant.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Poetical Portraits.

Shakspeare.

His was the wizard spell,
The spirit to enchain;
His grasp o'er nature's fell,
Creation owned his reign.

Milton.

His spirit was the home
Of aspirations high;
A temple, whose huge dome
Was hidden in the sky.

Byron.

Black clouds his forehead bound,
And at his feet were flowers;
Birth, madness, magic found
In him their keenest powers.

Scott.

He sings, and lo! romance
Starts from its mouldering urn,
While chivalry's bright lance
And nodding plumes return.

Spenser.

Within the enchanting womb
Of his vast genius lie
Bright streams and groves whose gloom
Is fit by Una's eye.

Wordsworth.

He hung his harp upon
Philosophy's pure shrine;
And, placed by nature's throne,
Composed each placid line.

Gray.

Soaring on pinions proud,
The lightnings of his eye
Scar the black, sonnic cloud—
He passes swiftly by.

Burns.

He seized his country's lyre
With ardent grasp and strong—
And made his soul of fire
Dissolve itself in song.

Coleridge.

Magician, whose dread spell,
Working in pale moonlight,
From superstition's cell
Invokes each satellite.

Cowper.

Religious light is shed
Upon his soul's dark shrine—
And vice veils o'er her head
At his denouncing line.

Young.

Involved in pall of gloom,
He haunts, with footsteps dread,
The murderer's guilty tomb,
And calls upon the dead.

Graham.

O! when we hear the bell,
Of "Sabbath" chiming free,
It strikes us like a knell,
And makes us think of thee.

W. Z. Bowles.

From nature's flowery throne
His spirit took its flight,
And moved serenely on
In soft, sad, tender light.

Shelly.

A solitary rock
In a far distant sea,
Rent by the thunder's shock,
An emblem stands of thee!

J. Montgomery.

Upon thy touching strain,
Religion's spirit fair
Falls down like drops of rain,
And bleeds divinely there.

Hoge

Clothed in the rainbow's beam,
'Mid strath and pastoral glen,
He sees the fairies gleam
Far from the haunts of men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract from a novel, just published, entitled :—"Clement Falconer; or, Memoirs of a Young Whig; by a citizen of Maryland."

"To recur to what we were first speaking of," said Clem, my sole ambition is to become a lawyer. To that one object I am resolved to devote all my energies, moral and physical. What length of time must be read to qualify me for the office ?"

"After three years close application you may be admitted," said Mr. Crabbe, "and then your studies will have just commenced. But, to be frank with you Clem, you will never make a lawyer. You have the 'parts,' but you lack the 'poverty,' and both are necessary to raise a man into the high places of the law."

"There are exceptions to every rule," said Clem, not a little disconcerted by the deliberate sentence pronounced against him, "and I hope I shall be able to prove to you that I am not to be included, as a matter of course, in any general category. I have already taken the lead of my fellows in arduous and protracted contests, and I feel that I am the same being now that I was then."

"If you are to be an exception," said Mr. Crabbe, "you will be the first in all my observation and experience. You may take the whole population of Maryland, and select from it the first men who are most distinguished for talents, or any description of public usefulness, and I will answer for it, they are all, every one of them, men who began the world without a dollar. Look into the public councils of the nation, and who are they that take the lead there? They are men who made their own fortunes—self-made men, who began with nothing. The rule is universal. It pervades our courts, State and Federal, from the highest to the lowest. It is true of all the professions. It is now; it has been so at any time since I have known the public men of the State or the nation; and it will be so while our present institutions continue. You must throw a man upon his own resources to bring him out. The struggle which is to result in eminence is too arduous, and must be continued too long to be encountered and maintained voluntarily, or unless as a matter of life and death. He who has fortune to fall back upon will soon slacken his efforts, and finally retire from the competition. With me it is a question whether it is desirable that a parent should be able to leave his son any property at all. You will have a large fortune and I am sorry for it, as it will be the spoiling of a good lawyer. These are my deliberate sentiments, and I shall be rejoiced to find, in your instance, I shall have been mistaken."

An interesting work entitled, "Evenings at Home' contains the following beautiful apologue.

A gentleman and his son were walking in a village one Sunday, as the church bells were singing. The various societies of worshippers were going to their respective houses of worship.

"Father," said the little boy, "why do not all these people worship God in the same manner?"

"And why should they agree?—They were not made to agree in this, I suppose," said the father. Just then a poor man fell down in the street in a fit. Numbers hastened to him. A Presbyterian sat down and made his lap a pillow for the sick man's head; a Baptist chafed his temples; a Roman Catholic lady held a smelling bottle to his nose; a Unitarian untied his neck-cloth, and unbuttoned his collar to let him breathe more freely; a Methodist ran for a doctor; an Episcopalian mopped the poor man's crying children; and a Quaker held his broad umbrella over him to keep off the burning sun. "Arthur," said the gentleman, pointing to the scene, "this is what men are made to agree in."

A newly invented fan.—The "Mount Vernon Watchman" relates an odd incident which happened, not long since, in Western Virginia. An old lady from the country purchased several articles in a dry goods shop, and, at last, seeing a neatly painted and varnished bellows hanging by a post, inquired the name and use of the article. The clerk told her that it was a new-fashioned fan, and regaled her with several puffs of the bellows in her face, at which she expressed her satisfaction and purchased the new invention. The Mount Vernon print thus proceeds with the story —"On the next day, our informant, the minister had an appointment to preach in a school-house in a neighboring county. The congregation being assembled, while the minister was in the act of reading the hymn, who should pop in but the old woman with her new fashioned fan, and having taken her seat, immediately commenced puffing away in good earnest. The congregation knew not what to make of it; some smiled and some looked astonished; but the ludicrous prevailed over everything else, and to such an extent that the minister himself was obliged to stop reading and to hand the book to his brother in the desk. After the usual preliminary services, he rose to preach; but there sat conspicuously the old lady, with the bellows in front, a hand hold of each handle, the nose turned up to her face, and with much self complacency, puffing the gentle breeze into her face. What to do or how to proceed he knew not; for he could not shut his eyes over the congregation without meeting with the old lady. At length summoning resolution and trying to feel the solemnity of the duty imposed upon him, he proceeded. He finished his discourse, but it cost him more effort than any before or since."

Chinese Pomposity.—The following is the literal copy of an invitation, from a Chinese of consequence to a foreigner, inviting him to a marriage feast. It is contained in a Canton paper.

"To the great head of literature, vessel the first born, at his table of study. On the eighth day of the present moon, your younger brother is to be married. On the ninth, having cleansed the cups, on the tenth he will pour out wine, on which day he will presume to draw to his lowly abode the carriage of his friend. With him he will enjoy the pleasures of conversation, and receive from him instruction for the well regulation of the feast. We humbly solicits the brilliant presence of his elder brother; and the elevation to which the influence of his glory will assist him to rise, who can conceive?"

Cigar-race.—This variety of sporting may be new to some of our readers. The conditions are, that the rider starts with a lighted cigar in his mouth, continues to smoke it during the race, and comes in with it lighted; much of course, depends on the goodness of the cigar, but still more the tact of the smoker. If he does not ride fast enough he loses the race that way; if he rides too fast, he may either blow it out, or cause it to burn so fiercely that it will be entirely consumed before he reaches the winning post. The fastest cigar-race on record was ran in December last, at Kingston, Jamaica; mile heats. Time, the first heat, two minutes ten seconds, the second heat two minutes, twelve seconds. Climate and other circumstances considered, it must, in every sense of the expression, have been a smoking race.

Destruction of the New York Bastile.—"What is all this?" we exclaimed the other morning, as, walking up Broadway, a cloud of dust and mortar swept aeros our path. An old gentleman at our side heard the interrogatory, and replied, Look there—never mind your eyes—'s'ot that a delightful spectacle?" "Ha! so they are tearing down old Bridewell. How the mortar flies! Well, it has been a disgrace to the city long enough."—"You may well say that. It is not strange that we should so long have suffered our principal thoroughfare to be frowned upon, under the sunshine and blue sky, by such an ugly, detestable, villanous, black old pile?"—"What! you were never confined there?" we asked, surprised at the fervour manifested by our companion. "No, sir," replied the veteran with dignity: but the wretched old structure has been an eyesore to me from my boyhood. The shout of youthful gaiety would be checked half uttered from my lips, as I caught a glimpse of its grated windows. To my imagination, it was a sort of living charnel-house—and it struck my heart with a chill colder than any I ever experienced on entering the receptacle of the dead; for upon inanimate mortality I could look without a shudder—but a living fellow creature, buried in the midst of life—by a refinement of cruelty concentrated within view of the bustle and business of a great city—soiled by the very dust of the arena, and chafing with its excitement—but withheld from entering it—such an object seemed to me to be compelled to undergo a torment worse

than that of Tantalus. But look!—there goes the eastern wall! Crash! Hurra!" A cloud of dust from the falling *debris* drove us across the street—but, turning, we saw our old Knickerbocker friend clapping his hands and dancing about among the mortar until his black cocked hat was as white as the hairs it covered.—*Mirror.*

From the Trenton State Gazette.

Hints to Young People.—No. 10.

Reverence Yourselves.—There is nothing of which men know so little as themselves. They understand far more of the surrounding creation, of all matter, and its laws than of their own minds the character of their thoughts and feelings, the changes of which that spiritual principle within them undergoes, as they pass from scene to scene through the vicissitudes of their lives.

But little as men know of themselves, they practice less upon what they do know. They do not endeavor to regulate their thoughts, by the known laws of thought; nor to control their feelings by the laws of feeling. The minds of most men are like rude machines, put loosely together, and driven by accidental impulses, as it were without rule and without direction.

There are two classes of characteristics of human nature, which are equally important as articles of knowledge. One consists of those high qualities which place man in the rank of intelligent and moral beings; which constitute the image of God, in his nature, and mark him as intended for a sublime and glorious destiny. The other embraces those properties of an animal nature, the material body, the appetites and instincts, which connect him with an earthly and temporal sphere, and make him alive to the experience of the lower orders of being.

The first of these classes of characteristics, may well make every reflecting man an object of reverence to himself.—Could we see one of our fellow men, divested of all that is mortal and corporeal, and of all the properties of his nature which designate him for an earthly and temporal state of existence, and standing before us, an unveiled spirit of pure intelligence, virtue and immortality, the first impression would be that of solemn reverence. Such my young friends, are you. Ask yourself this question. What am I? and the answer to this question will awaken a thrill of solemnity within you; your thoughts will turn upon that immortal spirit which we speak of as dwelling within you, but which may far more properly be said to constitute yourself. You will call to mind the fact that reason and conscience are sublime faculties, which exalt you above the mere animal kingdom, and place you in the rank of intelligence and moral character. These faculties are too valuable to be trifled with. They are high endowments. They confer on every man the dignity of nature which belongs to angels. They give him a share in the same sort of enjoyments afforded to the higher orders of being. They render him capable of improvement in those excellencies which adorn the divine nature, and raise him in the society, and the likeness of those by any thing in the world which should awaken a lively and rational reverence in our minds, it is the inherent mysterious greatness of our intelligent and moral nature.

I do not now inculcate the respect and reverence which are due from one man to another. I call on you, my young friends, to reverence this nature in yourself. Remember that you have such a nature as would, if seen in its full greatness in another person, call forth your involuntary homage. It does awaken your reverence in some cases. Do you admire and venerate the great? Yet examine the greatest man that ever lived, and what faculties, either intellectual or moral, has he, which you have not. His greatness is human nature developed; the same nature with your own. Why then should you reverence any human being more than yourself. Think often of yourself as a rational, accountable, and high and solemn destiny, and you will avoid many of the errors and vices into which you might otherwise fall.

When I see a young person wasting his time in vanity, indulging a taste for those idle sports which are so common and so popular among young people and spending time and money and youthful vivacity and vigor, in amusements that dissipate seriousness and manliness, and make an intelligent and moral youth appear like a little child, whose time is beguiled by mere diversion, I judge that the young person has no reverence for himself. He does not consider what an insult he offers to his own understanding: and how ill he would bear to be treated by others with the levity which he treats himself.

You would receive it as a great indignity to your years and good sense, if every older person should address you in the simple, silly, and broken style of baby talk, as though that were the only sort of conversation by which you could be entertained. Why, then, do you try to entertain yourselves with those amusements which have no more sense nor dignity than the nonsensical chatter of children. Reverence yourself. Seek those amusements which accord with the dignity of your intelligent and moral nature, and never insult and degrade yourself by such mockery to your understanding, as you would not endure from others.

CHARLES CRAYON.

From a London Paper.

Last Monday night, a truly singular display of natural capabilities took place at the Argyle Rooms, in Regent street. The Rabbi Hersh Zhanemark, a professor of hebrew and Rabbinical literature, from Stuchtin in Poland, appeared on a small platform before an auditory, apparently very familiar with the Hebrew language and literature. He was accompanied by *Professor* Breslau an interpreter, who stated the Rabbi's willingness to recite any portion of the Talmud which might be demanded by any one amongst his auditory, who would merely state the number of the page and line at which he wished him to commence.

The Rabbi is a middle sized man, rather slender, with a sallow drooping cast of countenance, terminated by a small snarp beard. His eye is dark and little seen, but always quick and confident; his forehead retreating, and his head particularly high in the regions of veneration, firmness, self-esteem, and love of approbation. The perceptive organs are well developed; order is particularly full but number is moderate, and stranger still, the position of the eyes affords no indication of any remarkable fullness of language His coal black hair was nearly covered by a velvet cap. One nicely curled lock fell down on each side, and served as a substitute for whiskers.

He declares himself to be 24 years old but he looks 28 or 30. He wore a silk palisse, or surplice, which reached to his feet, fastened round his waist by a gold wrought girdle. He replied to the questions put by numbers of his auditory, in a loud, confident voice, walking to and fro on his little stage, often stopping to command silence amongst his noisy audience, and continuing to chaunt his question with rapidity which his rival professors, who undertook the task of reading, seemed scarcely able to keep pace with. His rough pronunciation and voluble delivery more resembled the continuous outpouring of waters which had burst their bounds than any thing we ever heard.

It would be endless to detail the queries and replies that occurred during the examination of an hour and a half and which fully satisfied all present that he had the seven volumes folio of the Talmud (notes, texts, and commentary) by heart, which he went through consecutively, but in any order; that he knew the contents of every line taken numerically on every page, and, in short, knew the place of every word, in every line, in every one of its seven thousand pages! This proof was that he permitted any body to stick a pin through any number of leaves, and then freely and unerringly told the word punctued on any given page!

The books used in this examination were the various editions of the Talmud, of the Berlin, Frankfort edition, supplied by an individual present desirous of testing his powers; but the Rabbi declared his willingness to answer questions according to any edition that any body might present to him. He professes to know thus by rote the Mishava also: in short 8,000 pages of Hebrew, which he can repeat in any quantity, and commencing in any place that any body pleases.

But perhaps a more singular capability than even this extraordinary power of memory was the following: In a subsequent illustration of the Rabbi's powers. He requested any person merely to insert his fingers into one of the thick volumes of the Talmud, and several times astonished his assistants by informing them what words were touched by their fingers in those blind and random *sortes Talmudiana.*

The writer of this notice made one amongst these essayists, and observed that the Rabbi also inserted his fingers, and then carefully, though quickly, the original commentaries adjacent to the edge of the leaf and then boldly pronounced the number of the page on the passage thus hit up on! No sense but that of touch (that we are aware of) could have possibly aided in his divination of these still unopen pages! Several of the spectators (who certainly did not look beneath the surface) exclaimed in astonishment at his surprising powers of sight, in being able to count the lines in a page, of hand written books were obliged to resort to contest with the satisfaction displayed by the erudite individuals who had taken a most active part in the examination of the Rabbi, amongst whom were Professors Breslau, and Sampson, Mr. Leo, reader to the western Synagogue, and Mr. Diudenthal, Secretary to the new Synagogue.

The Boston Daily Advertiser relates the following interesting experiment, lately undertaken, and with complete success, in the waters of the Thames, not far from its mouth. It was desired to dislodge the hull of a large vessel which was fixed in the bed of the river, and which obstructed the navigation like an immoveable rock. All efforts to start it had failed, till an officer of engineers proposed the plan of filling two enormous cylinders of lead with gunpowder, and placing them, by means of the diving bell, under the sides of the embedded vessel, and exploding them. A tube communicated at one end with the cylinders, and contained a fuse to be lighted at the other.

Two attempts to put this design in execution failed, by a derangement of the apparatus, and one sailor lost his life by an entanglement in the cords of the diving bell, which was constantly agitated and displaced by the motion of the water. But at last, the preparations being all completed, 4,000 lbs of powder, with which the cylinders were filled was ignited in the bed of the river, to throw up to the surface the remnants of the wreck. A mass of water, taking the form of a dome, of more than eight hundred feet in circumference, was urged into the air to the height of seventy feet then a thick and black vapor broke forth, from the midst of which as from a volcano, escaped in every direction, masts, and planks and beams. The silence of astonishment which had seized upon the immense crowd upon each side of the river was soon broken by vehement applause, and but a few minutes after the explosion, boats approached to collect the fragments of the ship which were scattered upon the surface. No unfortunate accident interrupted the hazardous undertaking.

From the Temperance Reporter.

We ask Special attention to this article.

Simultaneous Temperance Report.

We have had a suggestion made to us, which, as it meets our approbation, we recommend to our readers. It is this, "let a day be appointed as early as convenient, for a simultaneous effort in the temperance cause throughout New Jersey." In recommending this measure, we merely hint at what may be done for the furtherance of this glorious work.—

1. In those counties where no county organization exists, or where it is defective in its arrangements, let an effort be made to secure an efficient organization, by the appointment of delegates from each local society, who will pledge themselves to attend a county meeting at a time specified, for this object. Where these societies are in existence let the local societies resolve to increase their efficiency by early and full reports of their own condition, and of the success of temperance within their respective limits. Such a course will result in great good, and the making these important arrangements will occupy but a small amount of time and attention, compared with their beneficial results.

2. By addresses and otherwise let a special effort be made to increase the numbers and efficiency of the local societies. By a proper effort multitudes may be thus brought in one day under the influence of temperance principles.

3. In view of the monstrous evils of the license system, let an effort be made to put an end to this iniquitous system by enlisting the feelings of the community against it, and let a memorial to the legislature be presented for the signature of all who may attend the meetings; and as numbers will not be present let an efficient committee be appointed, who will see that every individual in their districts has an opportunity to petition that the work of death may cease.

4. As our cause is to be sustained by the press, let an effort be made to give a large circulation to our state temperance paper. In every society a subscription may be obtained without difficulty, which will give strength, and the aggregate will ensure permanency to our periodical.

5 Let the friends of Temperance contribute on that day towards the support of the agency which is in operation to sustain the cause. Let all feel that in this work, as in every other, there is a necessity for some little expenditure; but while they are willing to spend let them be sure that there is no distribution they make which will not certainly be saved to them, as that which goes to propagate sound temperance principle and practice. *They may therefore, be liberal.*

6. Let the secretary of each society be instructed to forward to the executive committee of the State Temperance Society, an account of the proceedings of the day, and the results; to mention particularly the number of members, the name of the society, and the number, the number of papers taken, the amount contributed for agency, and a general view of the effect of temperance effort, in their community, so far as it can be ascertained.

We throw out these hints, with the hope that an effort will be made in accordance with them, which will result in the triumph of temperance in our state. We are persuaded that if the question could be fairly tested, a majority of the citizens of New Jersey, (leaving out the distillers and venders of strong drink and the actual drunkards, who we think are disqualified by interest and appetite from giving an opinion,) are now ready to ask for, and rejoice in, an entire demolition of the whole license system. They are ready to take place beside Massachusetts and Tennessee, and to drive out the monster who has been so long preying upon the peace and comfort of those they love. It wants but the effort. *Let it be made then resolutely and prayerfully*, and we shall triumph.

We recommend the first Tuesday in October, 1838, as the day for these meetings, and we do hope that every society in the state will adopt measures, to make it a day of victory.

Editors of newspapers throughout the state, friendly to Temperance, will do us a favor, and do good, by giving the above an insertion.

Living without Brains.—As the late professor H—— was walking near Edinburgh, he met one of those beings usually called fools. "Pray," said the professor, accosting him, "how long can a person live without brains?" "I dinna ken," replied the fellow scratching his head; "how long have you lived yourself, sir?"

Pittsburgh, which half a century ago had no place of worship, has now fourteen churches, 4 banks, manufactories innumerable, a theatre, and at the lowest computation, a population of 25,000

It is a remarkable fact, that while all the tributaries of the upper Mississippi, such as the St. Croix, St. Peters, Fever, Rock, &c. are swollen to an extent that excites wonder, the main stream above their mouths is comparatively low. A great deal of remark is elicited by the rise of the waters, and that of all the great lakes. It seems to be generally believed, that the rivers opening into the Arctic ocean and Hudson's bay have been choked up, and are now pouring their contents into the great reservoirs of our inland seas.

Great Feat in Swimming.—One of the soldiers of the 82d regiment, at Malden, U. C. deserted to the American side by swimming from that place to Grosse Isle, a distance of 3 miles. He was pursued to Grosse Isle by an officer and guard, but was protected by American citizens.

Reply of a colored waiter, of whom we inquired why he had not brought us a certain dish for which we had previously asked:

"Why, my dear sir, we use strenuous efforts on these yar occasions to fulfil the requisitions made upon us; but the extreme pressure of our various duties renders a simultaneous attention to every body almost impossible from the nature of things."—*Newark Daily.*

The cattle are dying off at a shocking rate in some parts of New Hampshire by some unknown disease. The bod es putrify so soon after death that it is necessary to bury them immediately.—Some persons have been poisoned in attempting to skin the dead animals.

The effects of the late celebrated mechanist, Melzel, are to be sold in Philadelphia on the 1st September. Among them are the chess player, the trumpeter, the rope dancers, the panorama of Moscow, and other pieces of mechanism, which composed the exhibitions of the deceased.

There were 75 deaths in Baltimore last week, 43 of them children under 2 years.

The Old Town bank in Orono, Me. has failed.

Fire at Scotch Plains.—We learn that Messrs. Wm. Darby and Ezra Miller owners of the land where the fire has been raging in the ground in the vicinity of the plains, have ditched around a bout 12 acres, which will prevent the further progress of the fire, and that they have commenced carting off the ashes, immense quantities of which have been made, the fire having penetrated into the ground from 1 to 4 feet.—There are now at least eight teams employed, and our informant is of opinion that if they were kept constantly at work for the space of a year, all the ashes could not be removed. The land as before stated, being filled with roots, of bushes and trees, with an occasional swamp, was not very valuable. The result will therefore prove highly advantageous to the owners, the ashes being very valuable as a manure.—*N. J. Jour.*

There are in Texas 20 Methodist societies, and 320 preachers, including 6 elders, and 8 exhorters. One of their missionaries—the Rev. R. Alexander—has during the past year travelled, in the course of his circuit 2200 miles through swamp and prairie, swimming rivers, and sleeping out, exposed to every privation and inclemency.

The Portland Courier states, that hay is selling on the Kennebeck at five and six dollars a ton. There has been no drought in Maine during the season.

Sam Slick's opinion of Geology.—The shrewd clock-maker says, "I never heard of 'secondary formations,' without pleasure,—that's a fact.—The ladies, you know, are the secondary formation, for they were formed arter man,—and as for trap, if they an't up to that it's a pity."

On the 18th of August, there were in the N. Y. State prison at Singsing, 789 men and 28 women—total 817. During the month ending as above, there were 7 pardoned, 13 discharged whose time had expired, and one died

Exceedingly Neat.—There was a specimen of the ready politeness of Frenchmen, on board the Hercule, during the recent fete, while that ship lay at Newport, which is worth recording. One of the American guests gave as a toast,—"The three days of July," referring of course to the revolution which placed Louis Philippe on the throne. An officer of the ship immediately gave,—"*And the Fourth.*" A happier instance of impromptu politeness never occurred.

A letter from the north of Illinois, dated July 22d, represents the prospects of the cultivators of that region as quite promising. The crops are good with the exception of the winter wheat, which was winter killed, and many pieces of which will not produce more than half a crop.

A severe drought was experienced in China at the latest dates. Public prayers were offered up in the temples every day for rain. Animal food was forbidden, and various ceremonies performed to procure the desired object.

A young spark, who is courting a respectable young lady in New Orleans, sat up so late a few evenings since, that the servants were at the forenoon of the next day, in whitewashing his shadow off the wall.

An inveterate talker, at a late temperance meeting, arose with the intention of saying that he had never tasted a drop of spirits in his life, and produced his address thus: "There are few men who can say as much as I can." He was interrupted by an interloper, who cried out, "That's very true, neighbor, for you won't give them the chance."

A drunken mute—dreadful association of terms—walked unconscious and unperceived, in the way of the Friday's cars on the Stonington rail road, and was killed. The broken pieces of his bottle were found in his pocket.

Within a very few years the state of New York has laid out and authorized the expenditure of $40,000,000 on rail-roads and canals, and the state of Pennsylvania about $25,000,000

A mammoth muskmelon has been grown near Charleston, S. C. weighing 55 lbs. and was fast three inches in length!

Longevity.—The Dedham Mass. Gazette states that three aged matrons, sisters, whose ages are 93, 90 and 87, met in company at West Dedham a few days since, not having seen each other for nearly thirty years.

On Tuesday last, during the voyage of the De Witt Clinton from Albany to New York, Edwin Atwood, a passenger, was robbed of his wallet, containing $195, in bills of various banks, and no clue had been found to the detection of the thief

Human Nature.—A lady in the Auburn News advertises that she wants a husband. A gentleman writes in answer, to inquire how much money she has got.

The Hon. Felix Grundy sent in his resignation as U. S. Senator of Tennessee the 20th ult. to enter on the duties of his appointment of Attorney General, the 1st inst.

Long Copartnership.—The articles of association of the North American Trust and Banking company, formed under the N. Y. Banking law, provide that the association shall commence on the 14th of July 1838, and terminate on the 1st of November, 2,301.

The Louisville Herald mentions that the first regiment of dragoons is to start early next spring on an exploring tour along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, for the purpose of making treaties of amity with the Indians, and to visit the Hudson's Bay Fur Company, who, it is said, have encroached upon the American territory.

The Stranger's Fever, a most malignant disease, prevails at Charleston, and non-residents are cautioned against visiting the city at present.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, September 4, 1838.

FEEL I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Whig State Convention.

Delegates to the Whig State Convention, for the purpose of selecting a ticket to be supported by the whigs, for members to the next Congress at the election on the 9th and 10th days of October next, will meet at the State House in Trenton, on Wednesday, the 5th of September next, at 10 A. M.

Improvements of the age.—In perusing the August number of the Journal of the American Institute, just received, we were most agreeably struck with surprise,—aye, with astonishment,—at the many incontestible evidences we there read of the vast improvements now making in enlightened society. We will give our readers a rapid sketch of a few of the things we saw in this one number, showing with what rapid strides man is advancing in knowledge and civilization.

We saw first an account of the trial of the new steamer Rainbew, on the river Thames, selected from the London papers. The Rainbow is 212 feet long, with 180 horse power engines, made entirely of iron; very fleet, and light and elegant in appearance On the first trial she ran ahead of every steamer on the river, both with and against the tide, running about 20 miles an hour,—and this without the sacrifice of beauty or solidity of construction. The Rainbow is also one of the safest of steamers; being of iron, she cannot burn; and is divided into five water tight compartments, so that she cannot be sunk, for if by chance a hole should be broken in her bottom, the water can only fill that compartment, and the other four compartments would still keep her afloat.—What would our grandsires have said to boats made of iron, that could not be sunk, propelled by steam, at the rate of 20 miles an hour!

The next invention we saw, which promises to do much for the interests of society was the "steam plough," which is now about being patented, and is thought will be of incalculable benefit to the farming interests. The engine will be of about 12 horse power, and will move several ploughs at the same time, one after the other, ploughing about 25 acres a day, at a small expense of fuel. Of the practicability of it, Mr. J. F. Schermerhorn, a very respectable farmer, thus writes:—"Of the complete success of this steam-plough, I can have no doubt, after seeing a man, by turning a crank, move a plough, six inches deep, through a stiff, dry, clay sod. If one man can do this, certainly steam enough can be applied, to turn this crank, and move half a-dozen ploughs, at a velocity as great as the work can be well done. Until now, I have despaired of ever seeing a steam-plough so constructed, as to convert it to any practical purpose, for common farming operations; but I am confident that this will succeed." The engine can also be used for much of the hard labor on a farm, such as banking, ditching, and turning all kinds of machinery. At the west, where labor is high, this invention will be of the greatest benefit.

We next saw a project for raising flax extensively in all the northern states, on account of a new invention for preparing it so that it can be wove like cotton, and at the same expense. If the project succeeds, and it looks extremely probable, linen can be produced at a much lower rate than now, and a most profitable employment afforded to thousands of agriculturists and manufacturers, which will compete with the cotton of the southern states.

We also saw that a company has been chartered in England, for the navigation of a large river in South America, whose object it is to take the commodities of England by steam craft to the very doors of the inhabitants of the rich and populous districts in the heart of the Brazils, through regions yet uncivilized, where the savage Indian roams. Iron boats are already gone out, with mills and machinery, and an iron steamer of 300 tons is building, with which to commence the trade there. The banks are to receive settlers, by whom industry, civilization and religion will be propagated, where rich tropical productions spring up, fade, and fall, because there are none to gather.' The mighty rivers of Hindostan are also to be covered forthwith with steamboats flying from one extremity to the other of one of the most populous nations of the earth, carrying civilization to its half-civilized inhabitants, and reaping a rich harvest for the enterprising projectors.

Among many other things we saw that the long sought for machinery, a rotary steam-engine, has been invented by R. M. Sherman, of Connecticut. A steam engine of this form requires much less expense, weight, room, and fuel, than the common one, and has for a long time been considered an impracticable thing.—but there is now much reason to hope that the efforts of Mr. Sherman will be successful.

We saw much beside to interest and surprise us in this valuable journal, but enough has al-

ready beer said to show what mighty energies are at work in this age, to improve and enlighten the world.

Agreeably to previous notice, the Democratic State Convention, to nominate Congressional candidates, was held in Trenton, on Wednesday last. It was numerous and respectable, comprising about 450 delegates from every county in the state. The Hon. Thomas G. Haight, of Monmouth county, speaker of the last Jackson Legislature, was president. Perfect harmony and unanimity charterised all the proceedings,—and not a dissenting voice was raised to any part of the ticket. The Newark Daily says the nominations are as good as could have been made by the party, in present circumstances. The following is the ticket selected,—all Sub-treasury men.

Philemon Dickerson, of Passaic county,
Rev. Manning Force, of Morris,
Peter D. Vroom, of Somerset,
Daniel B. Ryall, of Monmouth,
William R. Cooper, of Gloucester,
Joseph Kille, of Salem.

Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom, and Ryall are lawyers, Mr. Force is a presiding elder in the Methodist church, a clergyman of much influence, Mr. Cooper is a plain citizen, and Mr. Kille, a county clerk.

The party are pretty confident of success, not more so however than the whigs. The question before the people is, Sub-Treasury or a National bank, which they must decide at the ballot-box.

From England.

The packet ship Mediator arrived at New-York on Tuesday last, bringing intelligence one day later than that brought by the Great Western. Among the passengers is Mr. Richard Rush, who brings with him the avails of the Smithson bequest, in gold, amounting to half a million.

A whig paper called "The Thorn," has been just commenced at Princeton, to be continued until our state election is over, at 25 cents for the whole time of its publication.

On the other side, the Emporium is to be issued three times a week, for the same period. Hot times about these days, but it concerns us not.

Fair.—The eleventh annual fair of the American Institute will be opened to visiters on Monday, October 16th, at Niblo's Garden, No. 576 Broadway, New York. Articles intended for competition for premium must be delivered on Friday and Saturday previous. Productions from every department of industry; whether of agriculture, manufactures, or the arts, as well as all kinds of machines, models, &c. will be appropriate for exhibition. A steam engine will be provided for the continual motion of the machinery. In the last two fairs, sixty gold medals, and two hundred and sixty silver medals, besides diplomas and rewards in money, were bestowed upon the exhibitors. The managers invite the attendance of the public.

We learn from the Norfolk Beacon that the long-talked of Exploring Expedition got to sea from Hampton Roads, on Saturday night, Aug. 18th. The object of the Expedition is to explore the unknown regions of the Southern Frozen Ocean, and is sent out by the United States. The squadron consists of six vessels, viz:—Sloop of War, Vincennes; ship Relief; sloop of War, Peacock; brig Porpoise; and schooners, Flying Fish, and Sea Gull. Lieut. Wilkes is commander of the squadron. May success go with them.

We stated a few weeks since that a valuable limestone quarry had been discovered in our vicinity. We now learn that another has been discovered on the farm of Maxwell Frazee, and also on the lands of Sheriff Osborn, both being in the vicinity of that first discovered.

☞ *New Jersey Rail Road—New Arrangement.*—The cars on the N. J. Rail Road will hereafter leave New York at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave New Brunswick at 7 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. For further particulars, see advertisement on this page.

This week and last we have published large extracts from Foster's Essay on Decision of character, and shall probably continue them from time to time as we can spare room. We do this because we consider this essay as one of the most valuable publications extant. Young men would do well to study it carefully and frequently—it will materially aid in forming that most desirable quality of mind, of which it treats.

The Democrats of Monmouth county, formed the following ticket, at Freehold on the 25th inst.

Benjamin Oliphant, for Council.

Thomas E. Combe, Garret Hiers, James Craig, Wm P. Forman, for Assembly.
Abraham G. Nafie, for Sheriff.

Counterfeit American half dollars, Mexican dollars, and five franc pieces are in circulation in New York.

Semi-Savages.—The Bridgeton (N. J.) Chronicle, gives an account of a den of semi-savages in that vicinity. They were three in number—two males and one female. One of the men recently died suddenly at the well, in the act of drawing water—the other is wild, and had for twenty years been running at large in the woods, stark naked. The female is helpless. Since the death of one, the township authorities have taken the care of the others—catching and clothing the wild man. He was thinly covered with hair, somewhat resembling the coat of a very old opposum and stoutly resisting every attempt to clothe him and for several days refused to eat any thing. We quote from the Chronicle;

On examining their miserable abode which was scarcely fit for decent swine to live in, there was found in an old chest, almost without lid or lock, TWPLVE HUNDRED DOLLARS in SPECIE, two hundred in good bank paper besides a quantity of bank notes converted into mice nests, which were so effectually destroyed as not to be able to estimate their denominations or value, and several small sums of money have since been found on the premises, and doubtless more remains hidden that will never be discovered. Since the suspension of specie payments they have sold nothing, having an utter abhorrence to shin plasters!! The cattle and hogs on the farm have been two or three times fattened on the corn that was found several bushels of wheat nearly destroyed by rats which were numerous and so venomous as almost to dispute the possession with the owners! Their property will probably amount to six or seven thousand dollars, and the only grief manifested by the survivors was, that their money was to be taken from them

Manchester., Miss, July 28.

Fatal Disease among Animals.—Within the last 2 weeks a disease has prevailed among the stock on Silver Creek, in Washington County, which has swept off nearly every horse, mule, cow, and hog in the neighborhood. The Creek is settled by extensive planters, who require large numbers of horses, oxen, &c. to cultivate their plantations, and we learn that on Major, Woolfolk's plantation, out of 21 horses. 16 have died in the last few days. Mr. J. J. Hughes lost 12 out of 15, and other stock in proportion.—The disease makes its appearance on the breast of the animal, nearly between the forelegs, commencing with a slight swelling, extending finally to the throat, and generally proves fatal in about 10 hours. No cause can be assigned for this singular complaint, as it attacks animals in good order that are regularly fed and eat nothing but such seed as is given them, indiscriminately with those that are running at large.

The disease always making its appearance on the same part of the animal, seems to preclude the belief that it can be from any poisonous insect Numbers of deer are found dead in the neighboring wood, affected from appearances in the same manner. The complaint seems to be confined to hoofed animals, as the dogs have fattened on the carcasses without being affected.

We have not heard of any complaints of the kind except in Washington county, bordering on Silver and Deer Creeks.

The Crops are very fine and the families perfectly healthy.

Peoria, Ill. Aug. 11.—*Our River.*—The larger boats have been compelled to lay up by reason of low water, giving those of lighter draught all the business. As two or three will now have the trade in their own hands, can they not time their arrival and departures, precisely so that persons in the interior, wishing to descend the river, may know just when to reach here?

Our Market.—We saw new flour yesterday selling from waggons at $3 50 per 100 lbs. As more comes in, it will probably fall to $3 before which we hope not to see it. This is a good living price to the farmer, and one which every consumer in this western country can afford to give.

Potatoes are abundant, full grown, at 62½ cts; the price next week will probably be 50.

Other vegetables are at corresponding rates.

Butter is 15 to 18 cts; beef 5 to 6.

☞ The toscin has sounded. Already from camp to camp and the busy note of preparation is heard, and steed meets steed, with a pretty considerable snorting. "I will have the forfeit of my *Bond*," says a political Shylock—and "bear it not *Duncan*, for is a kneil, must summon, &c. cries a political macbeth. The fact is, things are at opposites: and the "neutrals," who stand aloof, pray God speed to the righteous in the political race.—*Rahway Herald.*

Potatoes vs. Peaches.—These two kinds of *sauce* are now at the same price in our market, though the range of the latter is perhaps rather widest, say from 75 to 125 cents per basket of a pominal bushel, but an actual three pecks. We can supply our Eastern and Northern friends with any quantity and we will swap even for good potatoes, and be glad of the chance. Melons plums, and fruits of all sorts, ecumnon at this season, are very abundant in our market.—*Journ. of Com.*

Advice to a Young Member of Parliament.—Attend to business (said Mr. Wilderforce, late in life, to a friend on entering the House of Commons,) and do not seek occasions of display; if you have a turn for speaking, the proper time will come. Let speaking take care of itself. I never go out of the way to speak, but make myself acquainted with the business, and then, if the debate pass my door, I step out and join it.

Mr. Senator Wall lost his carriage and horses in the Delaware at Burlington, the other day: and the driver lost his life, by driving into deep water.

The schooner Liberty at New Orleans from Havadon, Aug. 13th reports that about 400 arrests of insurrectionists have been made in that city, and it was thought a good many more would take place. *Slave vessels were arriving every week from Africa with from 3 to 5 hundred slaves each.*

The resumption of specie payments by the banks of Ohio, took place simultaneously on the 13th ult. and was done without any unusual demand for coin. On the contrary, in various towns, the deposites of specie since the resumption have been larger than the calls for it.

Upwards of forty thousands of Maple sugar, worth 5 or 6,000 dollars, have been manufactured in the neighboring town of Acworth the present year. At this rate the culture of the maple will be quite as profitable as that of the mulberry trees.—*Claremont Ohio Eagle.*

A project has been started for a Rail Road from New Orleans to the gulf of Mexico and Lake Borgne, in order to counteract the disadvantages attendant on the water approaches to that city from the ocean. Besides the other promised advantages, it is said that the entire commerce of Mobile, all of which is now carried on by lake navigation, will then be conducted through the medium of the Gulf railroad. The Bee says—

The gulf railroad will begin at the foot of Good Children street in the 3d municipality. The state which liberalises with just and commendable zeal all useful projects, has already subscribed $200,000 towards its completion. Individual subscriptions have been received to the amount of $260,000 more, and but a small sum is needed to enable the company to commence operations.

Florida, it is declared by Robert Butler, a candidate for Congress at Tallahassee, lacks 9000 of the constitutional number of people to entitle it to become a State.

It is stated in a Missouri paper that that State will at the next census have a prpulation of at least half a million.

In Halifax county, North Carolina, the whigs lost their candidate by *one vote*; and in Clark county, Missouri, they lost their candidates by *two votes.*

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

This caution comes from a qualified judge and is entitled to consideration.—Ed.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to caution the public at this season particularly against taking active cathartic medicines, as I am confident, quite a number of cases of dysentery have been occasioned within the last week, by Brandreth's Pills. A word to the wise is sufficient. EXPERIENCE.

Since the opening of the Susquehannah Railroad, the city of Baltimore and the borough of York, says the American, have been brought within less than four hours travel of each other; and besides this great saving of time, the charge for this rapid, easy, and comfortable conveyance is only $1,75.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Cornelius Bosie, Esq. $10,00; James Thorn, hatter, 4,00; James Chalmers, 1,33.

☞ Of the above $15,33 only *sixty-six cents were in cash!* As it is impossible for us to pay out ten or twelve dollars per week, from sixty-six cents, we hope all those indebted to us will pay us what they conveniently can, immediatly. We stand much in need of it.

MARRIED.

In Woodbridge, on Tuesday last, Mr. Azaliah Schooly, of Waterloo, N. Y. to Mrs. Margaret F. Shotwell, of Woodbridge.

In Rahway, 23d ult. Benjamin B. Miller to Miss Christiana Osborne, all of Rahway.

At Orange, 28th ult. James Mills, of N. Y. to Miss Catharine H. Hollum, of Orange.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, near Springfield, at the residence of his father, Mr. Aaron Dean, an inhabitant of Plainfield, and a member of the Baptist Church in this place, aged 18 years, after an illness of nine days.

Near Scotch Plains, last week, a son of Mr. Charles Roll, aged 8 years.

In New Brunswick, 23d ult. Mrs. Frances Deare, relict of the late Jonathan Deare, Esq. in the 81st year of her age.

In Morristown, 26th ult. Mrs. Phebe, relict of the late Alvan C. Canfield.

In New York, 30th ult. Col. David Brooks, of the Revolutionary army, aged 82.

Cheap Fall Goods!

JUST RECEIVED, a new assortment of Fall Goods, which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce.

The highest price will be paid for butter and stocking yarn in exchange for Goods.

Sept. 1st. 1838. H. A. & U. CORY.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by
April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.
Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, a new dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of
Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'tx,
JOHN VERMULE, Executor.
of C. S. Vetmule, dec'd.
Plainfield, Feb. 22, 1838. 58 6m

NewJersey Railroad
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing June 1st 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.;
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents—Rahway, 50 cents—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.

Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 4, and 6, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Horses, Every night except Sunday.
Leave New York at 8 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been unfrozen, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf.

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership, and will continue the business of B. M. Price, under the firm of PRICE & SHOTWELL.

BENJAMIN M. PRICE,
EDWARD R. SHOTWELL.
Rahway, Aug. 1st. 1838. 84

Mr. Bond's Speech,

In Pamphlet form. For Sale at this Office, price 3 cents.

ALSO

At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street, RAHWAY.

Mr. Duncans Speech

In Reply to Mr. Bond,

In Pamphlet Form,

For Sale at this Office, at 4 cts. each

☞ *Read both sides.*

FRESH FLOUR, by the barrel or hundred.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

HAMS and Beef, for sale by
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

1500 Oranges,

FOR Sale by the box, hundred or single.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

SALT, by the sack.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & ARRES.

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 21. GEO. F. POUND.

LAMP OIL. For Sale by
Aug. 21. SAM'L S. POUND

Stray Ox,
FOUND.

BROKE into my enclosure, on Friday, Aug. 10, A Fat Ox, 6 or 7 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
JACOB LAING.
Piscataway, near Brooklyn, Aug. 16. 83 3t*

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.
June 26th.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street.
6tf NEW-YORK.

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber Yard, formerly occupied by Fish, Cook, & Co. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Lumber, viz:

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, where they have a large amount of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Trenton, two Saw mills, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice.

WM. T. GRANT & CO.
Bound brook, May 1st. 67 3m

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully loomed to call and settle their accounts without further notice. The books are left for settlement in the hands of
JOHN T. GRANT.
Bound Brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, beg to the public open very liberal terms said wheel, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearings, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast, under shot, or the Overshot Water Wheel.

W. C. BISHOP, Seal, N. Y.
S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave us a great advantage over the flutter wheel We have now in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the *Wing Wheel*, and has *all of as much power* with one third less water than the Wing wheel.

DRAKE, DUEN,
JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.
Brooklyn, July 23. 80 6w*

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs. Berry & Dunham's, or at Ayres & Sullman's, stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order.
May 15th. 69 3mo

New Dry Goods,

131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dahn, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $3,25 to $6,50 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard; as extensive va riety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pence a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.
Newark, March 25th, 1838.

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by
Feb. 28. BERRY & DUNHAM. 58 tf

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 68

New Cheap Grocery & Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peace be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar-Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Saf, Erutus, Mackerel, Hams, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Flour, and a good assortment of Crockery.

Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes; and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please not ask for trust, denial.
GEORGE F. POUND.
July 24th. 79 tf.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, 150 Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip aper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & SULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.
Feb. 13th. 55 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.
JOSEPH DENNISON.
PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 26 tf52*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.
April 23d. 104*

$5 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on or about the last of May, on the first Mountain six EWES and four LAMBS, all marked on the rump with Red paint J. V. Two Ewes and two Lambs Branded on the horns J. V. Any person finding said Sheep and returning them to the Subscriber, will receive the above reward.

JOSEPH VAIL.
Green Brook, July 27, 1838. 80 3t

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

Further Extracts from Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

It is inevitable that the regulation of every man's plan must greatly depend on the course of events, which come in an order not to be foreseen or prevented. But even in accommodating the plans of conduct to the train of events, the difference between two men may be no less than that in the same instance the man is subservient to the events, and in the other the events are made subservient to the man. Some men seem to have been taken along by a succession of events, and, as it were, handed forward in quiet passiveness from one to another, without any determined principle in their own characters, by which they could constrain those events to serve a design formed antecedently to them, or apparently in defiance of them. The events seized them as a neutral material, not they the events. Others, advancing through life with an internal invincible determination of mind, have seemed to make the train of circumstances, whatever they were, conduce as much to their chief design as if they had taken place on purpose. It is wonderful how even the apparent casualties of life seem to bow to a spirit that will not bow to them, and yield to assist a design, after having in vain attempted to frustrate it.

You may have seen such examples, though they are comparatively not numerous. You may have seen a man of this strong character in a state of indecision concerning some affair in which it was requisite for him to determine, because it was requisite for him to act. But in this case his manner would assure you that he would not remain long undecided; you would wonder if you found him still at a loss the next day. If he explained his thoughts, you would perceive that this irresolution, evidently at each effort approaching nearer to the result, must certainly reach it ere long. The deliberation of such a mind is a very different thing from the fluctuation of the other. To *know how* to obtain a determination is one of the first symptoms of a rationally decisive character.

When the decision was formed and the purpose fixed, you would feel an entire assurance that something would absolutely be done. It is characteristic of such a mind, to think for effect and the pleasure of escaping from temporary doubt gives an additional impulse to the force with which it is carried into action. Such a man will not re-examine his conclusions with endless repetition, and he will not be delayed long by consulting other persons, after he has ceased to consult himself. He cannot bear to sit still among unexecuted decisions and unattempted projects. We wait to hear of his achievements, and are confident we shall not wait long. The possibility or the means may not be obvious, to us but we know that every thing will be attempted, and that such a mind is like a river, which, in whatever manner it is obstructed, will make its way somewhere. It must have cost Caesar many anxious hours of deliberation, before he decided to pass the Rubicon: but it is probable he suffered but few to elapse after his decision before he did pass it. And he who should have told Caesar, before apprized of this determination, and understood his character, would have smiled contemptuously to hear it insinuated that though Caesar had resolved, Caesar would not dare; or that though he might cross the Rubicon, whose opposite bank presented to him no hostile legions, he might come to other rivers, which he would not cross; or that other rivers, or any other obstacles, would deter him from prosecuting the determination from this ominous commencement to its very last consequence.

One signal advantage possessed by a mind of this character is, that its passions are not wasted. The whole measure of passion of which any mind with important transactions before it, is capable, is not more than enough to supply interest and energy to its practical exertions; and therefore as little as possible of this sacred fire should be expended in a way that does not augment the force of action. But nothing can less contribute to vigor of action than protracted anxious fluctuation, intermixed with resolutions decided and revoked, while yet nothing causes a greater expense of feeling. The heart is fretted and exhausted by being subjected to an alternation of contrary excitements, with the ultimate mortifying consciousness of their contributing to no end. The long wavering deliberation, when it is to perform some bold action of difficult virtue, has often at once more to feeling than the action itself, or a series of such actions, would have cost; with the great disadvantage too of being relieved by none of that invigoration, which, to the man in action, would have sprung from the spirit of the action itself, and have renovated the ardor which it was expending. A person of decisive character, by consuming as little passion as possible in dubious musing, and as little vigorous passion as can secure its utmost value and use, by throwing it all into effectual operation.

Another advantage of this character is that it exempts from a great deal of interference and persecution, to which an irresolute man is subjected. Weakness in every form, tempts arrogance; and a man may be allowed to wish for a character with which stupidity and impertinence may not make so free, when a firm decisive spirit is recognized, it is curious to see how the space clears around a man, and leaves him room and freedom. The disposition to interrogate, dictate, or banter, preserves a respectful and polite distance, judging it not unwise to keep the peace with a person of so much energy. A conviction that he understands, and that he wills with extraordinary force, silences the conceit that intended to perplex or instruct him, and intimidates the malice that was disposed to attack him. There is a feeling, as in respect of fate, that the decrees of so inflexible a spirit must be right, or that at least they will be accomplished.

But not only will he secure the freedom of acting for himself, he will obtain also by degrees the coincidence of those in whose company he is to transact the business of life. If the manners of such a man are free from arrogance, and he can clothe his firmness in a moderate degree of insinuation: and if his measures have partly lost the appearance of being the dictates of his will under the wider and more extensive appearance that they are reasonable; both competition and fear will be laid to sleep, and his will may acquire an unresisted ascendency over many, who will be pleased to fall into the mechanism of a system, which they find makes them more successful and happy than they could have been amidst the anxiety of adjusting plans and expedients of their own, and the consequences of often adjusting them ill. I have known several parents both fathers and mothers, whose management of their families has answered this description, and have displayed a striking example of the facile compliance with which a number of persons, of different ages and dispositions, will yield to the decisions of a *firm* mind, acting on an equitable and enlightened system.

The last resource of this character, is hard inflexible pertinacity, on which it may be allowed to rest its strength, after finding it can be effectual in none of its milder forms. I remember admiring an instance of this kind, in a firm, sagacious, and very estimable old man, whom I well knew, and who is now dead. Being on a jury, in a trial of life and death, he was completely satisfied of the innocence of the prisoner; the other eleven were of the opposite opinion. But he was resolved the man should not be condemned; and as the first effort for preventing it, he very properly made application to the minds of his associates, spending several hours in laboring to convince them. But he made no impression, while he was exhausting the strength which was to be reserved for another mode of operation. He then calmly told them, it should now be a trial who could endure confinement and famine the *longest, and that they might* be quite assured he would sooner die than release them at the expense of the prisoner's life. In this situation they spent about twenty four hours; when at length all acceded to this verdict of acquittal.

It is not necessary to amplify on this indispensable importance of this quality, in order to the accomplishment of any thing eminently good. We instantly see, that every path to signal excellence is so obstructed and beset, that none but a spirit so qualified can pass. But it it is time to examine what are the elements which compose the character.

Dr. Channing.—The last number of Fraser's Magazine, a work which is regarded as high critical authority in England, contains a highly complimentary notice of the writings of Dr. Channing.—The writer commences with this bold and candid assertion;—"Channing is, unquestionably the finest writer of the age. His language is simple, nervous, and copious in Saxon. His periods are short, and constructed without any appearance of effort. His meaning does not require to be gathered, by dint of persevering investigation, from the fragments of a continuous harangue; it is delivered to us at once. Nor is this its transparency the result of weakness or want of compass: the very contrary is the case. From his writings there may be extracted some of the richest poetry and original conceptions, clothed in language, unfortunately for our literature, too little studied in the day in which we live. Channing appears to have imbued his mind with the spirit of the masters of our island tongue; their very words seem to have filled him, and to have become key notes to his finest compositions: their strong idiomatic English has evidently worked itself into the mind of our author, and taught him that, in the phraseology which weak minds pronounced to be *jejune*, there was a versatility capable of becoming, in the hands of a master-mind, expressive of great and enobling thought." The critic again says that "there is a force and finish, in the pages of Channing that indicate at once great genius and protracted elaboration;" and adds, "his writings have charmed us into the attitude of fervent admirers." This is high praise coming from so disinterested a quarter—but we do not disagree with the *Fraserian* critic in his estimate of the merits of Channing's masterly style.—*Pearl.*

Plainfield
Boot & Shoe
STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice.

ISAAC V. TITSWORTH & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash. Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 66tf

New Stock of GROCERIES,
Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.

Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities.
Indian Meal.
Sea Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, cloves, allspice, citron, currants, raisins, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, white and common bar soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff: Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds; Pickles, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c.

S. S. POUND.

N. B. I will take *SHINPLASTERS* at the following rates: Newark corporation and Rahway, at par; Jersey city, 7s 6d to a dollar; Whaling and Sealing, 6s. 6d. S. S. P.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 49tf

Old Newspapers,

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. Just the kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

GREEN BROOK
Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its object aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is never unless open for the reception of day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Dust Pans, Lanterns Leader Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

Tin Leaders and all kinds of Hatter's Kettles, made to order, executed with neatness, and at low prices.

Copper Force and Hand Pumps made to order, and warranted.

All work that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Aug. 7, 1838. 81tf

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPOENAS,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of *Plainfield* and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers *in his line in short notice.*

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1t

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is roomily located, and, every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
" Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Principals.
HORATIO BRYANT, }

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. G. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will *commence, as usual, in May next,* under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass. Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, todiscipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabeth town, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 69 3

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American poet, engraved by Dick, from a painting by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent *Engravings on Steel*, by the best artist, designed and engraved from original paintings expressly for the work. Etchings on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of fine, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject interesting to the refined and general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this purpose—translations from the various languages—the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—sketches of the stage, drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading matter, *not to be found elsewhere*—with individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

For only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing to the undersigned, post paid, the name of the subscriber, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the direction of Epes Sargent, and will receive, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Fay, Cox, Captain Marryat, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of well-known others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its mechanick, *and elegance of its typography*, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superiour, to its predecessors: and it is universally admitted that no work, extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains nor expense, industry, or experience, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable *melange* of elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country, —especially adapted for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, the secluded student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste *or refinement—and while in pages never will* contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the same superb quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. *No subscription* received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries,*

low for CASH, or country produce, Corner of Exchange and Front streets. Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More.

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will — ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it.

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt. Wilsey,
LaFayette,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In consequence of the lateness of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business, and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickton, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

DRUGS. MEDICINES. &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1tf

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves, that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities. Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys and Misses' Satin and Fur Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods,*

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

R. I CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Just Received, a Stock of *FRESH GROCERIES,*

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c, &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.

SAMUEL S. POUND.

July 31.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 93 6

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1838. Number 86.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Noon.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

New Cheap Cash *Grocery*, and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. Y. Bonnell, between the store of Ira Pounden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Cheese and Fine Salt, Butter, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Bot. New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate

EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B.—DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 22d, 1838.

Boots and Shoes.

We the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice; which can be purchased no where elsewhere, for cash. Cash only keeps the mare going. We solicit a share of custom.

THOMAS HILL.
WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

Arithmetical Table Books

Just Published, and for sale, at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again. May 1st, 1838.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

The Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 57 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

The CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number for any other part of the United States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume. No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, from 12 to 15 years of age, of moral and correct habits, to learn the above mentioned business. Apply to the Subscribers,

July 3d. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

Fresh Flour, by the barrel or hundred
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

GREEN BROOK *Family School.*

The design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality; but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $30 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is therefore open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods*,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by
tf 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL

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☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 52 tf

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

White wash Lime,

Also a full assortment of brushes, such as, Paint White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Show Bills,

Such as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 8 cents each.

POETICAL.

The Outcast.—*By Miss Vanderstein.*

Aye, they may condemn him,
Yet so will not I,
When the storm-clouds are darkest,
The rude blasts most high,
When denounced and forsaken,
He shrinks from the storm,
Be my heart as unshaken,
My bosom as warm.
A love deeper than mother's,
Thou'lt find mine for thee,
And deserted by others,
Be dearer to me.

Oh! how little thou knowest
The strength of that faith,
Which the proud spirit keepeth,
Through danger and death.
In the sunshine of fortune,
It hides from the world
Its love, like the eagle,
With proud pinions furled;
But when rises the tempest
O'er those it loves best,
Like the eagle it battles,
And dies for its nest.

The Knickerbocker.

Ode.

There is a voice upon the wind,
A voice that comes from far,
A voice from where the ancient groves
And perfumed breezes are,
'Tis not the song of triumph, no;
Nor scream of heathen rage;
But 'tis a cry of gospel light,
The echo of the age.

The Karen from his rocky hills,
And natives of Japan,
Unite their voices with the sound
That echoes from Hindostan.
They call on us in words direct,
Or in their rites of wo—
Obey ye saints, your Lord's command,
"Go, preach my Gospel, go."

The voice of strong entreaty still
The breeze from Burmah brings,
The call is echoed from Siam,
And China's ancient kings,
The region of the Simoom blast,
Where Niger's waters flow,
Repeats to us the Lord's command,
"Go, preach my Gospel, go."

From many a river's templed bank,
Where Pagans bend the knee,
From continental villages,
And islands of the sea,
Each ship that floats upon the sea,
And all the winds that blow,
Ring out to us the Lord's command,
"Go, preach my Gospel, go."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Soldier's Dog.—A common soldier of the Italian regiment of the Veliti of the Guards had, when at Milan, a dog that was much attached to him, following him to all his various military duties, and invariably mounting guard with him, and sharing his sentry box whenever he stood sentry at the gate of the vice-regal palace.

In 1812, at the time of the disastrous Russian campaign, among the numerous regiments composing the fine Italian army that marched with the Viceroy of Italy, Eugene Beauharnais, went the Veliti, and with them the master of the dog, Tofino, who was already well known to the soldiers, marched after his master, and crossing the Alps and traversing a great portion of the European continent (having been present at several battles where the Veliti were engaged,) finally arrived at Moscow. When the armies of Bonaparte were obliged to withdraw from that capital in flames, Tofino still followed his master, and went through all the horrors of that memorable retreat. He was at the murderous battle of Malo-jaroslewitz, where the Italians behaved gallantly and suffered great loss. The Viceroy's Veliti, though they had suffered tremendously, and still the exhaustion and appearance of a regiment when they reached the Beresina; but on the fatal passage of that river where so many thoutands perished, they lost more than half their remaining men, and the master of poor Tofino was among the number. After that passage no order was preserved in the retreat; the fragments of the Veliti were mixed up with the fragments of other regiments, and all went on in fearful confusion. Tofino, however, who had crossed the river in safety, and had lingered some time on the bank looking and moaning as though he missed somebody, was soon after seen trotting after some of the Veliti; and so he continued to be seen day after day and week after week, keeping up with the retreating soldiery, and always close to those who wore the uniform of his unfortunate master. The circumstance naturally made an impression on the men; and some of his master's comrades, in the midst of their own miseries and privations, attended to the wants of the dog who showed such fidelity to the regiment. But in spite of their cares and caresses, Tofino would never exclusively attach himself to any one man; on the contrary, he would always look out for the greatest number of the Veliti, and where they went he followed, regardless of the individuals who would have retained him by their particular kindness. In this manner from Moscow he reached Wilna, then traversing Lithuania and Poland, the kingdom of Prussia, a part of Saxony, the States of the Confederacy of the Rhine, Bavaria, the Tyrol, and the Alps—in short having performed a journey of more than 2500 English miles, Tofino again entered Milan in the summer of 1813, in the rear of a small body of the Veliti. How this poor Italian dog had travelled through regions and even over frosting rivers, where the very horses of the country had died, was a marvel to all who witnessed the tragical retreat.

As soon as he was within the walls of Milan, Tofino went straight to the barracks which the Veliti had occupied, and after waiting there some time, he trotted to the sentry-box by the palace gate, where he had so often mounted guard with his master, and he never more moved a hundred yards from it! The first two or three days he was observed to howl and moan, but this sad mood past, and he occupied his corner in the sentry box in silence. The interesting anecdote reached the ears of the Viceroy Beauharnais, who ordered that Tofino should be kindly treated and well fed, and considered as a pensioner of the state. But there was no need of these orders—the whole army, the whole population of Milan regarded the dog as almost a sacred animal, and were accustomed to show him as all strangers as one of the ornaments and wonders of the city.

In 1814, when the French were driven out of Italy, Tofino fell, with all Lombardy and the states of Venice, into the power of the Austrians, who, (whatever they did to the human beings that returned to their yoke) treated the dog as kindly as ever; he still occupied his corner of the sentry box, and was treated and pointed out as a hereditary pet. Tofino lived several months under the regime of the house of Austria, and then died full of honours and deeply regretted by the Milanese.

"Short-lived Beauties."—Not long since the cry of "strawberries," in almost every street saluted our ears with peculiarly pleasant sensations; for, in the first place, it reminded us of the unceasing goodness which gives us "all things richly to enjoy," in the return of another summer, with its appropriate fruits and flowers;—and, secondly, the strawberry plant and its fruit have particular claims upon our regard. The plant itself is a very humble, but a very thrifty and fruitful one—the flower is remarkably modest and pretty, and the fruit, in fragrance, color, and flavor, is one of a thousand—but how short-lived are these beauties!—how brief the season of their continuance, and how soon is that season over! In the street in which we live is a little cottage, occupied at present by an English family, whose taste in the cultivation of flowers does them great credit. The cottage stands back some distance from the street, and in front is the little parterre of which we now write. One of the first that adorned this little spot was the pink, a lowly, unpretending flower, whose fragrance may be said to vie with that of the rose. Every day as we passed, we viewed this little beauty, but its days were short; it soon withered; and the light winged zephyrs that caught up its odors, and wafted them to the passer-by, soon performed their office, and held themselves in readiness to render a similar service to others of the flora tribe. The garden above mentioned is perhaps now in its greatest glory. Two peach trees, more remarkable this year for the stateliness of their appearance among the flowers, and for the greenness of their leaves, than for the abundance of their fruit, ornament this enclosure. Two kinds of lilies—one perfectly white, the other red, hang down their heads, as though unconscious of their beauty. Three kinds of holly oaks—one crimson, one white, and the other a gay and beautiful flesh color, are now sending forth their beauteous tints whichever way the passenger's eyes chance to turn. The sweet-william wears a crown of gor geous beauty upon its head, which we venture to say is much more fine from care than the head of Solomon in all his glory, is not arrayed like one of these delightful flowers. Besides these there are many others, which we have not time or botanical skill to describe, but they are cultivated with great care, and offerd to the contemplative mind a lesson of beauty without vanity, superiority without pride, inferiority without envy, variety without confusion, and society without discord, such as we look for in vain among our own species. Such spots as these in the very heart of a city like N. York are as cheering to the eye as an oasis itself in the midst of the desert.

But we have almost lost the thread of our discourse. We intended to speak of the "short-lived beauties" of this world; a thought which was often suggested by the exceeding brevity of the season of fruits and flowers, but which was more impressively fixed on our mind by the scenes of July 4th. Often, as we saw the flowers, and heard the report of the pistol, or the rifle, we looked to see from which way the noise came—when, behold, the momentary pleasure was expiring like the cloud of smoke before our eyes; and the thought instantly rushed upon our mind, with all the force of argument, How short-lived! how transient all worldly pleasure! But we were more than ever convinced of the truth of the poet's remark, on the evening of Independence, as we entered the city and saw the beautiful illuminations at the entrance of the pleasure gardens, and witnessed in every direction the splendid rockets ascending and vanishing in the air. All these brought forcibly to our recollection the confessions of a young lady, which are as follows—"When I entered the Vauxhall gardens," said she, "and saw the beautiful walks and flowers, and variegated lamps suspended from the branches of the trees, and heard the music, and beheld the joyful faces and the gay dresses of the company, I thought, 'this is just like heaven.' But after a while the rain descended—the lamps went out—the music ceased—the company withdrew, and I was left alone. Then I thought, 'This is not like Heaven now!'" No, surely. Well might the poet say:—

"And false the light on glory's plume,
As fading hues of even;
And hope, and joy, and beauty's bloom,
Are blossoms gathered for the tomb—
There's nothing true but Heaven!"

Christian Advocate.

A heavy draft.—When Mr. Hankey was in vogue as a banker, a sailor had, as part of his pay, a draft on him for fifty pounds. This the sailor thought an immense sum, and calling at the house insisted upon seeing the master in private. This was at length acceded to: and when the banker and sailor met together, the following conversation ensued:—*Sailor.* "Mr. *Hankey*, I've got a tickler for you—didn't like to expose you before the lads." *Hankey.* "That was kind. Pray what's the tickler?"—*Sailor.* "Never mind, don't be afraid, I won't hurt you; 'tis a *fifty*."—*Hankey.* "Ah! that's a tickler indeed."—*Sailor.* "Don't fret, give me five pounds now, and the rest at so much per week—I shan't mention it to any body."

Chinese Anecdote.—A man who was accustomed to deal in marvels told a country cousin of his that he had three great curiosities in his possession—an ox that could travel five hundred miles a day, a cock that tells the hour of the night, and a dog that reads in a superior manner. "These are extraordinary things indeed; I must call upon you and beg a sight of them!" said the cousin. The liar returned home and told his wife what had happened, saying he had got into a scrape and knew not how to get out. "Oh, never mind," said she, "I can manage it." The next day the countryman, called and enquired, after his cousin, was told that he was gone to Pekin. "When is he expected back?"—"In seven or eight days."—"How can he return so soon?"—"He's gone off upon our ox."—"A propos of that I am told that you have a cock that marks the hour."—"A cock just then happened to crow. "Yes that is he; he not only tells the hour of night, but reports when a stranger comes." Then your dog that reads books—might I beg to see him?"—"Why, to speak the truth as our circumstances are but narrow, we have sent the dog out to keep school!"

Praying Machine.—On the high roads of Japan, every mountain, hall, and cliff is consecrated to some divinity, to whom travellers are required to address long prayers. As this would occupy too much time for those who are in haste, a machine is used consisting of an upright post with an iron plate set into the top. The turning round of this plate, upon which the prayer is engraved, is deemed equivalent to repeating the prayer.

Considerate.—In a village not a hundred miles from *Cork*, a medical gentleman was one night disturbed by repeated tappings at his door; and, on getting up, found a labouring man soliciting his immediate attendance for his wife. "Have you been long here?" asked the doctor. "Indeed, I have," answered Pat. "But why didn't you ring the night bell?"—"och! because I was afraid of disturbing your honour!"

Pat astonished.—An unfortunate Hibernian no frequenter of large parties, consequently a noodle in gastronomy, ruminating in his bliss upon the bank of a southern creek, espied a terrapin pluming itself. "Och, honey!" he exclaimed, solemnly, "that ever I should come to America to see a snuff box walk!—"What!" said his wife don't be a making fun of the birds!"

We extract the following very excellent article from the Peoria (Ill.) Register.

Cows, vs. Alcohol.—Colonel B. has one of the best farms on the Illinois river. About 100 acres of it are now covered with waving corn. When it first came up in the spring the crows seemed determined on its entire destruction. When one was killed it seemed as if a dozen came to its funeral. And though the sharp crack of the rifle often drew them away, they always returned with its echo.

The Colonel at length became weary of throwing grass, and resolved on trying the virtue of stones. He sent to the druggists for a gallon of alcohol, in which he soaked a few quarts of corn and scattered it over his field. The *black legs* came and partook with their usual relish—and as usual they were pretty well corned; and such a cooing and cackling,—such a strutting and

staggering! The scene was like—but I will make no invidious comparisons,—yet it was very much like——

When the boys attempted to catch them, they were not a little amused at their staggering gait, and their mazey course through the air. At length they gained the edge of the woods, and there being joined by a new recruit, which happened to be sober, they united at the top of their voices in howling, hawing and shouting either the praise or curse of the alcohol. It was difficult to tell which, as they rattled away, without rhyme or reason, so very much like——

The colonel saved his corn. As soon as they became sober, they set their faces steadfastly against alcohol. Not another kernel would they touch in his field, lest it should contain the accursed thing while they went and pulled up the corn of his neighbors. To return like a dog to his vomit—like a white-washed sow to the mire—is to return to sin. They have too much respect for their character—black as they are—again to be found drunk."

The unwillingness of persons above forty to remember facts and persons, with which and whom they were contemporary, has been happily called by a wit, "the darkness of the *middle ages*."

A great woman not imperious, a fair woman not vain, a woman of common talent not jealous, an accomplished woman who scorns to shine—are four wonders, just great enough to be divided among the four quarters of the Globe.—*Lavater.*

Disastrous year.—The year 1835 will be long memorable for its numerous steamboat disasters. The record is out of all proportion with that of any former years. Within the last few months, besides the number of less important burnings, collapses and explosions, the folk wing is the melancholy list:—The Ben Sherrod, with the loss of 100 lives; the Monmouth, 400; the Home 100; the Mosbie, 120; the Oronoke, 130, the Washington, 30; the Pulaski, 100, Eight steam boats and ten hundred human lives lost! Can no means be devised for preventing the frequent recurrence of such instances of wholesale destruction of human life and property!—*Mirror.*

What's bred in the bone, etc.—A good story is told in the London Examiner of the duke of Wellington, who, though an Irishman, is not much in the habit of making bulls. He has, however, been lately caught *tripping and made* a characteristic display of his origin. His grace, in a debate in the house of Lords, stated that "two Irish clergymen had been murdered." Lord Mulgrave exclaimed, "No, not one!" upon which the duke rejoined, "If I am mistaken, *I am sorry for it.*"—*Ib.*

Rochester.—Chancellor Kent, in reply to a complimentary letter addressed to him on a visit to this flourishing city, speaks incidentally of its growth in the annexed extract;

"Your residence is auspiciously chosen. This beautiful and flourishing city seems to have risen as by enchantment. It was forty years ago, and after I had held and finished the Ontario circuit, that I was attracted by the falls of the Genesee to visit this place, *then a wilderness, with the exception* of a single hut in this vicinity. I now look with amazement upon its growth and prosperity, upon its strong and indubitable marks of energy, enterprise, skill, and lasting resources."

And Rochester is a sample of what American enterprise can do in improving the facilities afforded by Nature so abundantly and extensively throughout our favored land.

A Novel Question for the Lawyers.—A farmer found a cloud of grasshoppers devouring his young buck-wheat, and drove them off; they lit on his next neighbor's and served him the same way. The latter has commenced an action against the former for damages. Query—can it be sustained?

A Collector.—The founder of the Journal des Modes, M. de la Mesangere, who lately departed this transitory scene, was rather curious in the article of silk stockings, upwards of a thousand pair of which were found in his wardrobe when the inventory of his effects were drawn up. He was also ascertained to be the possessor of 20,00 pairs of shoes, 40 umbrellas, 72 blue coats, 100 round hats, 90 snuff boxes of various dimensions 365 shirts—one for every day in the year, and 10,000 *frames*, in 25 and 20 sous pieces of six inches. At the close of every week he undaunted edly braved the torture of a new pair of shoes. He was a staunch partisan of short unmentionables, and never was guilty of premeditatedly carrying an umbrella; his custom, when surprised by a storm, being to purchase one at the first umbrella maker's within the line of his promenade, 40 of those conveniencies being, as before mentioned, found in his house.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

The Extent of the British Empire.—The Montreal Herald, speaking of the possessions of Great Britain, says;—"On her vast territories the Sun never sets. As the evening rays forsake the groves of Honduras, his morning beams strikes *the spires of Calcutta, and before they disappear* from the population of Montreal, they gladden British subjects on the western shores of New Holland. The British flag is never struck, and the ships of her Navy, her wooden walls, are floating fortresses, with military stations, dotting all over the Globe, in every clime and in every sea."

This beautiful thought is more poetically expressed by Mr. Webster, in one of his speeches, where he describes England as a "power to which for purpose of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome in the height of her glory, is not to be compared—a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beats following the sun, and accompanying the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

The Nashville Railway is finished 12 miles, and the lake Pontochartrain is reached.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

It has lately occurred to me that the prospect before us requires the serious consideration of all good-men, apart from every party view. Gen. Dickerson's statements as to our indebtedness abroad ought to be received as good evidence by his friends; we on our part, do not dispute the fact that we are importing too much, and exporting too little. Let us add together the balances of our indebtedness as given by the Ex-Secretary for a year or two past, and the probable amount of our indebtedness on stocks, and see the result.

According to him—

In 1832, the bal. was against us		$14,000,000
1836,	do	61,000,000
1837,	do	23,500,000
1833, '34 and '35, on the average of those above,		98,500,000
Total indebtedness of the years 1832 to 1837, inclusive,		197,000,000

I do not doubt we are in debt the full amount of this sum, (one hundred and ninety-seven millions of dollars;) and supposing it paid by remittances of state stocks, bank stock, and railroad stock, &c. we are still in debt. The debt is not paid; it is only the form of it changed. I have seen it stated that our indebtedness on stocks varied from 150 to 220 millions.

It should be remembered that our foreign debt, when the credit has expired, is on interest; and more especially so when it assumes the form of stocks. The interest, commissions and exchange on a foreign debt of $200,000,000, will be twelve millions. Here is an item to be remitted, for which we receive nothing in return. We must *export* to the amount of all we import, and twelve millions more, merely to keep square; if *we export any less, we are still increasing the* debt.

Now, sir, what is the strong propensity of men (and of women too) with respect to buying, especially if they think they are buying cheap? If they buy with cash which was earned hard, they are apt to buy many things which they could do without; if they buy on credit they are still more apt to be tempted into imprudent and unnecessary purchases.

Can we then hope to pay off the balance we owe, or even keep from increasing it, under that further repeal of the tariff which is to take place in 1840 and 1842? shall we not rather go more and more in debt, buying as we think, cheap goods, until another revulsion takes place; another suspension of the banks winds up and *destroys our credit and banking system altogether?* The banks to be safe, must not extend their accommodations; no new charters for banks must be granted; speculation in every form must be repressed; and especially the importation of foreign goods must be discouraged, or we have only seen the beginning, not the end of trouble.

I am not an alarmist; I am not given to despondency. On the contrary, I believe that every exhibition of prosperity in the past nine years could be more than realized again in the 9 years to come but not under a low tariff, nor under a state of foreign commerce that in six years from now, will add 197 millions more to our foreign debt.

An Old Tariff Man.

Interesting to sculptors.—It is stated in the *National Intelligencer*, that Mr. Featherstonhaugh, United States' Geologist, has ascertained the existence of some important deposits of White Statuary Marble in the Cherokee country. He has followed an obscure ridge in the mountains six miles, consisting entirely of that valuable substance, hitherto only seen in the United States in blocks not exceeding a few inches. He reports one of these deposites as equal to that of Massa Carrara in Italy, with which he is familiar. Marble of this kind has hitherto been brought at a great expense from Italy. The block for the statue of Hamilton, destroyed by fire in the Exchange, if we mistake not, was represented to have cost not less than $2000.

Col. Sherburne of Washington city, who had been for some weeks past in the Cherokee nation *on business for the government*, has, we have been informed, contracted with the proprietor of the land on which this valuable and beautiful marble was discovered by the Geologist above named. It is thought to be inexhaustible, and more valuable than any gold mine yet discovered in the Cherokee nation, being of that cast as not only to command a good price, but will be in very great demand. The quarry is within six miles of navigable water, and there is a never failing stream within one hundred yards that will carry 1000 saws if found necessary.—(*From a* Southern Paper.

Grasshoppers.—According to the Delaware State journal, the country about Wilmington is overrun with grasshoppers. The editor says;—

Never in our recollection, were they to be seen in such myriads, and for the first time we hear our farmers exclaiming against their destructiveness. The grass which ordinarily constitutes their food is burnt up by the drought, and the voracious insect, deprived of its wonted sustenance, is making great havoc with the blades, and even with the ears of corn. A great deal of fodder has been eaten up, and much corn we have no doubt, will be seriously injured by this usually harmless insect.

New Banking Facilities.—It will be recollected by the reader, that a short time since we published a letter from New York, stating that John Jacob Astor and J Delafield Esqs., had associated themselves under the late law of New York, on the subject for the establishing of a new Bank. This bank appears to be the only one which under that law has yet gone into operation. We have seen a bill drawn by J. Delafield, Broker, 14 Wall street, New York, payable at the banking Office of Delafield and Burnet in this city, where they are redeemable by other paper or in specie. We understand arrangements are in progress for their receipt in various Banks in the West.—*Cincin. Gazette.*

RUN AND MURDER.—Philip Edwards, a respectable farmer of Worcester Co. Mass. was seized on the highway by John L. Davis, a drunken neighbor, on the 15th inst. and killed by a blow from an axe. Davis was not drunk at the time, had been so for several days previous, and was in "mania a potu."

Davis had been out of his house for some time, shooting and filling the air with horrid screams and yells. No one was present to witness the horrid tragedy: but from the subsequent statements of Davis, it appears that he imagined that "Washington was moving in circles high in the air above his head, and commanding him to go forth and kill." Soon after the perpetration of the deed, Davis went to another neighbor to obtain his aid in grinding an ax in order, as he said, to go on with the work of death. He is in custody.

The Burlington Circuit and Oyer and Terminer, adjourned on Thursday last, after a session *of more than two weeks. The term was* principally occupied by criminal business. Clayton Cramer, who was tried for the murder of Hosea Moore, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and under the provisions of the statute passed last winter, sentenced to imprisonment for life. Edward Wilber who was indicted in May last, for arson, was acquitted. Judge Dayton presided throughout these long and laborious trials, with distinguished ability and to the satisfaction of all parties.

The Potomac Aqueduct.—Alexandria is prosecuting this gigantic work,—the aqueduct which is intended to carry the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal across the Potomac,—with a persevering energy that is worthy of all praise. The following paragraph from the Alexandria Gazette of yesterday will furnish some idea of the undertaking and the difficulties attending it;

We are gratified in learning that the masonry of the fourth pier of the Potomac Aqueduct is advancing rapidly from its rocky foundation at the bottom of the Potomac. It is not often, not so often as we could wish, that we are enabled to note the progress of this mighty work, and it has been a matter of surprise to us, that the frame of so stupendous a work has not attracted more *attention from the scientific and other journals* of the country; if, as we are informed, and have no doubt that, for the depth of foundation under water, the work which in future times is to be the "the feather in the cap" of Alexandria, exceeds any other on record; The greatest depth that is, from the rock to the level of high tide is 32 feet.

Tarring and Feathering.—The use of Tar and Feathers in the punishment of crime is one of great antiquity. Richard I. in his voyage to the Holy Land, ordained this; "If any one is convicted of theft, let his head be shaved, like Champion' s let melted pitch be poured upon it, and feathers shaken on it, that he may be known; and let him be set on shore at the first land *to which the ship approaches.*"

A Most Distressing Occurrence.—In the vicinity of Milan, in Ripley county, a few days since two brothers named Risinger, being in the woods hunting game, just as the light of the sun was disappearing, one saw something, and told his comrade to shoot; he did so, and the object fell. On approaching the spot, they discovered, in place of a deer, the daughter of one of the men, just breathing her last. The ball had penetrated the eye and passed out at the back of the head. The young woman had gone to the woods to hunt the cows, and by the imprudence of her own father, was thus brought to an untimely grave.—(Republican.)

Egypt is *fast becoming of moment in the opinion* of other nations. Five years ago there was not a steam vessel of any nation plying from Egypt; now those of England, France, Austria, and Egypt number eighteen regular opportunities to and fro every month from Alexandria. When will our Government build the "Great Eastern," of 1,500 tons to go direct (both ways) between Plymouth and Alexandria, in fifteen days, with Indian mails and passengers, and thus keep the French and Austrian lines from our Indian correspondence? I shall visit Canton via. Calcutta, and see if sufficient interest and capital cannot be realized there for the extension of Indian steam navigation to China.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.

Grouse Shooting—Our sportsmen have a delightful time of it just now. On Wednesday last Dr. Capt. C., Mr. C. and Mr. M., went to the looking Glass prairie, and in less than twelve hours the four shot and bagged one hundred and thirty one grouse. Let an eastern sportsman, or any combination of them beat this if they can. We had the pleasure of a brace for dinner, and finer could not be desired by the veriest epicure in the land.—*Repub.*

OLDEST OF THE CRAFT.—The venerable Col. Andrew Marchale, a veteran of the Revolution, died on the 10th. inst at Washington, Adams cy. Mis. The deceased was the father of the typographical art in Mississippi, having brought into the then territory in 1797, a small printing press the first ever used there.

Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the democrats of Cincinnati.

Health of Charleston.—The Norfolk Herald of Saturday says: "We learn from a gentleman who left Charleston on Sunday last, and arrived here in the cars yesterday afternoon, that the sickness raged to an alarming degree when he left there.—In one house four or five of its inmates were carried off by the prevailing disease. He also informs that on Saturday last, while attending to the burial of Mr. Frederick, (brother of Capt. Michael Frederick, of Baltimore,) he counted forty two graves opened, in one of which he saw three coffins deposited. The mechanics generally were leaving the place."

Rail Road Accident—We learn from the Lockport Democrat, that while the train of cars on the Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad was going west on Saturday of last week, the train ran over a squaw, who was lying drunk across the track in the Tuscarora Reservation. Both legs were severed from her body and she died soon after. A bunch of shanties growing close to the track, prevented the engineer from discovering her in season. The engine was reversed, but in consequence of a recent rain, the wheels slipped upon the track. The squaw was owned by the Indians had been to Lewiston, and purchased a shillings worth of whiskey, a small part of which was found in a tin pail by her side.

The residence of Mrs. Sigourney at Hartford, was sold on the 22d ult. to James M. Bunce, of Hartford, for 9,000 dollars. The grounds and building lots about the house were not included in the sale, and will be sold separately hereafter.

The Bangor Whig states that 1000 stands of arms had arrived in that city for the purpose of equipping the Lincoln regiment of frontier militia. It would seem that Gov. Kent is in earnest in his deeme to settle the North Eastern boundary question.

From the Putnam co. Illinois Journal.

The Crops.—In this section of Illinois we presume a better corn crop will be raised this season, than for many years past has been known within it. The weather indeed has been peculiarly favorable for corn, having been very warm, and generally sufficiently wet. Our wheat crop is likewise tolerable, so that we shall most probably have a sufficiency of "bread stuffs"—and to spare, notwithstanding the great number of men who probably will be engaged upon our public works in this quarter for some time to come.

The crops of cotton and corn in Mississippi are said to promise abundantly in the central and southern sections of the state.

Corn Crop in Kentucky.—The Louisville Journal says,—We see some complaint in regard to the corn crop in Kentucky, but we have reason to believe they will be unusually abundant. About a week ago the corn was generally suffering from drought, but we have recently had copious rains in this neighborhood, which it is hoped have extended generally over the country.

The crop of wheat raised in Livingston county, Michigan, is estimated at about twenty bushels for each inhabitant. The county has only been settled three years.

Lever's Republications.—Mrs. Lever, widow of the late Wm. Lever, gives notice that the lamentable death of her husband will in no way retard or interrupt the publication of the foreign reviews and magazines, but they will continue to be issued with the same promptitude and regularity as heretofore. The enterprise deserves the most ample support.

Another Field Fire in West Jersey.—We learn by this morning's mail that another destructive fire is raging in Burlington county. It is stated that a few days since, it had made near approach to Hanover furnace, but a timely turn out and a steady and strong application of "fire to fire," *turned away the enemy.* The conflagration however, continues with unabated force, and is sweeping away forests and swamps with frightful rapidity. Its ravages in the cedar swamps are more deplored by the property holders than are timber on the uplands.—The ground is so perfectly dry that whole acres of cedar trees are burned, stock and branch, and all the under brush is licked up like shavings.

The cause of this fire is traced to the carelessness of two old women who went into a meadow and let fall some fire from their tobacco pipes.

The United States Gazette says, "the cloudy pillars of smoke are plainly seen by day from the city, and unless rain should come, the most serious apprehensions of the loss of property, and perhaps of human life may be entertained."

The mansions near Frederick (Md.) were on fire on sunday. The smoke hung over the adjoining plains in a dense cloud, and the flames were visible for many miles. There were many wood cutters' houses scattered through the mountain, which were supposed to be burned.

A letter of the 15th ult. from the Cherokee Camp, in the Journal of Commerce, mentions that the Indians were making all necessary arrangements, under John Ross and the Delegation which *impressed them at Washington, to complete the* removal, in detachments of 1000. Much sickness has prevailed, and an alarming number of deaths have occurred in some of the Camps, from the extreme heat, deficiency of accommodations sudden change in their mode of living, anxiety and depression of mind, medicial neglect &c.

☞ Letters of the 19th ult. from Newmansville Florida, mention that Capt. Tompkins and Lt. Blake of the Dragoons, who had just returned from a distressing expedition, were dangerously ill. The expedition penetrated where savages had only gone before, and destroyed two considerable towns.

They found a camp which must have been a moment before abandoned as meat was cooking.

The Indians had carried off three baggage waggons and killed two soldiers.

"The Globe says that lightning is more apt to strike buildings containing large quantities of metallic substances." If that is the case there's very little danger of its striking the United States Treasury.—(Louisville Journal.

Our Jewels.—We take the following from the toasts at the late Waterford festival in Kentucky—

Our Distinguished Senator Henry Clay.—Erect and faithful in defeat or victory—his history is the history of the nation—his glory the glory of the Republic. Power can add nothing to his greatness—time can abate nothing of his wide spread fame.

Daniel Webster.—The great expounder and defender of the Constitution; on his broad shoulders we would rest the fame of the Republic. His patriotism, broad as the Union, unites a nation stronger than the bands of Iron. History will take charge of him as a blessing to posterity.

The banks of Milledgeville Geo. have determined to resume specie payments on the 1st of October next.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, September 22, 1835.

Let there sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Whig State Convention.

This Convention was held in Trenton, on Wednesday last, first in the State House, and that having been found not sufficiently large, it moved to the city hall, which had been prepared for the comfortable accommodation of 700 persons;—that too was found too small to hold all the delegates, and at noon the Convention adjourned to meet in the State House yard. The number of delegates was from 800 to 1,000, perhaps the largest assembly of the kind that ever convened at Trenton, and notwithstanding the great number of delegates the utmost harmony prevailed.

Joseph Parter, of Gloucester was chosen president, and a vice-president from each county was appointed. A committee of five were appointed to prepare and publish an address to the people of this state, of which the hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen was one. It was then unanimously resolved that the old Congressional ticket be renominated for members of the next congress, viz.

John B. Aycrigg, of Bergen county.
John P. B. Maxwell, Warren,
Wm. Halsted, Mercer,
Joseph F. Randolph, Monmouth,
Charles C. Stratton, of Gloucester,
Thomas J. Yorke, Salem.

In the afternoon session a number of appropriate resolutions were passed, and much important business transacted—after which the Convention adjourned, at 4 o'clock.

Late Elections.

Indiana.—Full returns from the late election in Indiana have been received, and show the following result:

On joint ballot in the Legislature.

Whigs,	26
Democrats,	57
Whig majority,	33.

In the last Legislature were 33 whigs to 64 democrats—whig majority then 19.

Missouri.—Complete returns from Missouri show the following as the state of parties in the Legislature:

Democrats,	80
Whigs,	52
Democratic majority,	28

The last legislature was composed of 109 democrats and 23 whigs, making the democratic majority, at that time, 86.

Rhode Island.—Full returns show that the legislature just chosen stands as follows;

Whigs,	46
Democrats,	29

In the last Assembly were 44 whigs to 25 democrats, so that the whigs have gained 2 and the democrats have lost 2.

Illinois.—Full returns are at length received from Illinois. Two democrats and one conservative is elected to Congress, and the democratic governor is chosen. The contest in the third Congressional district was very close, but it is finally ascertained that the Administration have carried it, by 130 majority.

Alabama.—63 democrats and 28 whigs elected to the Legislature, and eleven counties to be heard from.

North Carolina.—In the Senate just elected are 27 whigs and 23 democrats—in the House, 65 whigs and 55 democrats. The N. C. Standard says that the State Rights party hold the balance of power, and that they are opposed to Mr. Clay and a National Bank.

Kentucky.—The democrats claim a gain of 8 or 10 members in the Legislature. How true this is we are unable to say.

☞ It is curious to observe how differently the party papers look upon the same facts. The following is a good specimen:

The Difference.—Of four hundred and forty-four clerks employed in the public offices in Washington, a *large majority are opposed to the present Administration.* This toleration of opinion is no part of the creed of the federal party.—When they obtain power they make a clean sweep of every political opponent: be his office ever so paltry, or he ever so poor. It is a principle with them, and judges, and lamp lighters, clerks, and hearse drivers, share alike, none are too high to be reached, or too low to be overlooked. And yet this is a faction which is continually whining about *"proscription for opinion's sake,"* and taunting the friends of the Administration with being the *"spoils party."* Such cool impudence is without a parallel.—*Concord Freeman*

☞ Of the 444 clerks employed in the public offices at Washington, a large majority are *opposed to the present Administration.*

(Albany Argus.

What a reproach to the present Administration," that even its very employers, the very men who have the closest and most intimate knowledge

of the Indians, and the strongest interest in supporting it, are yet compelled to disapprove and condemn its measures! If the official servants of the Administration must needs bear witness against their employers, how shall they escape condemnation from the people? The Argus has given a sharper rebuke to the men in power at Washington, than ever was uttered by any Whig journalist or speaker. (Com. Adv.

From England.

Ten days Later.—The packet ship South America arrived, 5th inst. bringing English papers to the 4th August. Business was in good condition—cotton had advanced in price,—and money was plenty at 3 per cent. per annum. On the 1st. 28,670 ounces of gold were shipped from London for New York.

A frightful famine was prevalent in India.

A terrible gale occurred on the Black Sea June 10th, causing the destruction of several Russian vessels employed against the Circassians, and also many merchant ships.

Parliament was engaged with the Irish tithe bill, and the municipal reform bill.

We learn from the State Gazette that a large new Methodist Church was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, in Trenton, on Sabbath, the 8th inst.

The caucus V. B. men of Hunterdon have selected the following ticket:

Joseph Moore, David Neighbor, Philip Hiler, James Snyder.

A new Administration paper has just been started at Flemington, entitled the "Hunterdon Democrat." It appears well conducted, judging from the first number.

The whigs of Monmouth county have formed the following ticket:

Samuel Mairs, for Council. Thomas Miller, Edmund T. Williams, James Gulick, and Hance Herbert, for Assembly.

The Mechanics' Banking Institution of New York, have engaged rooms in the New Merchants Exchange and expect to go into operation on the 1st of October.

Two banks are organized under the new law also at Buffalo, with a capital of $200,000 each, and expect soon to commence business.

An association under the new law has also been formed at Rochester, with a capital of 500 thousand dollars with privilege of increasing it to three millions. $150,000 were subscribed as soon as the books were opened.

Potatoes are selling at Pottsville, Pa. at 12 or 13 shillings a bushel. At Morristown, 8 shillings. In Plainfield, 6.

Peaches in New York, 3 shillings a bushel.

From the returns received at the custom house at New York, it appears that there has been imported in that district, $775,000, in specie, from Aug. 20th to Sept. 1st; and 1,500 exported.

The Ladies' Fair in Morristown last week, produced a nett profit of $365, which is to be appropriated towards purchasing a parsonage for the Episcopal Church.

The Exchange Bank of Virginia went into operation at Norfolk Saturday before last. It has branches at Richmond, Petersburg and Clarksville. The state owns half of the capital stock.

The keel boat Hindoo, which was recently lost in descending the Ohio river from Pittsburg on her way to Louisville, had on board a cargo of dry goods valued at nearly 50,000 dollars.

The whale ship, John and Edward, of N. London, has returned to that port with 1500 barrels of oil—having been obliged to return with half a cargo, in consequence of the mutiny of the crew. Sixteen of the hands have been six months in irons, and they have been sent to New Haven for trial.

The wheat crop in Michigan has been abundant. A letter from Washtenaw county states that the wheat on every acre will pay for the land, clearing, ploughing and fencing, and leave a profit of five dollars besides.

The steam ship, Great Western probably left Bristol for New York, on Saturday afternoon last, and will arrive in New York, about the 23d of this month.

There are 4000 men employed on the line of the Croton Aqueduct, which is to supply the city of New York, with pure water. About six of the sections will be completed this fall. The commissioners will now proceed to contract for the "Low Bridge" across the Harlem river, according to the original plan. The whole, when finished, will be the most magnificent work in the U. S.—*N. Y. Post.*

Excellent.—The following toast was given at Providence on the 4th, by Albert Green, Esq.—

"Freedom of conscience—wherever it is enjoyed—may every man have religion enough of his own, to be willing not to meddle with that of his neighbors."

A Prolific Potato.—Mr. Ellis, of West Claremont, N. H. has a potato patch, of 20 feet square the vines of which measure one mile in length, the product of one single potato, which he planted in the middle of May last.

The woods in Maryland are still on fire. The destruction of timber will be immense.

Horrid Affair.—The Norfolk Beacon of the 27th ult. says: "We learn by the Richmond boat last evening that one of the visitors at the White Sulphur springs, in Greenbrier drew a pistol at table and shot another visitor dead on the spot. The name of the man who was killed was named Walkins.

It is stated that the proceeds of the Smithsonian bequest—about half a million—have been loaned to the new bank, organizing in New York under the presidency of Mr. Beers, on the security of an equal amount of Arkansas stock, bearing an interest of six per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the whole of the 9th instalment of the Neapolitan indemnity, $221,035, has been received for distribution, at the bank of America, in N. Y.

A "right whale" was picked up at sea, dead, and towed ashore at Salisbury Point, near Newburyport, Mass. on the 26th ult. The next day about 3000 persons went to see it.

American Ingenuity.—Wm. Norris & Co. of Philadelphia have just completed a superior locomotive engine, which is intended for the Austrian Railroad between Dresden and Prague.—This is the second engine made by them for Austria.

Progress of Temperance.—At the recent elections in Rhode Island the town of Providence, by a vote of 307 to 238, decided that no licences shall be granted in that town for the sale of intoxicating liquors for one year from the 1st Monday in October next. North Providence, do. Warwick has voted to grant licences.

Unparallelled Dispatch.—We were shown a box of goods this morning received by Griffith, Standart & Co. for R. S. Cox, Zanesville, Ohio, shipped from Bristol, England, per the steam ship Great Western, on the 20th July last. Such is the triumph of steam, that goods from Bristol, England, reach Cleaveland, Ohio, in just one month! What is distance where art and genius combine to overcome it? Measured by time our city is now only 30 days from the commercial mart of the world.—*Cleaveland Herald.*

Operation of the New Steamboat Law.—We see it stated in the western papers that there are about 40 steam boats laid up at the ship yards near Cincinnati, and undergoing repairs. Several of them are getting in new engines.

The French Frigate Didon and consort went to sea Sunday before last. The former, in passing out, was piloted through Gedney's newly discovered channel with perfect safety, having several feet of water to spare. Another proof of the value of this hitherto unknown track to and from the ocean.

Some workmen on Bunker-hill, Boston, have dug up parts of two skeletons. One of the skulls was almost entire, and contained a bullet, exhibiting the hole which it made in its death passage. A continental button was also found near the same place.

During the first week of this month 8000 brls of flour came down the North River to N. York and 400 firkins butter.

Wheat was selling at Maysville, Ky. on the 30th ult. for 65 cents per bushel.

Judge Betts, of the U. S. District court, lately appointed Elihu S. Bunker and John Clark, under the act of Congress of the last session, inspectors of steam boats, &c. plying to and from New York, and licensed. Mr. Clark was in the employ of Mr. Fulton, and is reputed a skilful engineer. Capt. B's qualities are well known.

Pirates Taken.—U. S. ship Cyane, on her recent voyage to the Mediterranean, spoke the Hibernia, Capt Cobb. who informed Capt. P. that the English brig Isabella had a short time previous been robbed by pirates not many miles from where the two ships then were; and accordingly Capt P. determined, if possible to overhaul the rascals and bring them to justice.—Touching at the Western Islands, he there learned that the Pirates were bound to Santa Cruz Tenerife, for which port she sailed immediately, and on her arrival found the Pirate in the Harbor at anchor. Information was given to the English Consul, and the Pirates were taken and put in prison to meet their trial at Santa Cruz. The Cyane sailed the 28th July for Maderia on her way to Tangier.—*Jour. of Com.*

Two Grist Mills Destroyed.—About four o'clock yesterday morning, two mills adjoining each other in Fishkill, near the landing, one owned and occupied by Robt. Newlin, the other by Mr. Joseph T. Barnes, were, with the whole of their contents, consisting of between three and four thousand bushels of grain, entirely destroyed.—The whole loss about $20,000. The grain was insured and the mills partly so.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

TRENTON, Sept. 5th. 1838.

The fire which has been raging for some weeks in Gloucester and Burlington counties, continues to defy all efforts to resist its progress. It is now distinctly seen from this city, and we hear this morning that it is nearing the Delaware at Camden. Besides the destruction of an immense quantity of property, several lives it is reported, have been lost by suffocation. Companies of 5 and 400 men have turned out to stop it, but in vain.

☞ Among the articles at the Mechanic's Fair in N. Y. is an ancient cradle, 287 years old. It is a box and bears this inscription:

"200 years old maid 1541. The cradle I sold to day is one in which the brave Walker fought the seige of London derry Capt. Ash it came to me through my ancestors. John Dickerson.

News from Charleston, under date of September 3d, state that the stranger's fever in that city has much diminished in violence.

Canal packet boats now run daily between N. Haven, Ct. and Northampton, Mass. Passage in one day and night. Fare, $3.50.

"When I am a man," is the poetry of childhood,—"When I was a child," is the poetry of age.

Election Notice.

☞ The whigs of the township of Westfield, and all those opposed to the present Administration are requested to meet at T. J. Barr's Hotel Scotch Plains, on Saturday, the 15th inst. at 7 o'clock, to appoint delegates to attend the County Convention, and all other business necessary to promote the election of the whig ticket. The crisis calls for a full attendance.

September 10th, 1838.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Jacob Thorn, $1,20; Samuel Stelle, jr. 1,25; Stephen Marshall, 1,00; T. J. Barr, ,78; Ephraim Vail, ,78; Zebulon Compton, ,75.

MARRIED.

At Elizabethtown, on the 27th ult. the Rev. John E. Freeman, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Isaac N. Beach, deceased, of Newark; missionaries designated to Northern India, under the care of the Board of Foreign Missions, of the Presbyterian Church.

On the 1st inst. John P. Dunham, of Ash Swamp, to Emeline Fetter, of Rahway.

At Long Hill, 30th ult. Mr. Luke Parsons, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Miller Walker.

DIED.

At Washington Valley, yesterday morning, Mr. Daniel Allen, of dysintery, aged 49.

In New York, 2d inst. Isaac Johnson, aged 79, formerly of New Brunswick, a soldier of the revolution.

At Mendham, 31st ult. Jacob Thompson, aged 92, a revolutionary soldier.

At Morristown, 1st inst. Mrs. Arnold, widow of the late John Arnold, aged 90.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1838.

Manning Stelle, and Jacob Manning, Administrators of Randolph M. Stelle, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

UPON the application of the above named Administrators it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day, June 26th, 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, and a good assortment of Crockery. And if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor, against the said Administrators.

By the Court,
JACOB O. DRAKE, Surrogate.

Sept. 11th, 1838. 86 9w

WANTED,

WOOD, and all Kinds of Country Produce, in payment of dues to this Office.

September 11th, 1838.

Cheap Fall Goods!

JUST RECEIVED, a new assortment of Fall Goods, which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce.

The highest price will be paid for butter and stocking yarn in exchange for Goods.

Sept. 1st, 1838. H. A. & U CORY.

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand. He has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Dust Pans, Lanterns Leader Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

Tin Leaders and all kinds of Hatter's Kettles, made to order at short notice, and at low prices.

Copper Forcs and Hand Pumps made to order, and warranted.

All work done that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Aug. 7, 1838. 81 tf

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNA'S,
RECEIPTS,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two or three ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information, please inquire of
Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'tx.
JOHN VERMULE, Executor
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 20, 1838. 36 3m.

Wool Carding.

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY, by the subscriber, CASH. The subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs. Berry & Dunham's, or at Alfred Ballman's, Scotch Plains, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. May 15th. 69 tf&c

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership, and will continue the business of B. M. Price, under the firm of PRICE & SHOTWELL.

BENJAMIN M. PRICE.
EDWARD R. SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Aug. 1st. 1838. 84

Mr. Bond's Speech,

In Pamphlet form, For Sale at this Office, price 3 cents.

ALSO,

At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street,
RAHWAY.

Mr. Duncans Speech

In Reply to Mr. Bond,

In Pamphlet Form,

For Sale at this Office, at 4 cts. each

☞ *Read both sides.*

HAMS and Beef, for sale by
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

1500 Oranges,

FOR Sale by the box, hundred or single.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

SALT, by the sack.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 21. GEO. F. POUND.

LAMP OIL. For Sale by
Aug. 21. SAM'L S. POUND

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 68

New Cheap Grocery & Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Berry lane, opposite Peace street, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles as nearly as possible, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Sal Æratus, Mackerel, Halmon, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Flour, and a good assortment of Crockery.

Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or Country produce.

Please not ask for trust, them times.

GEORGE F. POUND.

July 24th. 79 tf.

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber Yard, formerly occupied by Pub. Cook, & Co. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their yard at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber in the yard in Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Trenton, two Saw mills, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice. J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound brook, May 1st. 67 3m

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice.

The books are left for settlement in the hands of JOHN T. GRANT.

Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, from 12 to 15 years of age, of moral and correct habits, to learn the shoe making business. Apply to the Subscribers.

ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

July 3d.

Stray Ox, FOUND.

BROKE into my enclosure, on Friday, Aug. 10, A Fat Ox, 6 or 7 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JACOB LAING.

Piscataway, near Brooklyn, Aug. 16. 83 3w*

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 216, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

6tf NEW-YORK.

NewJersey Railroad

AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing September 1st, 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.
—Elizabethtown, 87 1-2 cents.—Rahway,
50 cents.—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket gratis.

Brunswick Trains.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every Day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 4, and 6, P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2 A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Horses, Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 8 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York, is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Trucks in the city of Newark have been underset, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf.

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, offer to the public upon very liberal terms a said wheel, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearings, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the Reaction Water Wheel.

W. C. BISHOP, Ovid, N. Y.
S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave us a great advantage over the furner wheel We have seen in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the *Wing Wheel*, and has all or as much power with one third less water than the Wing wheel. DRAKE & DENN.

JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.
Brooklyn, July 23. 80 6w*

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Among his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dalia, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Brest Calicoes, from $1,25 to $8,00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines: Plain and figured silks of the richest style and so cheap, perhaps, as never before offered to the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pence a yard and upwards, with all other articles commonly to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by
Feb. 28. BERRY & DUNHAM. 58 tf

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1838. 80 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot be Charged from my shop on Credit.—Cash or trade will be given. J. D.

April 23d. 63tf*

$5 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on or about the last of May, on the first Mountain, six EWES and four LAMBS, all marked on the nose with Red paint J. V. Two Ewes and two Lambs Branded on the horns J. V. Any person finding said Sheep and returning them to the Subscriber, will receive the above reward.

JOSEPH VAIL.

Green Brook, July 27, 1838. 80 3t

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by
April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Further Extract from Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

PERHAPS the best mode would be, to bring in, to our inquiries, in succession, the most remarkable examples of this character that we have known in real life, or that we have read of in history or even in fiction, and attentively observe in their conversation, manners, and actions, what principles appear to produce, or to constitute, this commanding distinction. You will easily pursue this investigation yourself. I lately made a partial attempt, and shall offer you a number of suggestions.

As a previous observation, it is beyond all doubt that very much depends on the constitution of the body. It would be for physiologists to explain the *manner* in which corporeal organization affects the mind; I only assert the fact, that there is in the material construction of some persons, much more than of others, some quality which augments, if it does not create, both the stability of their resolution, and the energy of their active tendencies. There is something that, like the ligatures which one class of the Olympic combatants bound on their hands and wrists, braces round, if I may so describe it, and compresses, the powers of the mind, giving them a steady forcible spring and reaction, which they would presently lose, if they could be transferred into a constitution of soft, yielding, treacherous debility. The action of such character seems to demand something firm in its corporeal basis, as massive engines require, for their weight and for their working, to be fixed on a solid foundation. Accordingly I believe it would be found, that a majority of the persons most remarkable for decisive character, have possessed great constitutional firmness. I do not mean an exemption from disease and pain, nor any certain measure of mechanical strength, but a tone of vigor, the opposite to lassitude, and adapted to great exertion and endurance. This is chiefly viewed in respect to many of them, by the prodigious labors and deprivations which they have borne in prosecuting their designs. The physical nature has seemed a proud ally to the moral one, and with a hardness that would never shrink, has sustained the energy that could never remit

A view of the disparities between the different races of animals inferior to man will show the effect of organization on disposition. Compare, for instance a lion, with the common beasts of our fields, many of them composed of a larger bulk of animated substance. What a vast superiority of courage, impetuous movement, and determined action; and we attribute this difference to some great dissimilarity of modification in the composition of the animated material. Now it is probable that a difference somewhat analogous subsists between some human bodies and others, and that this is no small part of the cause of the striking inequalities in respect of the decisive character. Every decisive man has probably more of the physical quality of a *lion* in his composition than other men.

It is observable that women in general have less inflexibility of character than men: and though many moral influences contribute to this difference, the principal cause may probably be something less firm in the corporeal texture. Now that physical quality, whatever it is, from the existence of a similar measure of which in the corporeal constitution, men have less firmness than men, may be possessed by one man more than by men in general in a greater degree of difference than that by which men in general exceed women.

If there have been found some resolute spirits powerfully asserting themselves in feeble vehicles, it is so much the better; since this would authorize a hope, that if all the other grand requisites can be combined, they may form a strong character, in spite of the counteraction of an undapted constitution. And on the other hand, no constitutional hardness will form the true character, without those grand principles; though it may produce that *false* and contemptible kind of decision which we term obstinacy; a stubbornness of temper, which can assign no reasons but mere will, for a constancy which acts in the nature of dead weight rather than of strength; resembling less the reaction of a powerful spring than the gravitation of a big stone.

The first prominent mental characteristic of the person whom I describe, is, *a complete confidence in his own judgement*. It will perhaps be said, that this is not so uncommon a qualification. I however think it is uncommon. It is indeed obvious enough, that almost all men have a flattering estimate of their own understanding, and that so long as this understanding has no harder task than to form opinions, it are not ever distrusted in action, they have a most self-complacent assurance of being right. This assurance extends to the judgements which they pass on the proceedings of others. But let them be brought into the necessity of adopting actual measures in an untried proceeding, where unassisted by any previous example or practice, they are reduced to depend on the resources of pure judgment alone, and you will see, in many cases, this confidence of opinion vanish into air. The mind seems all at once placed in a misty vacuity, where it reaches round on all sides, but can find nothing to take hold of. Or if not lost in vacuity, it is overwhelmed in confusion, and feels as if its faculties were annihilated as soon as it begins to think of schemes and calculations among the possibilities, chances and hazards, which overspread a wide untrodden field; and the conscious imbecility becomes more intense, when it is believed that consequences of serious or unknown evil are depending on the decisions which are to be formed amidst so much uncertainty. The thought painfully recurs at each step and turn, I may be right, but it is more probable I am wrong. It is like the case of a *traveller* walking in London, who having no certain direction through the vast confusion of streets to the place where he wishes to be, advances, and hesitates, and turns, and enquires, and becomes, each corner, still more inextricably perplexed." A man in this situation feels he shall be very unfortunate if he cannot accomplish more than he can understand,—a not this frequently, when brought to the practical test, the state of mind not much disposed in general to undervalue its own sense?

The case where judgement is not so completely bewildered, you will yet perceive a great practical distrust of it. A man has perhaps pursued a considerable way towards a decision, but then lingers at a small distance from it, till necessity, with a stronger hand than conviction, impels the exertion. He cannot walk the whole length of the question, and suspects the part beyond his sight to be the most important, because it is beyond. He fears that certain possible consequences, if they should follow, would cause him to reproach himself for his present determination. He wonders how this or the other person would have acted in the same circumstances, eagerly catches at any thing like a respectable precedent, and looks anxiously round to know what each person thinks on the subject; while the various opinions to which he listens, perhaps only serve to confound his perception of the track of thought by which he had hoped to reach his conclusion. Even when that conclusion is obtained, there are not many minds that might not be brought a few degrees back into dubious hesitation, by a man of respected understanding saying, in a confident tone, your plan is injudicious; your selection is unfortunate; the event will disappoint you.

It cannot be supposed that I am maintaining such an absurdity as that a man's complete reliance on his own judgement is necessarily proof of that judgement being correct and strong. Intense stupidity may be in this point the rival of clear sighted wisdom. I had once some knowledge of a person, whom no mortal not even Cromwell, could have excelled in the article of confidence in his judgement, and consequent inflexibility of conduct while at the same time his successive schemes were ill judged to a degree that made his disappointments ridiculous rather than pitiable. He was not an example of that simple obstinacy which I have mentioned before; for he considered his measures, and did not want for reasons which satisfied himself beyond a doubt of their being most judicious. This confidence of opinion may be possessed by a person in whom it will be contemptible or mischievous; but its proper place is in a very different character, and without it there can be no dignified actors in human affairs.

If, after observing how foolish this confidence appears as a feature in a weak character, it be required what it is in a justly decisive person's manner of thinking, which authorizes him in this firm assurance that his view of the concerns before him is comprehensive and accurate: I answer, that he is justified in this persuasion, because he is conscious that objects are presented to his mind with an exceedingly distinct and perspicuous aspect, not like the shapes of moonlight, or like Ossians ghosts, dim forms of uncircumscribed shade: because, he sees the different parts of the subject in an arranged order, not in dispersed fragments; because in each deliberation the main object keeps its clear pre-eminence, and he perceives the bearings which the subordinate and conducive ones have on it; because perhaps several dissimilar trains of thought lead him to the same conclusion; and because he finds that his judgement does not vary according to the moods of his feelings.

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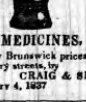
* "Why does not the man call a hackney coach?" a gay reader, I am aware, will say of the person so bemazed in the great town. So he might, certainly; and the gay reader and I have only to deplore that there is no parallel convenience for the assistance of perplexed understandings.



DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as no charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities. Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and Beaver Caps, of the latest style, Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 183d.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers at his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

Warren Township, December 28, 1836. 1t

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes.

M. F. CUSHING.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of *Charles Sprague*, the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding, and an Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent Engravings on *Steel*, by the best artists, designed and engraved from original paintings expressly for the work. Engravings on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, sculpture, painting, &c.—notices of the drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications post paid to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the direction of Epes Sargent, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Fay, Cox, Captain Marryatt, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a host of the accomplished writers, now in the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its music, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volumie, in every respect, equal, if not superiour, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work, extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume: and if it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry or expense, shall be spared to render it as high, graceful, and agreeable *melange* of elegantliterature, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country, —intended alike for the perusal of our old and gentle countrywomen, the secluded student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a line of matter of a character that would bring a blush on the cheek of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel types. It is published once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is the earliest and the cheapest weekly miscellany residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers to be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries—and, at present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatism of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

Terms.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired

All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street,

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 16. 2tf

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries,*

low for CASH, or country produce,

Corner of Exchange and Front streets.

Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, January 17, 1838. 6m

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will——ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it.

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in an elevated, pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of Colleges, and to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as their will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
" Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, sedimary fuel and lights. Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an institution of the above kind. It is within 35 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 3 3 1y

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt. Wilsey.
LaFayette,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city!

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at he risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or to the Old Line," as there is another line established at Bricktown, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ATI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proced from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain seat of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved tc be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalled. They are recommended for Bilious Fevcis, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever Ague, 'Dysentery, Cholera, Sea-sickness, Piles, and in all cases in Children, Fits, &c.; and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are, for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into general use, and the obligation that I feel to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much pleased, after having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and active cathartic, and properly adapted to the human disease, and if resorted to in season, they might prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many complaints as recommended, especially for sacrades worms which one of my family had been seriously afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon get into general use, as one cannot but like them after having made use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness at the stomach, but always has in every case prevented vomiting, and for the nervous sick head-ache or diapepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using the kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 16th.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice.

ISAAC VAN ARSDALE & CO.

N. B. Take notice, the we mean to deal principally for Cash. Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

Plainfield, April 24, 1838. 6m

New Stock of GROCERIES,

Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.
Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities.
Indian Meal.
Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, Cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, cassia, cloves, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, white and common bar soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds; Crockery, cups, saucers, tumblers, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c.

S. S. POUND.

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON

THE HOLY BIBLE,

By Mr. Jenks, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work:

From W. C. Brownlee:—"Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Jenks. The grand and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. Its a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private reading,—and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. We indeed a specially good work, which every devout man should seek to possess in his family.

Susscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—Its well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

S. S. Pound.

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tennessee, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.

June 26th.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1838. Number 87.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: MILTON F. CUMMIN Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months of said year; $2.25 if not paid till the close of the year. $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office of the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Noon.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

POETICAL.

From the Providence Journal.

Bennington.

When I about those Vineyard girls
Breathed forth a simple strain,
Last summer you may recollect
You made me sing again.
I take it the hint—it is not mine
To "build the lofty rime:"
But I would tell, in simple phrase,
A tale of olden time.

Up through a cloudy sky, the sun
Was buffeting his way,
On such a morn as ushers in
A sultry August day.
Hot was the air, and hotter yet
Men's hearts within them grew:
They Britons, Hessians, Tories saw—
They saw their homesteads too.

They thought of all their country's wrongs,
They thought of noble lives,
Poured out in battle with her foes,
They thought upon their wives,
Their children and their aged sires—
Their firesides,—churches,—God;
And the deep thought made hallowed ground,
Each foot of soil they trod.

Their leader was a brave, bold man—
A man of earnest will,—
His very presence was a host,
He'd fought at Bunker Hill.
A living monument he stood
Of stirring deeds of fame—
Of deeds that shed a fadeless night
On his own deathless name.

Of Charlestown's flames—of Warren's blood,
His presence told the tale,—
It made the heroes' hearts beat high
Though lips and cheeks grew pale.
It spoke of Princeton, Morristown—
Told Trenton's noble story:
It lit futurity with hope
And on the past shed glory.

Who were those men—their leader, who?
Where stood they on that morn?
The men were Berkshire yeomanry,
Brave men as e'er were born:
Who in the resagent penury row,
Or warrior rank could stand;
Rlubt worthy such a gallant troop,
JOHN STARK led on the band.

Wolamasac wanders by the spot
Where they that morning stood;
Then rolled the war cloud o'er the stream,
The waves were tinged with blood;
And the near hills that dark cloud girt,
And fires like lightning flashed:
And shrieks and groans, like howling blasts,
Rose as the bayonets clashed.

The night before, the Yankee host
Came gathering from afar,
And in each belted bosom glowed
The spirit of the war:
All full of fight, through rainy storm,
Night cloudy, starless, dark,
They came, and gathered as they came
Around the valiant Stark.

There was a Berkshire parson—he
And all his flock were there,
And like true churchmen militant
The arm of flesh made bare,

"Out spake the Dominie and said,—
"For battle are we come,
These many times, and after this
We mean to stay at home.

If we are come in vain;"—said Stark,—
"What! will ye go to night
To battle it with yonder troops?
God send us morning light
And we will give you work enough;
Let but the morning come,
And, if you hear no voice of war,
Go back and stay at home.

The morning came—there stood the foe,—
Stark eyed them as they stood;
Few words he spake, 'twas not a time
For moralising mood.
"See there the enemy, my boys!
Now, strong in valour's might,
Beat them, or Molly Stark must sleep
In widowhood to night."

Each soldier there had left at home
A sweetheart, wife or mother,
A blooming sister, or perchance
A fair haired, blue eyed brother.
Each from a fire-side came, and thoughts
Those simple words awoke;
That nerved up every hero's arm
And guided every stroke.

Oh! fearful wantonness of war!
It mocks at widows' tears,
Frowns on the orphaned infant's wail
And mocks at mortal fears.
It is the tyrant's minister—
The robbers of the world
Have done their deeds of darkness where
The war cloud thickest curled.

But where the invader's tramp is heard
When, rushing on the gale,
The slogan of defiance comes
Shall freemen's spirit quail?
No,—each to rank, and hand to hand,
Quick let them meet the foe,
And to the God of battles trust
Their country's weal or woe.

Thus did the Berkshire men that day:
Scarce had he spoke the words,
When burst the muskets' rattling peal,
Out leaped the flashing swords;
And when brave Stark in after time,
Told the proud tale of wonder,
He said the battle din was "one
Continual clap of thunder."

Two hours they strove;—then victory crowned
The gallant Yankee boys;
Nought but the memory of the dead
Bedimmed their glorious joys.
Aye! "there's the rub"—the hour of strife,
Though follow years of fame,
Is still in mournful memory linked
With some death-hallowed name.

The cypress with the laurel twines,
The pean sounds a knell,
The trophied column marks the spot
Where friends sod brothers fell.
Fame's mantle, a funereal pall,
Seems to the grief-dimmed eye,—
For, ever, where the bravest fall,
The best beloved die.

* * * * * * *

Wollamsac's waves are bloodless now,
The hills no war cloud girds,
No death shriek now the echo wakes,
But screams of startled birds
Break on the sportsman's ear,—the sights,
The sounds are all of peace:
Soon may her gentle reign o'er earth
Extend and never cease. RAMOND.

Providence, Jan. 1838.

* I have taken the words of the person, and the words of Stark, with scarcely any variation, from Sparks' Biography.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Singular Loss Affair.—The Delaware Gazette tells a good story of two persons saved from the wreck of the Pulaski, which we will endeavor to repeat in a few words:—

Among the passengers was Mr. Ridge a young man of wealth and standing, from New Orleans, who being a stranger to all on board, and feeling quite as much interest in his own safety as in that of any other person, was, in the midst of the confusion which followed the dreadful catastrophe about helping himself to a place in one of the boats, when a young lady who had frequently solicited his admiration during the voyage, but with whom he was totally unacquainted, attracted his attention, and he immediately stepped forward to offer his services, and to assist her on board the boat; but in his generous attempt not only lost sight of the young lady, but also lost his place in the boat. Afterwards when he discovered that the part of the wreck on which he floated would soon go down, he cast about for the means of preservation, and lashed together a couple of settees and an empty cask he sprang it and launched himself upon the wide ocean.

His vessel proved better than he expected, and amidst the shrieks, groans, and death struggles which were every where uttered around him he began to feel that his lot was fortunate; and was consoling himself upon his escape, such as it was, when a person struggling in the waves very near him caught his eye. It was a woman, and without taking the second thought he plunged into the water, and brought her safely to his little raft which was barely sufficient to keep their heads and shoulders above water. She was the same young lady for whom he had lost his chance in the boat. Fortunately they drifted upon a part of the wreck which furnished them with materials for strengthening their vessel, and which was turned to such good account that they soon sat upon a float sufficiently buoyant to keep them above the water, and when the morning dawned they found themselves upon the broad surface of the "vasty deep" without land or sail or human being in sight without a morsel to eat or drink, almost without clothes, and exposed to the burning heat of a tropical sun.

In the course of the next day they came in sight of land and for a time had strong hopes of reaching it, but during the succeeding night the wind drove them back upon the ocean. On the third day a sail was seen in the distance, but they had no means of making themselves discovered. They were, however, at last picked up by a vessel after several days of intense suffering, starved and exhausted.

Women are the best creatures in the world, and it is not to be expected that Miss Onslow (such was the lady's name) could resist the substantial evidences of affection which her companion had given, and accordingly they entered into "an alliance offensive and defensive," as the statesmen say, which has since been renewed up, on "terra firma," and is ere long to be signed and sealed.

On reaching the shore and recovering some what from the effects of the voyage, Mr. Ridge thinking that perhaps his lady love had entered into the engagement without proper consideration and that the sight of land and old friends might have caused her to change her views—waited on her and informed her that if such was the case he would not hesitate to release her from the engagement, and added further that he had lost his all by the wreck of the Pulaski, and would henceforth be entirely dependent on his own exertions for subsistence. The lady was much affected, and bursting into tears, assured him her affection was unchangeable, and as to fortunes she was happy to say that she had enough for both. She is said to be worth two hundred thousand dollars. —*Brooklyn Adv.*

From the Trenton State Gazette.

Hints to Young People.—No. 11.

SEEK KNOWLEDGE.

Knowledge is the aliment of the mind. Ignorance is to the mind what poverty and want are to the body. It is a state of privation, and in the present and degenerate and fallen state of man is connected with mental disease. And as the want of bodily nourishment aggravates certain bodily diseases, so ignorance commonly aggravates the disease of the mind.

Geologists have found remains of animals in the rocks and earths, of those regions where the animals must have lived and died. And having ascertained the structure of the animal by the shape and mutual connection of its bones, they are able to determine with sufficient certainty, the animal's manner of life, its propensities for land or water, the substances it fed on, and its general dispositions and habits. But such indications of the nature of a race of animals are not more decisive than the evidences from the faculties and structure of the human mind, that man was made to seek knowledge.

Why have you the power of perception, but that you may discern those articles of knowledge, which the mind is designed to receive, and on which it is to live. This faculty of perception is the mouth of the mind, through which all sustenance of the intellectual system is to be received. And if this faculty is not properly used, the mind can never continue in a thriving, healthy state.

Why have you the power of reflection? This is the mind's organ of digestion. It prepares the knowledge for use. It must be constantly applied or it contracts disease, and becomes a sense of torment, and an instrument of death. But when supplied with suitable employment it is the great source of health to the system. The proper exercise is delightful itself, as well as in its results, but there is not a more wretched and useless being in the world than the mental dyspeptic, whose power of reflection is not constantly and healthfully occupied upon articles of useful knowledge.

And let me here offer one hint more. Youthful reader, the use which you make of the few years of your life which are now passing away, is to determine whether your intellectual growth shall be thrifty and expansive, or stinted and dwarfish; you may do yourself great and permanent damage, by the neglect or the bad treatment of your mind at this stage of your life. If you turn away now from fields of useful knowledge, you will bring on a mental barrenness which will last to your dying day. One pinch of intellectual famine now, will leave indelible marks upon you.

Now is the time for you to enjoy the acquisition of knowledge. If you have no appetite for knowledge, it is easier to create one now, than it will ever be again. All appetites whether bodily or mental, are formed with peculiar facility in youth. If you have an appetite for knowledge, you will never be able to indulge it hereafter with so keen a relish as you may now. The lively and prying curiosity of youth seldom goes with us into maturer years. And if it did, one half the pleasure of acquiring knowledge in advanced life, is destroyed by the thought that it is too late to make any profitable use of the knowledge we acquire. Now you can lay up a fund of knowledge with the chance of a long life before you, to use and enjoy it. Old people frequently lay up knowledge with some such feelings as they lay up money; a constant regret that they must leave all soon, and have so little opportunity to use what they have gained for the benefit of themselves and others.

CHARLES CRAYON.

The Power of Steam.—Strange that there should slumber, in yonder tranquil pond, a power so tremendous, that could we condense and direct its energies, it might cleave the solid earth in twain, and yet so gentle, that it may be governed and applied, and set to perform its stupendous miracles, by a child. The discovery that water would resist being boiled over two hundred and twelve degrees, has conferred upon England its manufacturing supremacy, and will eventually produce changes, both moral and physical, of which it is difficult to limit the extent. One bushel of coals properly consumed, will raise seventy millions of pounds a foot high. The Menai bridge, weighing four millions of pounds, suspended at a medium height of 120 feet, might have been raised where it is by 7 bushels of coal. M. Dupin estimates the steam engines of England to possess a moving power equivalent to that of 6,400,000 men at the windlass. And this stupendous agent is at present only in its infancy.

Saving Trouble.—A *N. H.* farmer going to parish meeting met the Clergyman, and told him they were going to raise his salary, (which was a very mean one,) to which he drily said, "I beg you wouldn't, I find it so hard to get the little you vote, that if you vote any more, I am afraid I shall have no time to do any thing else.

It is said (says the Louisville Journal) that Col Bowie, the inventor of the Bowie knife, has two beautiful and accomplished daughters, who can bring down the deer in his swiftest flight, and hit the boss of the target at every shot.—How would some of the sweet city exquisites of our country relish such women for wives?

A western editor hearing that Talleyrand died at his own hotel, inferred from thence that he was a tavern keeper.

How to pay for a Farm.—A man in the town of *D*——, some twenty years ago, went to merchant in Portsmouth, *N. H.* who was also President of a Bank and stated that he lived on a farm, the home of his fathers, which had descended to him by right of inheritance; that this, his only property worth two thousand dollars, was mortgaged for one thousand, to a merciless creditor and that the time of redemption would be out in a week. He closed by asking for a loan to the amount of his debt, for which he offered to mortgage his farm.

Mer. I have no money to spare; and if I could relieve you now, a similar difficulty would probably arise in a year or two.

Far. No, I would make every exertion; I think I could clear it.

Mer. Well, if you will obey my directions, I can put you in a way to get the money; but it will require the greatest prudence and resolution. If you can get a good endorser on a note, you shall have money from the bank; and you can mortgage your farm to the endorser, for his security. You must pay in one hundred dollars every sixty days. Can you do it?

Far. I can get Mr.——for endorser, and I can raise the hundred dollars for every payment but the first.

Mer. Then borrow a hundred dollars more than you want, and let it lie in a bank: you will lose only one dollar interest. But mind—you must spend nothing—buy nothing.

He departed,—the note was discounted, and the payments punctually made. In something more than two years, he came into the store of of the merchant and exclaimed "*I am a free man*—I dont owe any one ten dollars—but look at me. He was embrowned with labor, and his clothes from head to foot were a issue of darns and patches. "So you have cleared your farm?" said the merchant. "Yes, answered he, "*and now I know how to get another.*"

Thus good advice well improved, rescued a family from poverty, and put them in possession of a competency which we believe they yet live to enjoy. Thus may any one retrieve a falling fortune if he will. And by using the same amount of self-denial and by making as great exertions in the way to heaven, we may secure an "inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, that fadeth not away."

The Veil of the Future.—Thou standest before the mighty veil which shrouds eternity, and asketh, Is it a veil of mourning or that of rejoicing; that of a murderer or a beauty? that of a radiant visage, like Moses's, or that of a corpse? I answer, thou wilt one day lift it, and such as thy heart has deserved, such will thou lift.

A few weeks since, the Wheeling Va. Gazette copied a forcible article on the advantages of advertising, from an English periodical. It has elicited the following acknowlengment, from a business man of that city, of the benefits of advertising:

Mr. Editor—I perceived in the Times a few days since, an article on advertising. It led me to make an examination, and I now give you the result. The firm to which I belong has been in existence a number of years, and has done during a tolerably fair business. On the first of January last we commenced advertising by the year in your paper. In the half year ending July 1st 1838, our sales have been nearly a third greater

A chap calling himself Reuben Hill, recommends a quack nostrum known as "Dyspeptic cordial," which, as he says, cured himself of the rheumatism, his wife of Sick headache, his daughter of fever and ague, and his mother of a bad cough, besides mending the cellar stairs, and putting the baby to sleep!

According to the New Orleans Picayune there is in that city a young fop who feels so tight that it takes two ladies to see him, and then they cant without the aid of a microscope: and also a man so ugly in his looks, that his own shadow wont follow him.

Time is a ceaseless dropping away of moments which fall and disappear, while the future hangs unchanged on high, and the past is ever growing below, and increases the more, the farther it recedes. What, then, remains to us? I answer, the present; fast as time may fly by, the present is our eternity, and never deserts us.

Virtues of a Cow Hide.—Jonathan.—"Hallo! neighbor, what be ya gwoyn two dew with that air knowhide?"

Zeik.—"Whoy. I've got a tarnation crotur of a boiey, what forgets to go to skule, and I want to jog his mem'ry."

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than in any previous half year, and we cannot attribute it to any thing else than our advertising

Respectfully yours, R.

Christian Principle.—A slave in one of the islands of the West Indies, who had originally come from Africa, having been brought under the influence of religious instruction, became singularly valuable to his owner, on account of his integrity and general good conduct. After some time, his master raised him to a situation of some consequence in the management of his estate; and on the occasion, wishing to purchase twenty additional slaves, employed him to make the selection, giving him instruction to choose those who were strong and likely to make good workmen. The man went to the slave market, and commenced his selection. He had not long surveyed the multitude offered for sale, before he fixed his eye intently upon one old and decrepit slave, and told his master that he must be one. The master appearec greatly surprised at his choice, and remonstrated against it. The poor fellow begged that he might be indulged; when the dealer remarked, that if they were about to buy twenty, he would give them the old man in the bargain. The purchase was accordingly made, and the slaves were conducted to the habitation of their new master; but upon none of the others, bestow half the attention and care he did upon the poor, old, decrepit African. He took him to his own habitation, and laid him upon his own bed: he fed him at his own table, and gave him drink out of his own cup; when he was cold, he carried him into the sunshine; and when he was hot he placed him under the shade of the cocoanut trees. Astonished at the attention of this confidential slave to a fellow slave, his master questioned him upon the subject. He said, you would not take an interest in the old man, but for some special reason; he is a relation of yours perhaps your father." "No," answered the poor fellow; "he no father." "He is then an elder brother." "No, massa, he no my brother." "Then is he an uncle, or some other relation?" "No, massa—he no be of my kindred at all, nor even my friend." "Then," asked his master, "on what account does he excite your interest?" "He my enemy, massa," replied the slave; "he sold me to the slave dealer; and my Bible tell me, when my enemy hunger, feed him; and when he thirst, give him drink."—*Col. Chris. Obs.*

From J. R. Stone's Address, on the Bible.

1. The Bible is the most ancient book. It gives the knowledge of events far more remote than any other history extant.

2. It is a book of facts more important than any other ever that ever happened.

3. It is a book of literature, the most remarkable which the world has ever witnessed, considered even in every human composition. Its histories and biographies are remarkable for their conciseness, perspicuity and interest; its narratives and descriptions are true to nature, and full of animation; its poetry is beautiful and sublime beyond a parallel; its eloquence is powerful and persuasive; its style is infinitely varied and inimitable; its pathos is most affecting; and its devotional strains carry one above the trifles and vanities of earth.

4. The Bible is a book of philosophy. Not a book of definitions and theories, but of practical philosophy. The bible knows what men are made of, enters into his inmost soul, and finds him out. It makes a man feel that his Master and Teacher sees through him, and knows all his thoughts and his character.

5. It is a book of *thought*.

6. It is a book of the Spirit. The books were indited and the authors were moved and controlled by the Spirit; and the Spirit still is the companion of all who obey the truth.

7. It is a book of power. It has an influence on man surpassing that of any other book,—yea, that of all other books. This leads us to speak of the chief excellence of the Bible, viz. its influench on the

Operations of the mind. Its tendency and aim is to regenerate the mind, to cure it of sin, and make it holy. It acts on the reasoning powers by correcting first principles. It kills the spirit of sophistry, by which self, client, or sect, or party is to be secured, rather than righteousness or God. It stimulates to self inquiry and finally it promotes the enlargement of the whole man By familiarity with great and noble objects, the mind is assimilated and rendered expansive, pure and holy.—*Evangelist.*

The Disowned Lamb.—In one of my morning walks, I met a lad carrying in his arms a disconsolate looking little lamb. I inquired, John, what is the matter with that lamb? With a cadence expressive of commiseration and tenderness, he replied, "Its mother will not own it." I felt sorry for the poor little creature, and was indulging my sympathies in his behalf, when suddenly my thoughts took another turn—even towards the thousands of disowned children, who sink in despondency, or cry in the bitterness of their souls, because their unfeeling parents utterly neglect them. In the midst of this association of ideas, that impressive passage in Isaiah, 49th chapter, was called to mind—" Can a woman forget her sucking child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? Yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee. Behold, I have graven thee on the palms of my hands; thy walls are continually before me." It was also natural to think of Isa. xl. 11.—" He shall feed his flock like a shepherd; he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom Our Savior encourages us to obtain instruction from the lilies of the field, from the fowls of the air, and from the lambs of the fold. The most common-place events may suggest to us delightful reflections. Our most profitable thoughts may thus have their origin. If we would always be ready to cherish such suggestions, we should never be destitute of food for the mind. In this way we have access to nature's vast library.—*Ib.*

The Norfolk Herald recommends that the duty on foreign potatoes be taken off 12months, because of the failure of that crop in this country.

The Upper Mississippi is said to be higher than it was ever before known to be.

Eggs and Poultry—useful facts.—Among all nations, and throughout all grades of society, eggs have been a favorite food. But in all our cities, and particularly in winter, they are held at such prices that few families can afford to use them at all; and even those who are in easy circumstances, consider them too expensive for common food.

There is no need of this. Every family, or nearly every family can, with very little trouble have eggs in plenty during the whole year; and of all the animals domesticated for the use of man the common dunghill fowl is capable of yielding the greatest possible profit to the owner.

In the month of November I put apart eleven hens and cock, gave them a small chamber in a woodhouse, defended from storms, and with an opening to the south. Their food, water, and lime, were placed on shelves convenient for them, with warm nests and chalk nest eggs in plenty. These hens continued to lay eggs through the winter. From these eleven hens I received an average of six eggs daily through the winter; and whenever any one of them was disposed to set, viz. as soon as she began to cluck, she was separated from the others by a grand partition, and her apartment darkened; these cluckers were well attended and well fed; they could see and partially associate through their grates with the other hens, but as soon as any one of these prisoners began to sing, was released, and would very soon lay eggs. It is a pleasant recreation to feed and tend a bevy of laying hens, they may be tamed so as to follow the children, and will lay in any box.

Egg shells contain lime, and in winter, when the earth is bound with frost, or covered with snow, if lime is not provided for them, they will not lay, or if they do, the egg must of necessity be without shells. Old rubbish lime, from old chimneys and old buildings, is proper, and only needs to be broken for them. They will often attempt to swallow pieces of lime plaster as large as walnuts.

I have often heard it said that wheat is the best grain for them, but I doubt it; they will sing over Indian corn with more animation than over any other grain. The singing hen will certainly lay eggs if she finds all things agreeable to her; but the hen is made a pride, as watchful as a weasel, and as fastidious as a hypocrite; she must, she will have secrecy and mystery about her nest; all eyes but her own must be averted; follow her or watch her, and she will forsake her nest, and stop laying; she is best pleased with a box covered at top, with a backside aperture for light, and a side a side door by which she can escape unseen.

A farmer may keep an hundred fowls in his barn, may suffer them to trample upon and destroy his mows of wheat, and other grains and still have fewer eggs than the cottager who keeps a single dozen, who provides secret nests chalk eggs, pounded brick, plenty of Indian corn, lime, water, and gravel for them; and who takes care that his hens are not disturbed about their nests. Three chalk eggs in a nest are better than a single nest egg, and large eggs please them; I have often smiled to see them fondle round and lay into a nest of good eggs. Pullets will commence laying earlier in life where nests and eggs are plenty, and where other hens are cackling around them.

A dozen dunghill fowls, shut up away from other means of obtaining food, will require something more than a quart of Indian corn a day; I think fifteen bushels a year a fair provision for them. But more or less let them always have enough by them; and after they have become habituated to find enough at all times a plenty in their little manger, they take but a few kernels at a time except just before retiring to rest; when they will take nearly a spoonful into their crops: but just so sure as their provision comes to them scanted or irregular, so surely they will ravey up a whole crop full at a time and will stop laying.

A single dozen fowls, properly attended, will furnish a family with more than 2,000 eggs in a year, and 100 full grown chickens for fall and winter stores. The expense of feeding the dozen fowls will not amount to eighteen bushels of Indian corn. They may be kept in cities as well as in the country, and will do as well shut up the year round as to run at large, and a grated room well lighted, 10 feet by 5, partitioned from any stable or other out house, is sufficient for the dozen fowls, with their roosting place, nests and feeding troughs.

Scarcity of wives in Texas.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, writing from Texas under date of 25th July, says;

"Our congress has passed a law,—granting a bonus of two thirds of a league, or 2,962 acres of good land, to any woman who will marry during the present year, any citizen of this Republic who was such at the time of our declaration of Independence. The consequence you may easily imagine. Every single lady, old or young, good looking or ugly, has been sought out and led to the alter; and yet nineteen out of twenty of our bachelors are not only unmarried, but unengaged, altho' their dispositions are the best that can be imagined, and their efforts correspondingly.

"A few weeks since a family arrived from Ohio, bringing with them a young woman as a servant. Our young men took it very much in dudgeon that so precious a commodity should remain in a situation so unbecoming and unprofitable, and accordingly held a meeting, at which a considerable sum of money was raised by subscription, with which the young damsel was placed as a boarder in a respectable family. Then they scribbled together, and bought a young man's head right of 1,476,481 acres, which they presented to her as a dower; and this evening she was married to a respectable planter, who receives with her the 2,962 acres in addition from the Government.'

Wabash Canal.—The Wabash and canal now in progress is to reach from Manhattan, at the mouth of Maumee river river, to Terre Haute, on the Wabash 212 miles; thence by a crescent, 24 miles, to Central Canal, and down the southern section of that 110 miles to Evansville, on the Ohio river, in the south western part of Indiana, making a total distance of 444 miles. The summit level, about 2000 feet above Lake Erie, is at fort Wayne. One hundred and ten miles of this canal of this canal west of Fort Wayne are ready for navigation. One hundred and six miles eastward from fort Wayne to Manhattan its termination are under contract, partly made and to be completed by October 1, 1839.

Description of Cincinnati.—A tailor living in Cincinnati, in writing home to his friends in England, used the following language; "I never saw a more healthy place; wages are good; laborers get two or dollars a week; tradesmen get twelve dollars a week, a man with a small family can live well upon three dollars a week. Let me press you to come out; don't be afraid you will do well here; eggs are twelve dozen for a dollar, flour 4½ dollars a barrel, 196 lbs; fowls fine large one, shilling each; beef 4 cents a pound, whiskey 4 shillings a gallon."

The last item explains why it is that the mechanics in Cincinnati, with all the high prices of wages and low cost of living above detailed, are in reality in not a bit better condition than are those of any other city in the Union.

The Lakes and the Mississippi united.—We find in one of our exchange papers the following brief notice of one of the most remarkable improvements in the world—no less than the union of the great northern Lakes with Mississippi, by an artificial navigation of only 909 rods in length. Rock river is a tributary of lake Michigan, and empties into the head of Green Bay; the Wisconsin flows south west to the Mississippi. They are both navigable streams at the point where they make so near an approach to each other "Wisconsin and Fox rivers are to be united by a canal 802 rods in length, in width 56 feet at the bottom and 70 at the top, and 7 feet in depth. Contracts were to have been let at Green Bay on the 5th inst. by Daniel Whitney Esq., President of the Company."

Destruction by the rise of the Lakes.—A letter from Amherstburg (U. C.) in the New York Commercial Advertiser, gives the following important facts—

In this county thousands of acres are overflowed, and what, a few years since, were fruitful fields, and highly cultivated farms, are now an expanse of water; and boats pass over what was the public road within two years. Farmers have been, and are now daily, compelled to remove from their old habitations to some place more elevated, leaving every thing but their furniture behind them. In many places the water is up to the second story, in others a top rail of the fence may be seen.

On the Detroit river I saw yesterday a family removing from a large public house, which had been a fashionable resort, until within a few days The banks of the Thames, which five years ago were five feet above the high water mark, are now even with the water. At one place a mill which cost twenty thousand dollars has been washed away. At Raleigh, Tilburry, &c. the inhabitants on the rivers have had to retire back upon some more elevated spot, leaving their crops dwellings &c. In one town I saw the French church surrounded by water; and the lighthouse at the mouth of the Thames, which a few years since was on a fine farm, looks now very like the Eddystone light in the English channel.

Newspaper Profits.—General Duff Green late of the United States Telegraph, has published a statement, of the amount due to him from delinquent subscribers in the States and Territories of the Union. The sum total is fifty-five thousand six hundred, of which two thousand and eighty seven dollars, are due from the state of New York The is an enormous amount of arrearages, but the fact is, it is the only result to be expected from the manner in which the business of printing newspapers is carried on in this country. The system of unlimited credit in all directions, to subscribers, leaving it in reality almost entirely to their integrity and sense of justice whether any thing is paid, is sure to be attended with a heavy and unavoidable loss. The proprietors of newspaper establishments, out of the large cities, will never realize their just profits, until the custom of exacting payment in advance becomes generally and rigidly enforced.—*Albany Daily.*

Franking Privilege.—The members of the English Parliament beat our Congressmen all hollow in the use of this privilege. The Westminster Review states that one of them lately franked a fine piano-forte to one of his fair cousins. Amos has never had to carry such a load as this. Senator Morris' bags of wheat are no comparison.

Scalling Wheels.—The New York correspondent of the Boston Atlas, gives the following interesting description of the new mode of propelling steamboats;

I have seen a model of a late invention for propelling ships by our Consul at Liverpool. It is on the principle of the *scull*. It is well known that a boat of similar size and build, with one rowed by four men, can be sculled by one oar as fast as the latter can be propelled. If, then, you can bring the power of four men to bear upon the sculling oar, you must go four times as fast, beting the additional resistence that is brought into play by the increased speed of the body through the water. This invention will break up the present system of wheel paddling and its enormous engines in toto. The sculling wheels are placed under the water, on either side of the vessel near the stern. There will be no further use for a rudder is thought it may be retained. The whole machinery is driven by two small engines about the size of those used on railroad locomotives. The invention is to be applied to the ship Star on her next trip to Liverpool, she having been purchased for that purpose by her indefatigable commander, Capt. Glover. By this invention a degree of resistence is obtained in the water that no paddle wheel can ever be brought to exercise Mark my prediction. This discovery will entirely supercede the present system of propelling vessels by immense paddle wheels and huge engines. The construction of the scull wheel is such that it offers no impediment to the motion of the vessel, even if the machinery be not in motion. I have seen it all,—and all I have to say to Americans is, wait till the Star be fitted up before you engage in steam navigation across the Atlantic

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A learned expounder of the Mosaic says: It is desirable, for it was, before he enters upon a work of importance and making, to consult the intelligent persons among the particular friends: let him consult each of them twice; or if he has not more than one friend, he should consult him ten times, at ten different visits; if he has not one to consult let him return at his wife and consult her twice; and if she is not at hand, let him do it to the contrary; so shall he proceed rigbly in his affairs, and attain his object.

Advantages of Steam.—As the morning train of the Long Island Railroad was coming down on Thursday last, along Formentier's Garden, a child about 5 years old, son of Mr. McGorge, living in the Garden House, crawled suddenly up the bank and seated itself upon the iron rail of the track. When the locomotive was within fifteen yards, the engineer instantly reversed the action of the engine, and passed the signal of danger to the several "breakmen" upon the cars and they so far checked the momentum of the entire train, that as it reached the child, it was swept gently from the track by the brooms placed at front, and was not hurt.—The child was totally unconscious of danger, and made no effort to get out of the way. It has ever been evident that with proper care steam is the safest mode of travelling, and it is a gratifying attestation to see instances of the preservation of life by the careful and judicious use of its tremendous power. Humanity has long enough shuddered at its reckless use. In the instance above related had the train been moving with horses, probably no manuel power would have been sufficient to have checked the cars in the same space.—*L. I. Star.*

The following toast was given at Detroit on the glorious Fourth:—"The Boston Tea Party—unlike most tea parties little was said but a great deal was done." Good!

HOAX.—Whoever has seen a fish smack about have noticed the well for keeping the fish; it is caulked around the sides, but the bottom is full of holes to keep the water in circulation for the fish. An ambitious loafer, on Thursday applied on board of one of these crafts and began to haul her out for seventy five cents. He stripped off for the job and for an hour and a half the admiring crowd were amused by his marvellous efforts to haul out the well, till he gave up the job in despair.—*Provt. Jour.*

New Definition.—Our old friend Harland, being asked the definition of Syntax, (*sin tax,*) replied that it was the money a man paid for *liquor.*

The Ruling passions.—A merchant who had escaped from his ledger to catch a breath of air at Saratoga, being unable to drive from his mind the long familiar subjects of dollars and cents, writes to his partner—"the village is very much crowded: the number of visitors present is estimated at $3000. '—*Prov. Jour.*

The Globe of Tuesday night, speaking of Mr. Clay, exclaims; "How a man, indeed can manage to keep himself prominent in the public eye, with so little intellectual capital, is a curious problem."

The Globe is a most modest paper. Mr Clay's reputation of forty years standing is thus summarily disposed of by a man, who not many years ago, was his most devoted sycophantic admirer.

Letter upon our Country.—Sir Frances Head, having returned to London from Canada, is addressing a series of letters to Lord Brougham. The following scandalous exaggerations are specimens of his representations of the U. S.

In several of the states every male inhabitant from the age of fourteen to sixty, carries in his bosom a bowie knife, to enable him to be judge, jury, and executioner of his own law.

The American people are, by nature, no more addicted to the crime of assassination than we are but they are driven to commit upon murder, because their laws have not sufficient power to protect them.

My Lord I entertain no unkind feeling towards the American people: on the contrary, I admire their energy, their intelligence and their industry, but I openly detest their Government, because it is tyranny—because it has been productive of guilt—because it fails to protect life or property—and lastly, because it has either no power or no will to maintain its treaties with its allies.

I have reason to assure your Lordship, that the people of property in the United States secretly detest their Republican Government as much as I do; and they do not hesitate when they are out of hearing of the people, to avow, in strong language, their desire to see, by some legal and quiet excitement, of elective institutions, framed for the purpose of constituting a Government, which, deating upon the will of the people, is without anchorage, and which, whenever the popular storm rages, proves to be, in fact, no Government at all.

Kanawha Valley.—The valley of Kanawha, so justly celebrated for the fertility of its fields and the bold and romantic character of its natural scenery, appears to have escaped the drought which has burnt up so many agricultural districts of the country. The Valley about 100 miles in extent, is said to be blessed as usual, with fine crops. An unusual quantity of corn was this year planted, and although it may fall short of what some seasons would have produced, still the crop will be abundant and good. France and Germany, (adds the Enquirer, from which we derive the information,) may boast of the Rhine—but to Western Virginia alone belongs the "*Valley of Kanawha.*"

Mode of settling on Prairies.—The first improvements are usually made on that part of the prairie that adjoins the timber; and thus we may see at the commencement, a range of farms circumscribing the entire prairie with a belt. The burning of the prairie is then stopped the whole distance of the circuit, in the neighborhood of these farms, to prevent injury to the fences and other improvements. This is done by ploughing two or three furrows all around the settlement. In a short time the timber springs up spontaneously on all the parts not burnt, and the groves and forests commence a gradual encroachment on the adjacent prairies. In breaking up prairie land, &c. for cultivation, they usually plough with three or four yoke of oxen; the shear plough turning up about eighteen to twenty four inches of turf at a furrow in breadth, and from three to four inches deep, the sod turning entirely over, so as to lay the grass down, and it fits furrow to furrow so closely enough to form a uniform sod sow wheat. It is usual to break it up in May, and drop corn along the edge of every fourth furrow. This is called sod corn. No working or ploughing is necessary the first season. The sod is left lying for the grass to decay; and after the next winters frost, it crumbles and becomes light and friable. The sod does not make more than half a crop, and is cut up, stalk and all together, and stacked up for fodder for stock. The next year the crop of corn is most abundant, averging from 50 to 100 bushels per acre.

Anthracite Coal to England.—On Friday, July 20th, a trial was made of the use of Anthracite Coal as fuel for the locomotive on the Liverpool and Manchester rail way. The result was higly satisfactory: the engine doing the same duty both as to speed and force as when coke is used. The saving is estimated from thirty to forty per cent in coast and quantity. A Liverpool paper states that the claim for our country the exclusive production of this coal, but that coal fields of Wales contain stores of Anthricite superior to any American specimens ever seen in England, and that it can be mined at smaller cost.

Rules for making cooking, and eating Corne pudding.—Gather ye corne in ye milke, when neither too younge nor too ripe. Shell, cut, or scrape ye corne from ye cob, and pound it fine with a heavy pestle. To three quarts of pour dozen eares, add one pint of milke, and a half of a pounde of sugar—the whole to be well mixt together, and baked about two houres, till ye crust shall shewe a darke browne complexion. It is to be eaten with fresh butter laide therein—to the which some adde a sprinkling of pepper. The additive doth not help the puddynge. Boyled corne puddins are softer, but not so goode.

Origin of our Statesmen.—America is said by a British writer, to be a 'Paradise of poor men.' A nobler tribute was never paid to any country. Our distinguished men have nearly all risen from poverty. Henry Clay was the son of a poor backwoods Baptist preacher—Daniel Webster of a New Hampshire farmer in very moderate circumstances. Gen. Jackson was an orphan at an early age, with nothing but his own exertions to aid him. President Van Buren was too poor in youth to obtain a tolerable education; and it has been thrown out as a reproach that he sold cabbage around the village of Kinderhook. If he did he should be proud rather than ashamed of it. Gov. Vance of Ohio, entered that State as a pioneer with an axe on his shoulder and very little in his pocket, and has been a plain farmer thro' life. Gov. Ritner of Pennsylvania, formerly drove a team as a waggoner from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Many merchants in Philadelphia have his receipts for goods taken for transportation. His father's family for several generations had been weavers, both in Germany and in this country. Such examples as these (and they are frequent) must not be lost upon our youth who are apt to fancy that if they can't go to college, they have no chance for honorable distinction.—*New Yorker.*

Fire in the Mountains.—The Catoctin mountain, northwest of Frederick, was on fire on Sunday last. The excessive dryness of the leaves, grass and dead timber, caused it to burn with great violence and at night fall, on Sunday evening, it assumed a very threatening appearance. The smoke hung over the adjacent plains in a dense cloud, and the flames were visible for many miles. There are many wood cutter's houses scattered through the mountain and we fear that some of these and the humble improvements by which they are surrounded will be destroyed. These fires in the mountains occur almost every year, but the drought of the present season renders them unusually dangerous.

[Baltimore Chron.]

A Young Men's State Convention of the Administration party of Ohio was held at Newark, Licking Co. on the 17th ult. The usual two stories are told about it; but we make it a rule to beleive that of those who have the best right to know, and accordingly set down that there were *five to eight thousand* delegates present. J. W. Willey, Esq. of Cayahoga Co. was President. The proceedings were very spirited.

Fire at Elizabethtown.—On Saturday evening about half past 9 o'clock, the Rope Walk belonging to Mr. Julius F. Schul, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at about $5,000—partially insured.

Opening of the Natchez Cotton Market.—On the 25th ultimo eight bales of Cotton were sent in from a planter in Adams county to Natchez, for sale. Before the cotton was one hour on hand it was sold at thirteen centsper pound. This was the first sale of any part of the new crop in that city.

Practical charity of the Shakers.—The United society of Shakers residing at New Lebanon, Hancock, &c., recently sent, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Hudson, N. Y. *twelve* wagons loaded with provisions, beefs; clothing 46 sheep in the hoof, &c.

The Pittsburg Intelligencer, says that $3000 worth of Watermelons and Muskmelons alone are sold in that market every week. The sales of melons, vegetables, and fruit amount to $10,000 a week at this season of the year.

A sense of our ignorance, is the first step towards knowledge.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, September 18, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Whig Congressional Ticket.

John B. Ayerigg, of Bergen county.
John P. B. Maxwell, Warren,
Wm. Halsted, Mercer,
Joseph F. Randolph, Monmouth,
Charles C. Stratton, of Gloucester,
Thomas J. Yorke, Salem.

Administration Congressional Tickt.

Ehlemon Dickerson, of Passaic county,
Rev. Manning Force, of Morris
Peter D. Vroom, of Somerset,
Daniel B. Ryall, of Monmouth,
William R. Cooper, of Gloucester,
Joseph Kille, of Salem.

Late Elections.

Our remark last week, respecting the election in Missouri, though perhaps strictly true, was calculated to mislead. In the state legislature the whigs have gained several members, though the administration party have gained largely in the popular vote. The aggregate democratic majority in this election was about 7000, nearly double what it was before.

Maine.—By the Journal of Commerce, of Saturday last, we learn that Maine has gone back to the Administration with large majorities. Eight representatives to Congress were chosen, six of whom are for the Administration, and two whigs. The Administration governor, Fairfield, is chosen by a majority of 4 or 5,000, and the same party has a majority in both houses of the Legislature.

Vermont.—The Whig Governor is chosen and of the five representatives to Congress the whigs have three, and the administration two.

Whig Meeting of Westfield Township.

An unusually numerous meeting of the Whigs of Westfield Township was held, on Saturday Evening the 15th inst. at Barr's Hotel at the Scotch-Plains, pursuant to previous notice, to appoint delegates to the County Convention, and prepare for election. At least one hundred Whigs were in attendance;—*it being the largest township meeting, preparatory to election, ever known in the township.*

Col. Recompense Stansbury was chosen chairman, and Allen Wilson Secretary.

The following resolutions were after some discussion passed with great unanimity.

1. Resolved that we appoint nine delegates to represent Westfield township in the County Convention to be held at Orange on the 22d inst. to form a County ticket; and that the following persons be our delegates; viz. Gideon Ross, John Pierson, Ephraim Clark, Alexander Wilson, Samuel K Stevenson, John Wilson, James Leonard, John Randolph and Abraham Runyon.

2. Resolved, that fully believing that our fellow townsman Sheriff Osborn has given general satisfaction in his office, we unitedly and cordially recommend him to the County meeting for re-election.

3. Resolved, that with the present Sheriff on the ticket, we consider the claims of our township fully satisfied; and that therefore our delegates be instructed not to bring forward the name of any Westfield man for either Council or Assembly—except it should so happen that the Convention in making its arrangements should of its own accord make choice of having a candidate for one of the two houses from our township; in which case only, our delegates are hereby instructed, should a candidate for Council be tendered us, to present the name of John Wilson,—or if a candidate for the lower house be offered, to present the name of Gideon Ross, as the choice of this township. And that in all other business that may come before the meeting, our delegates be left to their own sound discretion.

The following persons were appointed to act as a poll Committee.

Ezra Drake, Dennis Coles, Zachariah Webster, John Pierson, Jos. M. Osborn, Uzal Cory, Ephraim Clark, Joseph Bradford, Martin Runyon, Abner Miller Jr. Alfred Berry, Wm. M. Jennings, Squire Pierson, Morris F. Randolph, Manning Vermule, Cornelius Boice.

A Committee of vigilance to attend to bringing voters to the polls, was then chosen as follows;—

Caleb Brokaw, Corra Ogden, Meeker, John Cowenhoven, John Ludlow, Joel Dunn, Joel Kinney, Richard Gale, Miles Sweney, Z. Webster, Linus Miller, Furman Walker, Asa Laing, Ezra Miller, Allen Wilson, Edwin Laing, James Enders, Wm. Dunn, Abm. Laing, Theophilus Pierson, Alex. Dunham, Raiph Frazee, Alexander Wilson, John Runyon, Vincent Barkley, Ezra Drake, James Leonard, Wm. Estil, Wm. Darby, Randolph Runyon, Wm. Sutton, Joseph Bradford, Robert Anderson, Edward F. Randolph, Dennis Coles, James C. Ayres, Abraham Parker, Shuttlew orth Adair, Daniel Osmon, Randolph Dunham, Ira Runyon, Pratt Drake, Ira Prudon, Alvah Gardner, Peter Boice, John Briant, Nathan Manning.

The proceedings were ordered to be published in the Newark Daily Advertiser and Plainfield Union.

The meeting then Adjourned.
Recompense Stansbury, Chairman.
Allen Wilson, Secy.
September 15. 1838.

The following effects of the gale and storm on Wednesday last, we take from a N. Y. paper.

In 19th street, we were informed that a large brick building, unoccupied, was blown down, crushing to the earth in its fall, a small wooded tenement, containing 8 or 10 human beings, all of whom, we are happy to state, escaped with some trifling injury.

Much damage no doubt, has been done to the shipping on the coast, while the vessels in the Harbor have not wholly escaped the effects of the storm.

The schooners Samuel B. Adbey of Staten Island, and Samuel Franklin of Duxbury, and a sloop dragged their anchors, and are ashore near Stapletons dock, Staten island. They will be got off with trifling damage.

All the vessels at anchor in the quarantine ground dragged their anchors for a considerable distance.

A schooner and a sloop, lumber loaded, and two schooners and a sloop light, are ashore at Governor's Island. They will probably be got off without being much damaged.

The Telegraph reports the ship Louisa from Liverpool as ashore on Old Point Comfort, and that one of the ships below is dismasted.

The floating light ship is at at anchor to the westward of West Bank. It is supposed that she had parted her mooring in the storm, and that the captain had put her inside the Hook.

The boats from Stonington and Providence had not arrived at one o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The steamboat Trenton, with the passengers who left Philadelphia at 12 o'clock Wednesday, put into Elizabethport, and remainedthere all night.

The steamboat Swan with the Southern mail, due early yesterday morning, did not leave South Amboy until day light.

The steamboat Lexington left last night for Stonington, but returned on account of some slight damage to her machinery.

The Massachusetts, for Providence, was detained until yesterday morning.

There are several vessels ashore in the kills, near Mescreau's ferry.

The ship reported as dismasted by the telegraph is the New York, Captain Niven from Liverpool The masts had been cut away to prevent the ship from dragging her anchors.

Several small schooners are ashore in the lower bay.

On Wednesday afternoon a fore and aft schooner came into the Hook with a signal of distress flying. One of the pilots ran her into the Horse Shoe.

Providential Escape.—As a young lady of Philadelphia was on a visit to her friends in this place, and Miss Rohr of this city, were looking over the precipice of "Woodword's rock," she fell down the precipice into the Conestoga river. The height of the rock above the river, into which the lady fell, and what some measure accounted for her miraculous escape; for what is most extraordinary after emerging from the water, she declared that she was not at all hurt. This is certainly one of the most providential escapes we have heard of. Many years ago a young man, a son of Mr. Francisous, was looking over the very same spot where the lady fell from, and in like manner fell down the precipice and was instantly killed. Two other cases of accident at the same spot are fresh in our memory, and in each the gentlemen barely escaped with life.—*Lancaster Jour.*

Progress in Science.—Among the many new inventions which have lately astonished the public we twing that the *"Railroad pill Counting Machine"* of Dr. Peters, may be said to cap the climax. It is worked by a dog!—counts the pills with unerring accuracy!!—distributes them into their boxes!—and performs the labor of *twelve persons!!!* The greatest difficulty which the proprietor has experienced in the preparation of his pills, was in the time it took up in counting them, so many to a box: and this has been most happily obviated by his exceedingly ingenious invention. Dr. Peters is procuring a patent for his machine, and will exhibit it at the Fair of the American Institute.

TORNADO.—The Erie (Pa.) Gazette says, that section of the country was visited on the 29th ult by one of the most destructive tornadoes since the year 1810. It commenced about two miles east of the town of Erie, and covered a space of 2 miles in width. To what distance it extended had not been ascertained. Its course was marked by unroofed houses and barns, uprooted trees, and the killing of horses and cattle. The greatest destruction of property is said to have been in Harbor creek, between the Four and Six Mile Creeks.

In England the heavy expenditure of maintaining the Canadas appears to be a subject of remark, and even in a late debate in the House of Lords, one nobleman well known Mr. Alexander Baring, remarked that he should have objection to see the Canadas annexed to the U. States.

New Goods.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Drillings, Calicoes, Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Silk and Cotton Hdfs. &c. A large assortment of the above just received and for Sale very low for Cash or Country Produce. PRICE & SHOTWELL.
Rahway, Sept. 18th, 1838.

London Porter.

LONDON Brown Stout, for sale by the dozen or or single bottle, at the store of
SHOTWELL & PRICE,
Sept. 18th. Rahway.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

John T. Grant, $6,00; Vincent Barkley, 1,50; John Mullener, 1,25; Lebbeus W. Lathrop, 1,00; Timothy Ross, .50.

MARRIED,

At Newark, 9th instant, Mr. Wm. Kelly, to Miss Mary Robinson, both of Rahway.

DIED,

Recently, at Connecticut Farms, Union township, Capt. John C. Lum, aged 78, a soldier of the Revolution.

At Scotch Plains, the 9th inst. Widow Willet, aged near 100.

Stoves, Stoves!

A LARGE Assortment of all descriptions, For Sale Very Low, by JOHN N. DENNISON.
Sept. 18th.

Vendue ! Vendue !

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Wednesday, the 3d day of October, at the late residence of MIRON G. OLMSTED, deceased, Cabinet Maker, in Plainfield, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Household Furniture, such as chairs tables, a Rotary Stove, &c. &c. Also,—the remaining stock of Furniture in the shop, such as, Bookcase, Secretary, Bureaus, Gum, Cherry, and Mahogany Tables; work Tables, Low, Field, French, and high post bedsteads, Cots, Wash stands, Electrical Machine, with tools Work Benches, Morticeing Machine, Turning Lathe, Steam Engine, wood Work of Waggons, with the remaining stock of Lumber, Black Walnut, Cherry, Mahogony Boards.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Conditions and attendance given by JOHN L. HEATH,
Plainfield, Sept. 18th 1838. Administrator.

JUST RECEIVED a Fresh Supply of Groceries, low for Cash or Produce.
AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Sept. 15th 1838.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of
AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Just Received,

AT THE *PLAINFIELD CASH STORE*
A Fresh supply of Fall Goods, such as Cloths Casimeres, Satti netts, Buffalo Cloth Mole-Skin, Firnnel, Brown and Black muslin, Callicoes, &c. Produce taken at the highest Market prices.
AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Sept. 15th, 1838.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1838.

Manning Stelle, and Jacob Manning, Administrators of Randolph M. Stelle, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

UPON application of the above named Administrators it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day, June 26th, 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor, against the said Administrators.
By the Court.
JACOB O. DRAKE, Surrogate.
Sept. 11th, 1838. 86 9w

WANTED,

WOOD, and all Kinds of Country Produce, in payment of dues to this Office.
September 11th, 1838.

Cheap Fall Goods !

JUST RECEIVED, a new assortment of Fall Goods, which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce.
The highest price will be paid for butter and stocking yarn, in exchange for Goods.
H. A. & U. CORY.
Sept. 1st, 1838.

New Cheap Grocery & Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peace street, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Saleratus, Mackerel, Hams, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of wests rn Flour, and a good assortment of Crockery.
Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.
Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.
Please not ask for trust, these times.
GEORGE F. POUND.
July 24th. 79tf.

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Dust Pans, Lanterns Leader Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.
Tin Leaders and all kinds of Hunter's Kettles, made to order at short notice, and at low prices.
Copper Force and Hand Pumps made to order, and warranted.
All work that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis. JOHN N. DENNISON.
Aug. 7, 1838. 81 tf

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.
ALSO,
SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE
Renovating Pills.

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs. Berry & Dunham's, or at Ayres & Bullman's, stores, will be returned there when carded.
THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. May 15th. 69 tfsc

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership, and will continue the business of B. M. Price, under the firm of PRICE & SHOTWELL.
BENJAMIN M. PRICE,
EDWARD R. SHOTWELL.
Rahway, Aug. 1st. 1838. 84

Mr. Bond's Speech,

In Pamphlet form, For Sale at this Office, price 3 cents.
ALSO
At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,
169 Main-Street, RAHWAY.

Mr. Duncans Speech

In Reply to Mr. Bond,

In Pamphlet Form,
For Sale at this Office, at 4 cts. each
☞ *Read both sides.*

HAMS and Beef, for sale by
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

1500 Oranges,

FOR Sale by the box, hundred or single.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

SALT, by the sack.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & ARRES.

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 21. GEO. F. POUND.

LAMP OIL. For Sale by
Aug. 21. SAM'L S. POUND

Lime ! lime ! lime !

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate fine unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.
Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 68

New Dry Goods,

131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dalia, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.75 to $6.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard: an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines: Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; fine linens: Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pence a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.
THS. KENSETT.
Newark, March 25th, 1838.

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by
Feb. 28. BERRY & DUNHAM.
56 tf

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.
IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Oval Tartar, Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.
AYRES & BULLMAN.
☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.
Feb. 13th. 56 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has
REMOVED FROM
Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. Asher Foster's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.
Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.
JOSEPH DENNISON.
PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 29 52*
N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.
April 23d. 104*

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.
☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.
Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.
THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 73 tf

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by
April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

New Jersey Railroad

AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing September 1st, 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.; Elizabethtown,* 37 1-2 *cents—Rahway, 50 cents—New Brunswick, 75 cts.*

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.

Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York, at 9 A. M and 4 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 4, and 6, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Horses. Every night except Sunday.
Leave New York at 9 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Towns Clocks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.
May 28th. 1838. 71 tf.

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, offer to the public upon very liberal terms and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearings, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the Reaction Water Wheel. W. C. BISHOP, Ovid, N. Y.
S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.
DRAKE DUNN
JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.
Brooklyn, July 23. 80 6w*

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave us a great advantage over the flutter wheel We have now in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the *Wing Wheel,* and has *all of as much power* with one third less water than the Wing wheel.
DRAKE DUNN
JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.
Brooklyn, July 23. 80 6w*

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Medford,	Capt. Wilsey,
LaFayette,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that the boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.
His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable line, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at he risk of the owners.
JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.
N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickiown, some distance down the river.
Rahway, March, 1838.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the
PAINTING BUSINESS,
the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.
☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.
ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public
A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries,*
low for CASH, or country produce,
Corner of Exchange and Front streets.
Promises not taken.
BERRY & DUNHAM.
PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us very soon we will sue you for it. ☞ Don't forget it.

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice, and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only keeps the store going. We solicit a share of custom.
THOMAS HILL.
WILLIAM HILL.
Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and improved Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again. May 1st, 1838.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding; and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent Engravings on steel, by the best artists, designed and engraved from original drawings expressly for the work. Etchings on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of new, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the actual drama and of amusements—original communications from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those who desire to commence with the subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, in all cases, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of Epes Sargent, and will contain, as heretofore, the valuable services of Morris, Fay, Cox, Captain Marryatt, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and permanency of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its music, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superiour, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work, extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable source of elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country, —intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle countrywomen, the secluded student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Berclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and small pica type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For one quarterly Engraved Vignette Title page, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CORNING.

June 16th, 1837.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 16th.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe in the future. Its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservation of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired

All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha. Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green Brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CORNING.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich Street,

Corner of Barclay Street.

6m NEW-YORK.

GREEN BROOK *Family School.*

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its end of aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation, and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who wish to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

DRUGS. MEDICINES. &c.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of I. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and Imit Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 30, 1836. 1y

$5 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on or about the last of May, on the first Mountain six EWES and four LAMBS, all marked on the rump with Red paint J. V. Two Ewes and two Lambs Branded on the horns J. V. Any person finding said Sheep and returning them to the Subscriber, will receive the above reward.

JOSEPH VAIL.

Green Brook, July 27, 1835. 90 3t

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barkley's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 83 tf

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand,
3 sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Pain t, White wash and scrubbing brushes, for Sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages of good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state one cents and a half on each number in any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods*,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

fr 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at the Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer for the CASH, or Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash ,Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

Plainfield, April 24, 1838. 95 tf

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, from 12 to 15 years of age, of moral and correct habits, to learn the shoe making business. Apply to the Subscribers,

July 3d. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ATI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain sent of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever &ues, Dysentery, Cholera, Sea-sickness, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, Fits, &c.; and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are, for a family medicine, superior to any thing I have acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into general use, and the obligation that I feel to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much pressed, after having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and active medicine, and properly adapted to almost all diseases, and if resorted to in season, they might prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many complaints as recommended, especially for accasional colds which one of my family had been seriously afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon be in general use, as no one cannot but like them after having made use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness at the stomach, but always has in every case presented vomiting, and for the nervous sick headache or dispepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.

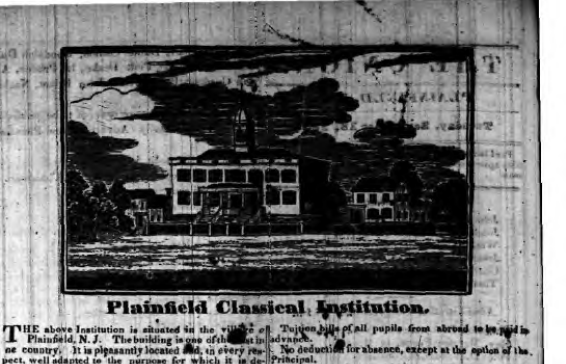
WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.



Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other; it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
" " Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00

Modern Languages an extra charge.

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights. Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass. Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an institution of the above kind. It is within 31 miles of New York city,—to which as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 89 tf

New Stock of GROCERIES, Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received as New Stock a Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.
Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal,
Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, white and common bar soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff, Brooms, Scrapes, Buckets and nuts of all kinds: Crockery, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c.

S. S. POUND.

New Cheap Cash *Grocery*, and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. V. Shotwell, between the stores of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Bon, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot, Lead; Bleaching, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate EPHRAIM DRAKE.

DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Oves Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix bitters: all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 22d, 1838.

FRESH FLOUR, by the barrel or hundred.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may be assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 97 tf

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of

Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'tx.
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 88 6m

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice.

The books are left for settlement in the hands of JOHN T. GRANT.

Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 97 3m

Stray Ox, FOUND.

BROKE into my enclosure, on Friday, Aug. 10, A Fat Ox, 5 or 7 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away

JACOB LAING.

Piscataway, near Brooklyn, Aug. 16. 83 3t*

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY BIBLE,

By MR. JENKS, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee :—"Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, find of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work first. In it the sublime, the grand and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. It is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—and, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private reading,—and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully illustrated by maps and numerous steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a 'goodly pearl,' which every devout man should seek to posses in his family.

Subscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—"Its well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.

June 26th.

Just Received, a Stock of *FRESH GROCERIES*,

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.

SAMUEL S. POUND.

July 31.

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber Yard, formerly occupied by Fish, Cook, & Co. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Trenton, two Saw mills, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they will furnish at short notice. J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound brook, May 1st. 97 3m

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1838. Number 88.

The Plainfield Union

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

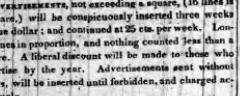
No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Noon.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

POETICAL.



From the Knickerbocker.

My Mother.

[Written for an orphan friend.]

Blest mother! I remember thee!
When first my heart awoke to feel maternal love's deep power;
When not a transient tear could dim the smile of infant bliss,
That was not dried beneath the warmth of a mother's fervent kiss.

Ah! yet the prayer I learned to lisp at twilight by thy knee,
Is clear upon the deep-wrought page of hallowed memory!
And those soft tones that rose to heaven from out thy swelling breast,
They seem to sound upon my ear, though thou art gone to rest.

Blest mother! I remember thee, from youth's fresh, buoyant day;
A star thou wert to guide my feet, of pure and constant ray;
Thy love possessed a charm beyond the light of pleasure's beams,
And 'twas thy counsel that forbade my trust in earthly dreams.

And I remember a soft hand, that smoothed my aching head,
A tearful, guardian eye, that watched beside my curtained bed;
The careful step, the soothing draught thy kindness had prepared,
And all the tokens of that love thy orphan child once shared.

Blest mother! I remember thee, as guide, companion friend!
When years mature had taught my heart life's blessings and their end;
When I had learned to share thy griefs, to shed the tear for thee,
Who in my wayward days had turned to pray and weep for me.

'Twas mine to cheer thy widowed heart with all a daughter's love,
And lift thy sinking spirit up to brighter scenes above;
To scatter in thy lonely path the flowers which kindness weaves,
And bind around thy temples fair affection's myrtle leaves.

Blest mother! I remember thee, (alas! how sad the spot
On memory's page, which even now the tear of grief must blot!)
When first the blight of fell disease passed o'er thy constant heart,
And on thy brow, with death's pale hand, 'twas written "We must part!"

But not a murmur mingled then with faith's assurance given,
And not a fear passed with thee through the darksome vale to Heaven!
No! God's own rod and staff were there, nor could I wish thy stay,
When angels beckoned thee from earth and all its ills away.

Blest mother! I remember thee, when on thy sable bier,
And followed by an orphan train, which stranger hands must rear;
When laid within thy narrow bed, where now the grass turf grows,
While we were left alone to scan the tide of human woes.

Yet not alone, for One there is, our Father in the sky,
Who stoops to make our cause his own, who listens to our cry;
Upon his arm our strength was stayed, his hand hath been our guide,
And he who gives the ravens food, for us will still provide.

Blest mother! now I think of thee, as one amid that throng
Who chant before the throne of God their 'everlasting song:'
In midnight dreams thy angel form around my couch appears,
And off thy hand seems stretched again to wipe away my tears.

When gazing at the shining stars, their fixed and holy light,
Recalls thine own unwavering faith, and thy example bright;
And in the firmament of Heaven, a star thou'lt ever shine,
With beams more beautiful and bright—a lustre all divine.

Cedar Brook, 1838. E. C. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Value of the Oregon Territory.—In our last we promised to furnish our readers with a condensed view of that portion of Mr. Linn's Report to the Senate of the United States, on the occupation of the Oregon Territory, which treats the subjects with reference to other matters than the mere title. According to the opinions of Mr. Slocum, Messrs. Lewis and Clark, and others who have seen the country, its products are of the most valuable kinds, consisting of peltries of the most various descriptions, besides salmon fisheries, &c &c. The influence of the Hudson Bay Company is also mentioned as requiring to be counteracted owing to the vast power which their trappers and traders are likely to acquire among those with whom they deal. As the difficulties of passing the Rocky Mountains, which at one period were deemed insurmountable, have within a few years been overcome to such a degree that where a passage was regarded as impracticable, passes of easy ascent for waggons, &c. have been found, a fear is expressed that in the event of a war, hostile troops might be introduced by the way of the Oregon river, and brought over to the head waters of the Missouri river. To prevent such a movement, as well as the smuggling of goods of British manufacture free of duty into the territories of the United States, it is deemed advisable that a settlement be formed at the mouth of the Oregon river. As the evidence of the ease with which the defiles of the Rocky Mountains may be passed the names are given of several missionaries, who with their wives, had passed over. In the cases mentioned the course pursued was from the State of Missouri along and near to the banks of the river of that name, until they reached the Platte; thence along that river to its fork thence by the North fork and the black hills to near its source; thence to Green River, one of the branches of the Western Colorado, thence to Bear river, which empties itself into the Great Salt Lake: and thence to the head waters of Lewis river the Southern branch of the Columbia river, by which or its tributaries they pursued their course to Fort Wallawalla, one of the principal posts of the Hudson Bay company, within three hundred miles of the ocean. A great portion of the midland region is described as a wild country, to which refugees from all quarters will resort, and may be employed by Great Britain in the event of a war with the United States to great advantage.

In speaking of the Great Salt Lake, its length is stated at 150 miles and its breadth 40; no outlet to its waters being apparent although two streams flow into it. The report contains a quotation from the Ecclycopedia of Geography, in which a detailed account is given of the geological character of the country on either side of the Rocky mountains or great Back bone of the American continent, but its details are such as not to interest general readers. It is in speaking of the climate of the regions west of the Rocky mountains that the authorities cited indulge in terms of the most unqualified admiration, representing it as almost free from frost, and, except during four months of unbroken rainy weather, serene and delightful. Mr. Spalding, one of the missionaries alluded to as having crossed the Rocky Mountains with their wives, and descended on the other side, in an account published not long since, mentions a Dr. McLaughlin whose farm is on the Columbia river, and whose crops for the previous year amounted to 4,500 bushels of wheat, 4000 of peas, 1700 of barley, 1500 of oats &c. His horned cattle were 750, his hogs 400, with from 200 to 300 horses. He has also a *saw and flour mill*. The wild horses are very numerous, and of a very fine breed, resembling European coursers or the blood horses of Virginia, *and may be bought from the natives for* bands worth one or two dollars. Wild sheep are also found in great numbers and have fine wool on many parts of their bodies. The soil of the country, which rises in terraces from the Pacific ocean towards the interior, is of a rich mould, and for grazing purposes, is believed to be equal to the best of Mexico. From the entire description we are led to think that this region is destined to be thickly populated and to afford all the luxuries of a fine soil and climate to thousands whose tastes will induce them to abandon the scorching heat and intense cold of the Eastern side of this vast continent.

From the Trenton State Gazette.

Hints to Young People.—No. 12.

SEEK KNOWLEDGE.

Do you ask me how? There is a common highway of knowledge, which is open and accessible to all. If you are poor, and compelled to live by your labor, if you are a mechanic, or *engaged in any occupation that requires most of* your time and strength, there are some means of improving the mind which are beyond your reach. Still as I have said, there are paths of knowledge which are open to all. Let your occupation or your resources be what they may, if you have a *thirst for* knowledge it is impossible that you should live without acquiring it. The countless blossoms of spring send forth a fragrance which pervades and perfumes the atmosphere; and to perceive and enjoy that fragrance we have only to breathe. The innumerable objects of knowledge around us, send forth their light and sound, and fragrance, in every direction; and to feel their influence, we have only to keep ourselves awake.

If you wish to obtain knowledge, let your resources or your happiness be what they may, you may succeed without fail by following these few very practicable directions;

1. Read. I suspect there is much less reading among our young people, than is generally supposed. I have been in several instances, surprised to learn that certain young men whom I know and who maintain a respectable appearance, were such miserable readers, that they could hardly spell out the words of a newspaper advertisement such a youth ought to be ashamed of his ignorance, as I doubt not he is; for with such advantages as every young person may command in this country, it is unnecessary that any one of common sense should be unable to read well.

If you are at all deficient in the art of reading, let it be your first object to supply that defect. The art of reading is one of the keys to the immense store house of knowledge. Let every young person acquire it completely, and hold it in constant requisition. The greater your facility of *reading, the more* at your command will be the vast fund of knowledge deposited in the vaults of literature and the records of science. The *better you read the more you will read*, and the greater benefit will you gain from reading.

Read habitually. Have always some useful book within reach, which you propose to read in course, at least so much of it as may answer your end. Have always as definite and distinct an object in view as you can.

Let it be to acquire a knowledge of some particular subject; and pursue that object till you have acquired the desired mastery over the subject. Much reading is useless and worse than useless from being entirely desultory. Some read every thing that falls in their way and apparently merely for the sake of reading; and the advantage of such reading seems to consist mainly in keeping the person, at least innocently occupied. But the innocence of such reading depends on the subjects of it.

Read only useful books. The most captivating class of books for the majority of young people, are works of fiction; and of this class of books, those are frequently most read, which are most worthless and pernicious. A very large portion of the fictitious literature of the day, conveys no useful knowledge to the readers at all. I am always sorry to see a certain class of novels lying on the counters of our stores, or on the benches of the mechanics, or on the center tables of the parlor, to steal away the leisure moments of the clerk, the apprentice, or the male or female scholar.

The importance of this subject is sufficient to claim attention at another time. If I find it convenient, I will therefore offer some further hints upon it in a future number.

CHARLES CRAYON.

Total Abstinence.—A loafer whose unspeakables exhibited undeniable marks of the encroachment of time and the want of good housewifery, lately called in at our office and inquired:

"How much do you charge to put an advertisement in your paper?"

"One dollar, sir" was the answer.

"I want to advertise my wife, and I thought as I should have considerable of that business to do, I would call and see if I could get it done cheaper."

"Ah! you have several women to advertise?"

"No, but I'm going to apply for a divorce, and that will have to be advertised you know."

"Yes, but how long has your wife been gone?

"Ever since last May."

"But it requires *wilful absence* for 3 years to sustain a petition for a divorce."

"Does it?" said the fellow, and his lips dropped: he crammed his hands into his trowsers, shook his head and muttered—

"How's that mister?" said he: "Did you say *total Abstinence* for three years?"

"Exactly."

"Well then I guess I'll wait a spell!"

Mauvaise City Express.

The Georgetown (D. C.) Advocate speaks of the general health of that town—very, very few funerals, and several Weddings.

The Springfield (Illinois) Journal of the 1st says the thermometer rose in the shade on the Saturday previous to 100 deg.

Curious.—"What I understand by credit is, that which thus connects labor and capital, by giving to labor the use of the capital. In other words, intelligence, good character, and good morals, bestow on those who have not capital, a *power, a trust*, a confidence which enables them to obtain it, and to employ it usefully for themselves and others. These active men of business *build their hopes of success on their industry*, attentiveness, and their economy and their integrity. A wider theatre for lawful activity is under their feet and around them, than was ever spread before the eyes of the young and enterprising generations of men on any spot enlightened by the sun. Before them is the ocean. Every thing in that direction invites them to efforts of enterprise and industry in the pursuits of commerce and the fisheries.—Around them, on all hands, are thriving and prosperous manufactures; an improving agriculture, and the daily presentation of new objects of internal improvement, while behind them is almost half a continent of the richest land, at the cheapest prices, under healthful climates, and washed by most magnificent rivers that on any part of the the globe pay their homage to the sea. In the midst of all these glowing and glorious prospects, they are neither restrained by ignorance, nor smitten down by the penury of personal circumstances. They are not compelled to contemplate to hopelessness and despair, all the advantages thus bestowed on their condition by Providence. Capital though they may have little or none, *credit* supplies its place; not as the refuge of the prodigal and the reckless; *not as gratifying present wants with* the certainty of future absolute ruin; but as the genius of honorable trust and confidence, as the blessing, voluntarily offered to good conduct; as the beneficent agent which assists honesty and enterprise in obtaining comfort and independence."—*Daniel Webster.*

A queer problem.—An old gentleman had 3 sons, and they were all on a visit to their parent at the same time. The old man was so delighted with their company, that he took a basket and went into the cellar for *fruit*, and returned with it full of apples, and having the greatest esteem for the eldest, he gave him half he had and half an apple; and to the *second son* he gave half he then had and half an apple: and to the youngest he also gave half he had left, and half an apple: and had then one apple left *for himself*. I request to know how many apples he had at first, and the number he gave to each son.

N. B.—There is not to be an apple broke, cut, or divided.

Unwritten Philosophy.—In my school-boy days, when I loved better to rob birds' nests and plunder orchards than acquire knowledge, I have often deserted the school room and pursued the above mentioned avocations in the forest, in my usual quick way. I recollect once, when having been lost in the intricacies of the wood, I stumbled upon a little hut. Being extremely thirsty, and rightly concluding that a spring would be found in its vicinity, I wended my way thither. I found it occupied by an old woman, of whom I requested a draught of water. It was soon furnished; and when I had despatched it, I was overwhelmed with questions.

"Ar'nt you one of the 'cademy boys?" inquired she.

"Yes, marm," was the reply.

"*Well, I declare!*" *ejaculated the old woman*; "they say you larn queer things down there. Why, they say the world is round!"

"The world, marm," answered I, anxious to display my acquired knowledge, "is not exactly round, but resembles in shape a flattened orange; and it turns on its axis once in twenty-four hours."

"Well, I don't know any thing about its *axes*," replied she, "but I know it don't turn round, for if it did we'd be all tumbled off; and as to its being round, any one can see its a square piece of ground, standing on a rock!"

"Standing on a rock! but upon what does that stand?"

"Why, on another, to be sure!"

"But what supports the last?"

"Lud! child, how stupid you are! There's rocks all the way down!"

Things worth remembering.

Controversy.—A man who is fond of disputing *will*, in time, have few friends to dispute with.

Speech.—Truth is clothed in white. But a lie comes forth with all the colors of the rainbow.

Adversity, a good teacher.—Those bear disappointments the best, who have been most used to them.

Example.—When a misfortune happens to a friend, look forward and endeavor to prevent the same thing from happening to yourself.

Servants of values.—The worth of every thing is determined by the demand for it. In the deserts of Arabia, a pitcher of cold Water is of more value than a mountain of gold.

Luck and Labor.—A guinea found in the street will not do a poor man so much good as half a guinea earned by industry.

Earning the best getting.—Give a man work and he will get money.

Early Hours.—Since the introduction of candles, luxury has increased. Our fathers rose with the lark, and went to bed with the sun.

"John," said a traveller to a farmer's boy who was hoeing, "your corn is small." "Yes, we planted the small kind." "But it looks dwarfish and yellow." "Yes, we planted the yellow sort." "I mean you will not get more than half a crop, do you understand me?" "O, yes, I understand, we don't expect to, for we planted on shares."

Duelling.—*Answer to a Challenge.*—The eccentric H. H. Breckenridge, one of the the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, when a young man, was challenged to fight a duel by an English officer, whom he answered as follows.

"I have two objections to this duel matter; one is, I am afraid I should hurt you; the other is, I am afraid you would hurt me. I do not see any good it would do me to put a ball through your body. I could make no use of you when dead, for any culinary purposes, as I would a rabbit or a turkey. I am no cannibal to feast on the flesh of men. Why then shoot down a human creature of which I could make no use? A Buffalo would make better meat. For though your flesh might be delicate and tender, yet it wants the firmness and consistency, which takes and retains salt. At any rate it would not be fit for a long sea voyage.

"You might make a good barbecue, it is true, being of the nature of a Raccoon or Opposum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing any thing that is human now. And as to your hide, it is not worth taking off, being little better than a two year old colt. So much for you. As to myself, I do not like to stand in the way of any thing that is harmful. I am under the impression that you might hit me. This being the case, I think it most advisable to stay at a distance. If you wish to try your pistols, take some object, a tree or a barn door, about my dimensions. If you hit that, send me word, and I shall acknowledge that, if I had been in the same place, you might also have hit me."

"Poetry of Travelling through New Jersey."—Mrs. Gilman has written a book of the above nomenclature, in which we have no doubt, the intelligent lady has fully justified the pretensions of that versatile genius "Travelling," to the sensibilities of "Poetry." But if Mrs. G., or any other mortal being, will try the experiment in the Steamboat and Rail Road mail line, that undertakes to accommodate passengers at 12 o'clock M., with a speedy and comfortable ride from N. York to Philadelphia, and imagine in any part of the intermediate distance that there is any "poetry in travelling;" they must possess more philosophy than we have ever dreamed of. A vulgar scrabble for a bad dinner—a passionate and fruitless bawling for impudent servants—a rude and uncommunicative crew—a continued anxiety about baggage, because of the recklessness of those whose duty it ought to be to take care of it—a jam into close and filthy cars more fit for penitentuary service than carriages for gentlemen—a gratuitous ride out of your latitude from Bordentown up the Delaware river to Trenton, and a shower of coal dust to put out your eyes—the necessity imposed upon many to carry their own baggage across the canal—get it aboard the cars as they can, and take a number for themselves on the opposite until a change may happen, through the merciful interposition of an agent's benevolence—an arrival near midnight instead of sundown, at Philadelphia, and a few other "accommodations" which are sure to fall in your way are some of the traits "of travel" in a line, which we in all future time shall cherish a most fervent hope of avoiding. The worst punishment we should desire to inflict upon the proprietors and managers would be that they ride in their own line until they learn the comparative value of money and comfort—until the sensibilities they have butchered shall have resumed their equanimity, and until they shall have expiated the inquity of having perpetrated the foulest possible reproach that could be cast upon the enterprise of the age, and the character of the American Rail Roads.—*Madisonian.*

Power of Electricity.—A salad of mustard or water cress may be produced in a few minutes by the assistance of electricity. The process is to immerse the seed for a few days previously, in diluted oxymuriatic acid, then sow it in a very light soil letting it be covered in a metalic cover, and then *bring it in contact with an electrical machine.* By the agents employed in this process, eggs, which require 20 days application of animal heat to hatch them—may be hatched in a few hours. Rain water, apparently free from any noxious animalcula, in an hour may be rendered full of *living insects!*

Outrageous Assault on a Pastor.—On Thursday evening, while Mr. Wm. J. Loomis, a white gentleman, who has for the last two years officiated as pastor of the African church at the Corner of Leonard and Church Streets, was passing through the street, a colored man named Willis Hodges, who was formerly a member of the same church, came up to him and struck him so violent a blow on the mouth as to knock out his four front teeth. On Saturday Mr. Loomis complained at the Police Office, and Hodges was taken into custody and committed to prison. It is said that the outrage originated from a feeling of envy or jealousy on the part of Hodges, who had applied for the situation. (N Y Jour Com.

The election in Arkansas takes place on Oct. 1st.

A Pirate on the coast.—An arrival at Charleston brings information of a schooner from New York for Pensacola being boarded by a piratical schooner on the 29th ult., near Key West, which at first pretended to be in want of water. The Captain of the schooner that was robbed says they took from his vessel the amount of $400 worth of articles, he also stated that he was obliged to be very polite and make some presents, and he considered himself lucky to get off without further injury.

Yankee Shrewdness.—Landing it over the Mexican *Gallon Law*.—We understand that previous to the Division Muster at Dedham, yesterday, a shrewd one hit upon the following novel expedient to evade the license law. He made application to the selectmen for a license to exhibit a *striped pig* during the parade day, which was granted. He accordingly procured a pig, and with a brush painted some stripes on his back, and yesterday morning he had a tent erected on the field, with due notice on the exterior, that a *striped pig* was to be seen within; price of admission six and a quarter cents. The rate being so low, numerous visitors were induced to call upon his swinish majesty, and every one on coming out appeared highly gratified with the kind and courteous reception he met with from the keeper of the remarkable pig, for each comer was treated to a glass of brandy and water or gin, or whatever liquor he might prefer, *without any extra charge*. Some were so well pleased that they were induced to take a second look at the animal, and were as kindly and liberally treated as at their first visit. At the last accounts the exhibitor was driving a brisk business, and was likely to make a profitable day's job in *exhibiting his striped pig*."—*Boston Gaz.*

GOV. WILLIAM CLARK, of Missouri, was buried in St. Louis on the 3d instant. His name will always be remembered, together with that of Merriwether Lewis, Esq., as being the leaders of the band that made the first journey across the Rocky Mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river.—Their brave exploits are familiar with every child.

He was sixty-eight when he died, and was probably the oldest American settler residing in St. Louis.

Disgraceful Mob in Buffalo.—Mr. Burr who brought Ratiburn Allen from New Orleans to Buffalo, was mobbed last Thursday week by a parcel of blackguards, and pelted with stones and rotten eggs. He attempted says the Rochester Daily Advertiser, to get away from them but was so closely pursued, that he was obliged to run into the Eagle Tavern, where he was followed by the ruffians. He jumped into the bar, and got under counter. Some of his pursuers went into the bar, and kicked and pounded him in the most brutal manner.

"He cried murder and begged that have his life spared; yet there seemed to be no more feeling in his ruffian pursuers, than is generally evinced by ferocious beasts. He finally succeeded in getting out of the bar; and ran out at the back door. Some of the blackguards stood ready to meet him as soon as he got out, and showered upon him rotten eggs in abundance. An officer then arrived who was inclined to do his duty, and the fracas ceased."

Crops—POTATOES.—A subscriber from Lewis county who called yesterday, says that around him the crops were very good. Potatoes especially are very abundant, and worth about 16cts per bushel. He says they can be barrelled and brought to this market for about 20 cts. charges making 35 cts. in all. Another gentleman from Tompkins county, between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, say that in all the regions around him the crops are indifferent; that the wheat in threshing, yields but about two thirds of what had been expected from the appearance of the straw. Wheat he says must be very dear.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Intellectual Culture.—A cultivated mind may be said to have infinite stores of infinite gratification. Every thing may be made interesting to it, by becoming a subject of thought or inquiry. Books, regarded merely as a gratification, are worth more than all the luxuries on earth. A taste for literature secures cheerful occupation for the unemployed and languid hours of life; and how many persons, in these hours, for want of innocent resources are now impelled to coarse and brutal measures. How many young men can be found in this city, who unaccustomed to find a companion in a book and strangers to intellectual activity, are almost driven in the long dull evenings of winter to haunts of intemperance, and depraving society. It is one of the good signs of the times, that taste for literature and science are taking their place among other public amusements, and attract even more than theatres. This is one of the first fruits of our present intellectual culture. What a harvest may we hope for from its wider diffusion.—*Dr. Channing.*

Intolerance.—Dr. Franklin being in company this subject was discussed, the Doctor to illustrate some remarks which he had made in favor of toleration, took up a bible, and opening at Genesis read the following parable to the surprise of his hearers, who wondered that such a passage should be noticed; "And it came to pass after these things that Abraham sat in the door of his tent about the going down of the sun. And behold a man bent down with age was coming down from the wilderness leaning on a staff. And Abraham arose and met him and said unto him, 'Come in I pray thee, and wash thy feet, and tarry the night.' And the old man said, 'Nay, for I will abide under the tree.' But Abraham pressed him greatly, so he turned and went into the tent. And when Abraham saw that he blessed not God, he said unto him, 'Dost thou not worship the Most High God, Creator of Heaven and earth?' And the man answered and said, 'I do not worship thy God, neither do I call upon his name, for I have made a God unto myself, that dwelleth in my house and provideth me with all things.' And Abraham's wrath was kindled against the man, and he arose and drove him forth into the wilderness with blows. And God said, 'Have I not borne with him these three hundred and eight years, and nourished him and clothed him, notwithstanding he rebelled against me, and couldst not thou, who art thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?'"

Detroit now has a population of about 10,000, and has grown to its present importance by the aid of the Erie canal. In 1834, the number of inhabitants was 4,972. There are 90 steamboats and other vessels, of about 6,000 tons.

The Indianapolis Farmer says that fifteen wagons passed through that place on the 1st Aug. loaded with emigrants from U. Canada, on their way to Missouri. Twenty seven waggons with 142 persons started in company and were but a few days behind.

THE WEATHER.—A tremendous storm commenced on Tuesday night about 12 o'clock, and continued during the whole of yesterday, and appears likely to last for a day or two yet. The wind has been blowing strongly over the city, and quite a gale off the coast. The rain has been falling in torrents during nearly the whole time, so that an umbrella is very little protection. As the sun crosses the line on the 22d inst. this is undoubtedly the equinoctial storm. Its commencing so early and being so violent, are generally pregnostics of a fine fall season, and we may safely anticipate a blooming and healthful Indian summer. (N. Y. Whig.

Good News from Canada.—We are happy to inform our readers that all the troubles in the lower province at least are at an end forever. Henceforth there will be no more interesting commotions—bad blood will no longer exist between the races—the province will be purged of all the elements that work mischief. 🖙 Dr. Brandeth has established an agency in Montreal. N. Y. Com.

In consequence of a sudden rise in bread stuffs in England, owing probably to speculation, as there is no sufficient evidence of a failure in the crops, flour has risen in the New York markets; and by consequence elsewhere in the United States. In Baltimore holders are asking $9, and grain dealers $2 a bushel for wheat. Corn $1. Oats 47 cts.

The crops are good in the West, it would appear by the following note from the Wabash Courier of the 6th—

In the State, (Indiana,) and Illinois, as far as our knowledge extends, the prospects of an abundant crop were never greater, and nothing but an uncommon early frost can blight the hopes of the farmer as to this important staple. Indeed, this year promises, so far as the West is concerned to be one of unusual abundance in the production of all the necessaries of life.

It is stated in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser that scarcely a flouring mill in Ohio or Michigan is now in run, in consequence of the almost unprecedented drought, while the Mill at Rock Rock (running by artificial water works) is daily turning out about 600 brls of flour from Ohio Wheat. Many of the owners of western mills, have sold their wheat unground, to the Black Rock mills, so dry are the streams, on which they are located.

The idea is suggested in the St. Louis Gazette of a line of Steam Packets to ply regularly between that place and London or Liverpool. The writer thinks that steamers of a thousand or fifteen hundred tons burthen may be so constructed as to navigate the ocean and yet not draw so much water as to prevent their ascending the Mississippi.

The receipts of the several Theatres in New York on Monday evening, are given as follows—Park, $1,600; Natio. al $1,400; Franklin, $500 Olympic, $300. Total, $3,800.

Providential Escape.—The Presbyterian Church of Ridley, Delaware co., Pa. which is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Alvin H. Parker, was recently the scene of an extraordinary and alarming occurrence. It had been thoroughly repaired and furnished with new ceiling, pews, and pulpit and had only been occupied a short time before the disaster occurred, which might have proved fatal to many of the worshippers. A large congregation had been assembled on the Sabbath, and had not retired more than half an hour, when, in consequence of some defect in the workmanship, the cross beams gave way and the whole ceiling with the exception of a space immediately over the pulpit, was precipitated on the pews below. In examining the ruins, we were led to conclude that had the catastrophe occurred while the congregation were in the house nearly every individual would have been killed or seriously injured.

The Cincinnati Whig of the 10th inst says that the drought in that section of the country is becoming a serious matter. The same paper says—

In Kentucky, we understand, the drought is unusually disastrous. We learn that Messrs. Fogg and Buckney, were in Flemingsburg last week with their circus horses, and that water was so scarce in that place that it cost them $12 per day for a sufficient quantity for their horses—more could be had within three miles of the place. The farmers in the neighborood were harvesting *oatmeal in the great scarcity of* water and expected, (if the dry weather continues so many days longer,) to be compelled to remove all their cattle from that section of the State to some place where water could be had.

Robbery.—Our village for a few weeks past, has been the scene of midnight burglaries. An attempt was made several nights since to enter the store of Price & Shotwell, but the rogues were frustrated in their design by alarming the clerks. One night last week the Drug Store of W. & A. G. Watson, in Cherry street, was entered by prying the door and breaking the lock. About $5 in change and several articles were stolen. On the same night an attempt was made by the same fellows, probably to enter the bookstore of Mr. John Pearson; several panes of glass were broken, but in pushing up the window a piece of pine got wedged between the upper and lower sashes, which rendered it an entrance that way, impossible. They then broke into the tin ware manufactory of Mr. Jons. Thompson, mistaking it, no doubt, for Joel Wilson's hard ware store, but finding their mistake, decamped without taking any thing.—*Ramsey Her.*

Good out of Evil.—It is estimated that the Canadian mobs &c. have gained to the U. States 25,000 settlers, and half a million of dollars.—It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.

Fire.—About 11 o'clock on Thursday night last, a fire broke out in the stables of John Argue in this village; and although the night was warm and still, the fire progressed with astonishing rapidity. The scarcity of water and the heat of the burning wood, rendered the engine comparatively inefficient; but happily the surrounding buildings were saved. Mr. Argue's horses and carriages were all rescued. The buildings with their contents were consumed. Loss about $600. The fire was accidental.—*Somerville Whig.*

Fires at Elizabethtown.—The rope walk of Mr J. P. Schuil, at Elizabethtown, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at about $5000, of which part was insured.

We have to record the occurrence of three fires, in our town, since our last paper was made up. The first was a barn situated near the Market, belonging to Geo. C. Thomas Esq., and occupied by Robt. Kingsborough, which was entirely destroyed with about five tons of hay belonging to Mr. K. and a quantity of hides belonging to Mr. James Williams.

The second was also a barn near the residence of Isaac H. Williamson Esq., which was also burnt to the ground, with about two tons of hay and a gig and harness belonging to Mr. Brian. The barn belonged to Mr. H. C. Freeman.

The third occurred on Saturday night, in the rope walk of Julius Shields, on the road leading to the Wheatsheaf, which, together with manufactured stock and the entire machinery of the establishment was consumed. We learn that Mr. S.'s loss is about $2,500, to cover which he was insured for $2000

It is believed almost beyond a doubt, that in each instance, the fire was communicated by incendiaries.—*Eliz. Jour.*

Interesting Occurrence.—On Tuesday last, a lady 105 years of age, residing in the city of N. York, who has never used spectacles and still retains in a remarkable degree, all her mental and bodily faculties, took it into her head to visit a female friend in Newark. She got into the stage and alone without attendant came to this city. A gentleman learning that such a person was in town, called on her and requested her to accompany him to the house of a friend, which she accordingly did. Here she was introduced to a gentleman 107 years of age; and these two venerable survivors of the last century there held a most interesting conversation of by gone days. Having always live l in this city she had a perfect recollection of the time when the river covered the ground where St. John's Church now stands. *In the evening the lady*, whose name we understand is Gouge, returned to the city.—*New Jersey Eagle.*

Truly we Upper Canadians cut a sorry figure in the public eye, d.spise it as we like. We are torn by intestine factions—all business is at a stand—our finances are exhausted—our credit beggared—our country covered with soldiers—our jails full of prisoners, our taverns of militia men, our magistrates are partizans, our mechanics red hot politicians, and more treasure is spent and spending over us, than we ever were worth, or ever shall be. We are one of the "*Queen's hard bargains.*"—*Toronto Patriot.*

The last officer who commanded Washington's *Life Guard is no more. Gen. William Coffax*, died on Friday last, at his residence in Pompton, near the ground upon which Washington's army was encamped. On Sunday last he was buried with the honors of War, by a detachment from Gen Godwin's Brigade, composed of the Cadets, Gen. Godwin's Guards, with their respective Bands of Music, commanded by Captains Conger and Allen.—The military ceremonies were conducted by Gen. Godwin, assisted by Col. Garrison. The solemn and affecting music of the Bands, the precision of the exercises, and admirable appearance of the military, with a procession more than three fourths of a mile, gave to the scene an imposing character seldom surpassed.—*Paterson Int.*

From a census recently taken, it appears that the population of the city o Savannah and hamlets, is as follows; whites 7071: free colored persons 735; slaves 4652; total 12,758. In 1830, the population was 7076; increase 4982.

The New Orleans papers of the 6th say that a French brig of War has arrived off the coast of Mexico with intelligence that an additional force of fifteen vessels and 10,000 men would be sent by the French Government to aid in the contemplated attack on Vera Cruz.

The sloop of War Nunc d had sailed from Tampico, for Havana and Jamaica, with about $1,000,000 in specie and a large quantity of cochineal and vanilly for the former port. The packet brig Limet had also left Tampico with about $1,000,000 destined for England.

A letter published in the St Augustine Herald of the 25th ult. states that the Florida coast from Musquito to Cape Sabble is in the quiet possession of the Indians, who are recruiting their strength and preparing their food, preparatory, to the commencement of the next winter's campaign.

An Incarnate Fiend.—A drunken wretch, an Irishman, named James Quinley, was brought to the police office this day under the following circumstances. Quidly was staggering through Roosvelt street in a state of beastly intoxication in the path along which he was reeling, was the child of Mr. Hiram Holden of 51 Cherry street. *It was doing no harm*, meaning no harm, but joyously playing in the innocence of its heart. It seemed that this Quidly by some means stumbled against the child, when so exasperated the brute, that he actually seized the little creature by the legs and dashed its head against the curb. The child ten years old was horribly mutilated, and is not expected to live. The people when they saw this diabolical outrage, were on the eve of lynching the fellow but finally agreed to take him to the police office, where he was committed.—*N. Y. Times.*

There are counterfeit 10's, Fulton bank, N Y

The Banwar Hotel.—Established as offered for sale, we regret to see, on account of the continued indisposition of the present proprietor.—We commend the following extract from the advertisement to printers disposed to engage in the business, to one of the thriving manufacturing towns of our State;

To any person wishing to embark in a permanent and lucrative occupation, this opportunity offers great advantages, as the establishment combines the materials and good will of the Advocate and Herald, and has no rival in the place—thus rendering it one of the best establishments in the State.

Letters may be addressed to T. A. GREEN, Rahway.

Elisha Schwackerman, a school master in N. York was found guilty, recently, in the Court of Sessions, of unduly punishing a boy of 13.

The intercourse between Buffalo and Detroit now supports two daily lines of steamboats, which are generally filled with passengers, each boat receiving from one to two thousand dollars a trip.

The sum of 12,500 dollars has been realized by the First Municipality of New Orleans, from the letting of oyster stands on the levee.

Mrs. Mary P. Lelue, of St. Louis, is a candidate for Justice of the Peace!

The splendid bridge over James river, at Richmond, for the use of the Petersburg and Richmond Rail road, were passed by the cars on Saturday, the 8th inst. This bridge is nearly 3000 feet in length. It rests upon 19 stone piers, the arches having a span of 180 feet. The floor is 60 feet above the water. The cost of the whole work was $110,000.

The Alton, Ill. Telegraph tells of a musk-melon raised in that neighborhood which measured 49 inches round lengthwise, and 35 brodwise, and weighing 34 pounds.

We have been informed that from 60 to 80 head of cattle were destroyed by the fire in the woods of New Jersey, being surrounded by it in one of the cedar swamps.—*Ledger*

The Paris papers seem highly gratified with the attentions of citizens of New York and Newport to Prince de Joinville, and say that the king his father, had amply provided him with funds to a stain every expense.

The science of vocal music is to be introduced into the public schools of Boston, and taught as a regular branch of education.

Iowa Territory has 16 counties, and a population of 22,568.

Wisconsin Territory has 13 counties, and a population of 18,140.

As the snow drop comes amid snow and sleet, appearing as the herald of the rose, so religion comes amid the blight of affliction, to remind us of a perpetual summer, where the bright sun never retires behind a wintry cloud.

In the morning think what thou hast to do; and at night ask thyself what thou hast done

He who cannot bear a jest ought never to make one.

No less than three infants were found on the porches of different individuals in New York on last Wednesday morning.

Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, Esq. of Canada notoriety, has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and has thus "renounced for ever, all allegiance and fidelity to any prince, Potentate, State or State Sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland." Her Majesty's subjects in North America will scarcely regret that he has taken this step.

Paupers.—The city of New York is full of paupers; the lower part is infested with sturdy beggars of all descriptions. The doors of hotels at night are crowded with gangs of girls and boys who are noisy and vociferous in their demands for charity. The truth is, begging has become a business; Not one in twenty are objects of charity, and our citizens and strangers may be assured they are grossly imposed upon every time they contribute a cent to the impostors. The present number of beggars will be greatly increased in the course of the next months. Hundreds in New Jersey, Connecticut and even in Philadelphia, are on the march for head quarters as the New York Alms House is familiarly called.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Mormons.—A Missouri paper contains doleful accounts of the Mormons in that state.—They are said to have armed themselves with guns, swords, &c. and are in the habit of surrounding the dwellings of the farmers, and compelling them to deliver up to them whatever property they take a fancy to. They keep about five hundred men constantly embodied for depredations of this kind, and can on extra occasions muster 1500 fighting men. Their operations are principally on the Indian lands too. A public meeting of the citizens of that county has been held in reference to their proceedings.

The estimated cost of the Illinois canal is $12,000,000. Its length is 120 miles to the Illinois river from Chicago, and its width 90 feet. When *it is completed we shall have a steamboat com*munication from Buffalo to New Orleans, and a water communication from New York to New Orleans through the interior of the West.

The Unitarians and Universalists are about erecting societies in Chicago. The Catholics are also taking measures to erect a new church—the one they now occupy being too small to accommodate their congregation.

The Treasurer's report of the American board of Missions, read at the meeting in Portland last week, states the receipts of the year at $240,000

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, September 22, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Whig Congressional Ticket.

John B. Aycrigg, of Bergen county.
John P. B. Maxwell, Warren,
Wm. Halsted, Mercer,
Joseph F. Randolph, Monmouth,
Charles C. Stratton, of Gloucester,
Thomas J. Yorke, Salem.

Administration Congressional Ticket.

Philemon Dickerson, of Passaic county,
Rev. Manning Force, of Morris,
Peter D. Vroom, of Somerset,
Daniel B. Ryall, of Monmouth,
William R. Cooper, of Gloucester,
Joseph Kille, of Salem.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic Republican Electors of the township of Westfield, friendly to the present administration, and opposed to monopoly and high taxes, are requested to meet at James Frazee's, Scotch Plains, on Wednesday, the 26th inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M. to appoint delegates to the county convention, and to make the necessary arrangements for the coming Election.

An Address may be expected, from Col. Zabriskie, of New Brunswick, and others.

Sept. 21st, 1838.

The New York whigs have nominated Wm. H. Seward, for governor, and Luther Bradish, for Lieutenant governor.

The administration party have nominated the present incumbents, Wm. L. Marcy and John Tracy.

The contest will be as animated a one as the state has ever witnessed, and almost decisive as to whom we shall have for our next President, and whether we shall have a Sub-Treasury, or a National Bank.

Middlesex Tickets.—The Whigs have nominated George T. McDowell, for Council; and George P. Molleson, Lewis Golding, David B. Applegel, and Adam Lee, for Assembly.

The V. B. party have nominated James T. Dunn, for Council; and Francis W. Brinley, James Dunham, Merril Mundy, and Clarkson Brown, for Assembly.

In the Vermont election the whig candidate for governor was elected by a majority of about five thousand, and the whig majority in the state legislature is much increased from what it was last year. In the 4th District, which last week we gave to the administration, the Van Buren candidate lost his election by 15 votes, and there is no choice. In order to be elected he must have a majority of all the votes, and there were two whig candidates and about 50 scattering votes. Very probably there will be another election in which the administration are likely to succeed.

In the next congress are 242 members, 20 of whom have been chosen this month,—72 will be chosen in October,—54 in November,—and 96 next year. Of the 20 already elected, leaving the 4th district in Vermont vacant, and giving the 3d District in Illinois to the whigs,—10 are Van Buren men, 9 are whigs, and 1 is conservative.

Nine members in Georgia, and 1 in Arkansas are chosen on Monday next. Nine in S. Carolina, on the Monday after: and on the next day, Oct. 9, 28 in Pennsylvania, 19 in Ohio, and 8 in New Jersey are to be chosen.

Business in New York is very brisk and lively,—some say never more so. The city is full of merchants and strangers, so much so that all the spacious hotels are hardly able to accomodate them. Business is also in a prosperous condition every where.

The whig papers are complaining much that the Sub-treasury scheme is now in actual operation all over the United States,—they think the law requiring the public moneys to be deposited in the state banks ought to be followed. We will not attempt to decide who is right in this thing, but for ourselves would much like to have a short trial of the far-famed and long-talked-of Sub-Treasury scheme, after which we could ill decide whether it is a bad or a good scheme, and reject or adopt it accordingly. Thus far—over a year,—it has done no harm, for under its operations, (not in consequence of it) the banks have resumed, and the business of the country has revived. If on a trial of a year or two longer it shall be found not to have occasioned any loss to the government, or a scarcity of specie to the people, we shall then say nothing against it.

We regret to learn that sickness is prevailing extensively at Knoxville, Tenn. A day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, was to have been held on the 7th inst. in consequence.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Whig Convention for this county met at Orange on Saturday afternoon last. John Wilson, President; Joseph Munn and Robert Baldwin, Vice Presidents; John J. Briant and Philip Kingsley, Secretaries. We understand that the meeting was a remarkably harmonious one—None ever held in the county having been more so. The business was soon accomplished, and the delegates separated early, with satisfaction and union prevailing among them, after forming the following ticket:

For Council—Amzi Armstrong

For Assembly—Abraham V. Speer, Edward Sanderson, John Littell. A C M Pennington, and William Stites

For Sheriff—Jonathan Osborn, junr.

A free pardon, it is said, has been granted to Sutherland, the celebrated Canadian leader, and American journeyman printer.

The Alabama State Legislature comprises 123 members, of whom 83 are in favor of a Sub-treasury, and 40 are in favor of a National bank.

We regret to say that we are obliged to decline the publication of "P's" communication for several reasons:—1st, it is personal, and from the very nature of the case, impossible to be otherwise, though no names are given, and the language is decorous. 2d, it would do no good, only creating an excitement among the people on a subject of which they know nothing. 3d. it is not accompanied by the author's name—we have not even permission to tell it to any one who may feel aggrieved by the remarks, thereby taking the whole responsibility upon ourself, which we are by no means willing to do, on a subject of which we are entirely ignorant.

Shipwrecks.—The ship Georgia, from Turk Island for New York, sunk by a leak at sea, on the 3d inst., the crew taking to a small boat from which they were rescued after 4 days peril by a Savannah brig. The schr. Mary Jane of New Bedford, foundered on the 7th. After 7 days suffering, with hunger and exposure, the crew were rescued by the ship Helen, of Charleston. One hand died of exhaustion.

A gentleman who arrived at Norfolk on Sunday from Elizabeth City, states that information was received there of the wrecking of fourteen vessels at Ocracoke during the late gale.

A fire broke out in a low range of buildings in Morristown on Tuesday, belonging to David Mills. It was subdued by the fire companies after about $200 damage to Messrs. Bailey's & Lounsbury's carpenter shop.

Important to Printers.—We are happy to communicate to our brethren of the press, that we have found a simple and economical substitute for the ordinary lye used for washing type, and which is applied by a method which does not deteriorate the letter so much as the brush or swing trough does, and clears away the ink far more effectually than either recipe. Put into a thin earthen vessel two scotch pints of rain or river water; take one pound of caustic or unslaked lime and one pound of pearl ashes and mix them among the water; cork the bottle and shake well for twenty minutes; then lay it aside and allow the ingredients to settle. In the course of next day it should be carefully poured out, quite transparent, into another vessel, whence it may be kept for use, always taking care to secure it well from the action of the atmosphere. Thus, an alkali of the most powerful kind is produced in the application of which, while it cleans off the ink, and dissolves picks on the face of the letter, has not the slightest tendency to injure the metal, as we have proven by numerous experiments. It is used for washing jobs &c., by being poured on a small piece of sponge, which should be firmly tied on the end of a stick, like a mop, otherwise it will seriously injure the fingers of the operator. After this once been laid on, the job is cleaned from the alkali by dashing a couple of pailfulls of water upon it. We may add that half a farthings worth of this ley will be sufficient to wash the largest form, and may be accomplished in five minutes. After a most satisfactory trial of twelve months, we would recommend it to the trade. Having felt its advantages, we are anxious that all our brethren should participate in the benefit of our discovery.—*Forres Gazette.*

It is rather surprising than otherwise that there are not more casualties among us, considering our expossedness. Even where there is habitual watchfulness, there is still much liability to misfortune and evil. The remark is suggested by a record of an afflicting death of a young lady, which we notice in the Pendosian, by lock Jaw, "produced by accidentally running a bone in her foot, which caused no alarm at the time."

A lad playing in the 3d story of a house in Boston on Sunday last, fell out of the window on the pavement below, and was so injured that he is not expected to live.

COBBLERS AND TINKERS.—An industrious journeyman shoemaker in this town has made during the ten months ending on the 1st inst. *one thousand five hundred and thirty seven* pair of ladie's kid slips, with spring heels, for which he received nearly four hundred and seventy dollars; or at the rate of about five hundred and sixty dollars a year. This we call doing well.

Dr. Bushby, whose figure is beneath the common size, was one day accosted in a public room, by an Irish baroonet of colossal statue, with "May I pass to my seat, O giant?" when the doctor made way, and replied, "Pass, O, pigmy." "Oh Sir," said the baronet, "my expression alluded to the size of your intellect." "and my expression" said the doctor, "to the size of yours."

Great Profit.—A Farmer in Berkshire town last year purchased one thousand dollars worth of the Morus Multicaulis, with which, last spring, he stocked three fourths of an acre of ground, only. He has just sold the product that three fourths of an acre for *six thousand dollars*—making a nett profit of nearly $5000!—*Northampton Mass. Gaz.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Ezra Fairchild, $10,00; James S. Garrison, ,75; Jacob Manning, ,75; Dawson & Wallace, ,75

MARRIED.

In Troy, recently, Dr. Christopher C. Yates of New York, to Mrs. Emma Willard, long known as the principal of the Troy Female Seminary.

At Elizabethtown, on the 10th inst. Augustus Warner, of Paterson, to Mary W. Howell, of the former place. On the 13th, James Brown, of N York, to Rosanna Dandy, of Connecticut Farms.

At Perth Amboy, 11th inst. A. G. Compton, to Rebecca M. Young.

In New Brunswick, 13th inst. Rev. Cornelius C. Wycoff, to Ethen V. Manley.

On the 6th inst. in Hillsboro, Cornelius Conover, of Somerville, to Henry Ann Kershaw, of Hillsboro.

On the 5th inst. Richard Van Deventer of Bound Brook, to Sarah Ryer of New York.

At Whippany, 11th inst. Charles Ludlow of Washington Valley, to Mrs. Elizabeth Day, of Morristown.

18th inst. at Elizabethtown, Rev. Charles H. Hulsey, of New Jersey, to Eliza Gracie, daughter of Charles King.

On the 10th inst Henry B. Walker, of New York, to Phebe Ann Hayden, of Morristown.

DIED.

In this place, on Saturday morning last, Mrs. Sarah Ann Edgar, wife of Mr. John Edgar, of typhus fever, aged about 30.

Also, on Thursday last, Mrs. Moore, wife of Wm. R. Moore of dysentery.

In Elizabethtown, on Saturday last, Eliza Cole, of consumption, aged 20, son of Freeman Cole, Esq. formerly of this vicinity.

Near Plainfield, on Friday last, the youngest child of Richard Wooden.

On the 17th inst. Geo. Clark, formerly of New Brunswick, and lately of Monmouth county, at an advanced age.

On the 14th inst. at New Brunswick, John Spader.

At Long Hill, 13th inst. Gershom Dunn, formerly of New Brunswick, aged 49.

In Elizabeth-Port, 4th inst. Dr. Thomas Lee, Surgeon in the army, aged 29.

In Newark, 11th inst. Judge David D. Crane, one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants, aged 75.

In New Brunswick 12th inst. of Lock Jaw, Eliza, daughter of John W. Stout, aged 15.

In Attensville, Indiana, on the 18th ult. Mr Charles P Conway, late of Morristown

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS, FOR 1839,

JUST received, and for sale at this Office, at 6 cents each. It is the cheapest Almanac published this year, containing 48 pages of valuable reading matter, on fine type, good paper, and clear print. Sept. 25th.

Stoves, Stoves!

IF you want to buy stoves cheap, now is your time as I am determined to sell low. I have on hand a general Assortment of Postley's cooking, and James' Improved cooking stoves.—Also, the Union stove, a new article, and highly recommended. Also, Franklin, Nott's, and sheet iron Parlor stoves. Nine plate, Box, and salamander stoves, all of which are For sale Very Low. Stove Pipe, Boilers, Dripping Pans, &c made to order. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Sept. 25th. 6tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY superior pail with a slide milk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Cheap Muslins.

UNBLEACHED Muslins, from 4d to 18d per yard, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

FRESH GROCERIES,

RECEIVED Weekly from New York, and sold at lowest prices, by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

Teas, Teas!

HYSON, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Black Teas, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway

Cotton Batts,

COTTON Warp, candle wick and carpet warp, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th, 1838. Rahway.

Flour

A Fresh Assortment of Western canal Flour, at all Qualities, just received, and for sale low by GEORGE F. FOUND.

Sept. 25th.

ALSO,

On hand a good Assortment of Boots and shoes, of the best quality and warranted. Some have an idea that Sale Shoes are good for nothing, but my shoes are made of the best materials, and warranted.

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 9tf

New Lumber Yard

Rahway

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and Vicinity, that they have now on hand a large and general Assortment of Seasoned Lumber, consisting of all the kinds and qualities usually found in Lumber Yards. As our Lumber is delivered direct from Troy on our dock, we save the expense of carriage, and are enabled to sell on as good terms as any of the neighboring yards.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th, 1838. 8tf 3m

Coal.

THE First quality Hard Lehigh Coal in clean unbroken Lumps, for $6,50—Broken and sore cased, $7 per ton. A cargo of Red Ash Schuylkill expected this week, and will be sold at a very small advance if taken immediately from the dock.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th. 8tf 3m

Vendue! Vendue!

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Wednesday, the 3d day of October, at the late residence of MIRON G. HINSTED, deceased, Cabinet Maker, in Plainfield, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Household Furniture, such as chairs tables, a Rotary Stove, &c. &c.; Also,—the remaining stock of Furniture in the shop, such as Bedsteads, Settees, Rocking Chairs, Glass, Cherry, and Mahogany Tables, work Tables, Low, Field, French, and high post bedsteads, Cots, Wash stands, Electrical Machine, with boxes Work Benches, Morticing Machine, Turning Lathe, Steam Engine, wood Work of Waggons, with the remaining stock of Lumber, Black Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany Boards.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Conditions and attendance given by JOHN L. HEATH.

Plainfield, Sept. 18th 1838. Administrator.

JUST RECEIVED a Fresh Supply of Groceries, low for Cash or Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th 1838.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

New Goods.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Drillings, Calicoes, Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Silk and Cotton Hdfs. &c. A large assortment of the above just received and for Sale very low for Cash or Country Produce. PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Sept. 18th, 1838.

Cheap Fall Goods!

JUST RECEIVED, a new assortment of Fall Goods, which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce.

The highest price will be paid for butter and stocking yarn in exchange for Goods.

Sept. 1st, 1838. H. A. & U. CORY.

London Porter.

LONDON Brown Stout, for sale by the dozen or by a single bottle, at the store of SHOTWELL & PRICE.

Sept. 18th. Rahway.

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 21. GEO. F. FOUND.

LAMP OIL, For Sale by

Aug. 21. SAM'L S. POUND

WANTED,

WOOD, and all Kinds of Country Produce, in payment of dues to this Office.

September 11th, 1838.

Just Received,

AT THE *PLAINFIELD CASH STORE* a Fresh supply of Fall Goods, such as Cloths Cassimeres, Satin mouts, Buffalo Cloth Moleskin, Flannel, Brown and Black muslin, Callicoes, &c. Produce taken at the highest Market prices.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th, 1838.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1838.

Manning Stelle, and Jacob Manning, Administrators of Randolph M. Stelle, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

UPON the application of the above named Administrators it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day, June 26th, 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor, against the said Administrators.

By the Court,

JACOB G. DRAKE, Surrogate.

Sept. 11th, 1838. 86 9w

New Cheap Grocery & *Shoe Store.*

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peace street, where he will

be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, molasses, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Shellerattus, Mackerel, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Flour, and a good assortment of Crockery.

Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please not ask for trust, them times is past.

GEORGE F. POUND.

July 24th. 79tf

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Mr. Beard's Speech,

In Pamphlet form, For Sale at this Office, price 3 cents.

ALSO

At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street, RAHWAY.

Mr. Duncans Speech In Reply to Mr. Beard,

In Pamphlet Form,

For Sale at this Office, at 4 cts. each

☞ *Read both sides.*

HAMS and Beef, for sale by

Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Messrs. Berry & Dunham's, or at Ayres & Bullman's, stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. May 15th. 69 tfcc

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership, and will continue the business of S. M. Price, under the firm of PRICE & SHOTWELL.

BENJAMIN M. PRICE.

EDWARD R. SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Aug. 1st. 1838. 6tf

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Delft, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1,25 to $6,00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines: Plain and figured silks of the richest style and in cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pence a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To those who shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 56 tf

SALT, by the sack.

Aug. 7. DRAKE & ARRES.

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Dust Pans, Lanterns Leader Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

Tin Leaders and all kinds of Hatter's Knives, made to order at short notice, and at low prices.

Copper Rims and Hand Pumps made to order, and warrant.

All ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Aug. 7, 1838. 81 tf

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPŒNAS,

Bills to let houses,

BAIL BONDS, for Constables,

SUMMONS,

BONDS, SUMMONS, *&c. &c.*

ALSO,

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for Sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 22 52*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 104*

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 9th, 1838. 73 tf

New Jersey Railroad AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing September 1st, 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.; —Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents—Rahway, 50 cents—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Leave New Brunswick at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 4, and 6, P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 9 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Horse. Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11 o'clock, P. M.

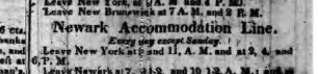
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Trucks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf



Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt. Whitney.
LaFayette,	Vanpelt.
New Jersey,	Stansbury.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Goods can remain in the storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at he risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods to New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickhaven, south of those down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, offer to the public upon very liberal terms said wheel, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearing, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast wheel, over or the Reaction Water Wheel. W. C. BIBBY, Prov. Privil. N. Y.

S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave two horse power more than the Scroll wheel We have now in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the Wing Wheel, and has all of it and much more with one third less water than the Wing wheel. DRAKE DUNN,

JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.

Brooklyn, July 23. 80 6w

$5 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on or about the last of May, on the first Mountain six EWES and four LAMBS, all marked on the rump with Red paint J. V. Two Ewes and two Lambs Branded on the horns J. V.. Any person finding said Sheep and returning them to the Subscriber, will receive the above reward.

JOSEPH VAIL.

Green Brook, July 27, 1838. 80 3t

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

New Goods,

Once more we offer to the public

A New and General Assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries,* low for CASH, or country produce. Corner of Exchange and Front streets.

Profitable not taken. BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, January 17, 1838. 8

Once More.

We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money, and if you don't pay us we positively will ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it.

1500 Oranges,

FOR Sale by the box, hundred or single.

Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, Jan. 28. 3w

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON

THE HOLY BIBLE,

By Mr. Jenks, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered:

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super-royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole of the commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee:—"Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose the work by Dr. Jenks. * * * The grand and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. It is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private reading,—and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. S. and teachers and Bible classes."

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We cannot conclude without a word to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a goodly pearl, which every devout man should seek to possess in his family.

Susscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—"Its well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Sudent will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

64 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.

June 20th.

Just Received, a Stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.

SAMUEL S. POUND.

July 31.

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ATI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain seat of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Intermittent Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the serious, Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever Ague, Dysentery, Cholera, Sea-sickness, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, Fluor, &c. and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are, for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into general use and the obligation will be fixed to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much pleased, after having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and active cathartic, and properly adapted to almost all diseases, and if exercised in season, they might prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many complaints as recommended especially for scarlet fever when one of my family had been seriously afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon get into general use, as no one cannot but like them after observing their use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness at the stomach, but always has in every case prevented vomiting, and for the nervous sick head-ache or dispepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of In. Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

FRESH FLOUR, by the barrel or hundred.

Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 3rd day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding. A superb 1200 page Work. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, designed and engraved from original paintings expressly for the work. Numerous cuts on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can possibly interest or please the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—reviews and essays upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engraving, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—extracts from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those persons who are desirous of commencing with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable in all cases, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of Epes Sargent, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from the pens of Fitz Green Cox, Captain Marryatt, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its mechanick, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the New Mirror, in every respect, equal, if not superior, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work, extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable mirror of elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country, —intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle countrywomen—the unrivalled student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished occasionally three months, with a splendid super royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an extensive and correct Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the City of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber-Yard, formerly occupied by Peth. Cook, &c. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can receive a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to the yard in Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Trenton, two Saw mills, which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice.

J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound brook, May 1st. 67 3m

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of

Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'tx
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 58 6m

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name of FISH, COOK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts without further notice.

The books are left for settlement in the hands of

JOHN T. GRANT.

Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 67 3m

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at the Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

Warren Township, December 25, 1836. 1t

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of *Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in* the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes in Colleges,—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a *Family Boarding School.*

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER,
HORATIO BRYANT, } Associate Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass. Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and intention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an Institution of the above kind. It is within 22 miles of New York by the rail road, as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 1y

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please to Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, *where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.*

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRYANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels of White Sand
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by

May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

New Cheap Cash *Grocery,* and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. V. Shotwell, between the store of Dr. Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Loaf and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Copperas, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate

EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 20th, 1838.

New Stock of GROCERIES,

Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.

Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal.
Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds *wholesale or retail, at short notice.*
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, white and common hard soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff; Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds; Crockery, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c.

S. S. POUND.

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies may be sure her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Mainand Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice; and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere for Cash. Cash only taken for our work.

We solicit a share of custom.

THOMAS HILL,
WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Pain White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages in good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number over any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscriptions must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

R I CRAIG & SHOTWELL

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, no trade principally for Cash Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

Plainfield, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, from 12 to 15 years of age, of moral and correct habits, to learn the shoe making business. Apply to the Subscribers.

July 26. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 13, 1838.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again. May 1st, 1838.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by
April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of *Boys* in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mutual effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of *the building are admirably adapted* to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 16, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Old Newspapers,

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 18th.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no *institution whose operations are more* important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generously banded together for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatism of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and successful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the most interesting and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired

All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street,

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March. 1838.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes.

M. F. CORBIN.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street.
6tf NEW-YORK.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at our rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. M. F. CORBIN.

June 16th, 1837.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1838. Number 89.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: MILTON F. CUMBIS Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; under not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

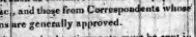
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday, Noon.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.



NewJersey Railroad
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing September 1st, 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.*; *—Elizabethtown*, 37 1-2 *cents—Rahway*, 50 *cents—New Brunswick*, 75 *cts.*

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.
Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

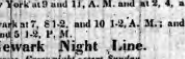
Newark Accommodation Line.
Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 4, and 6, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.
Horses, Every night except Sunday.
Leave New York at 9 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtland street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Cars start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark, have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for a trifle.

May 29th, 1838. 71 tf.



Rahway Daily
Despatch Line.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Methanic,	Capt Wilsey
Liberty,	Vanpelt.
New Jersey,	Stansbury.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickstown, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

New Goods,
Once more we offer to the public
A New and General Assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
low for CASH, or country produce.
Corner of Exchange and Front streets.
Promises not taken.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, January 17, 1838. 52

Once More,
We would say to those indebted to us, that we are still in want of money. And if you don't pay us very soon we will ask you for it. ☞ Don't forget it.

1500 Oranges,
FOR Sale by the box, hundred or single.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

POETICAL.

Tyrolese War Song.

There's a cloud in the sky,
There's a cloud in the glen,
But the one is of vapor,
The other of man!

We have sworn by the blood
Which Napoleon hath spilt,
With the arm on the altar,
The hand on the hilt—

We have sworn by that God,
Who can keep us, and save us,
To fight for the land
Which our forefathers gave us.

We have sworn by our love,
By that spell which hath bound us,
To fight for the maids
And the mountains around us.

We have taken our last look—
We have taken our last kiss—
But let that hour of anguish
Be paid for in this.

Down, down with the rocks
On the hell-hounds below,
And clear let the horn
Of the Tyrolese blow.

Cut away—cut away,
With the stones and the trees,
And let France long remember
The brave Tyrolese!

And we be to him,
'Mid the thousands beneath,
Whom the Tyrolese mark
From his mountainous heath.

There's a spell in his eye,
There's a spell in his breath,
And the sound of his gun,
Is the watchword of death.

Now, now is the time,
While our standard still waves,
To show there are some yet,
Who will not be slaves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Gentle Reproof.—Zachariah Hodgdon was naturally an ill-natured man. It was want of reflection, more than a corrupt and ungenerous heart, that led him to consider wife in the light of an inferior being, and to treat her more like a servant than an equal. If he met any thing abroad to ruffle his temper, his wife was sure to suffer when he came home. His meals were always ill-cooked, and whatever the poor woman did to please him was sure to have a contrary effect. She bore his ill-humor in silence for a long time but finding it to increase, she adopted a method of reproving him for his unreasonable conduct which had the happiest effects.

One day as Zachariah was going to his daily avocation after breakfast, he purchased a fine large codfish, and sent it home with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking it was prescribed, the good woman well knew that whether she boiled it or made it into a chowder, her husband would scold her when he came home. But she resolved to please him once, if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in several different ways. She also with some little trouble procured an amphibious animal from a brook back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. In due time her husband came home; some covered dishes were placed on the table, and with a frowning, faultfinding look, the moody man commenced the conversation.

'Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?'

'Yes, my dear.'

'I should like to know how you have cooked it—I will bet any thing you have spoiled it for my eating. (*Taking off the cover.*) I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it? I would as leaf eat a boiled frog.'

'Why, my dear, I thought you liked it best fried.'

'You didn't think any such thing. You knew better—I never loved fried fish—why didn't you boil it?'

'My dear, the last time we had fresh fish, you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it best fried. But I have boiled some also.'

So saying, she lifted a cover and lo! the shoulders of the cod nicely boiled, were neatly deposited in a dish: a sight which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which only added to the ill-nature of her husband.

'A pretty dish, this!' exclaimed he. 'Boiled fish! chips and porridge! If you had not been odd as the stupidest of womankind you would have made it into a chowder.

His patient wife, with a smile immediately placed a tureen before him containing an excellent chowder.

'My dear,' said she, 'I was resolved to please you. There is your favorite dish.'

'Favorite dish, indeed,' grumbled the discontented husband. 'I dare say it is an unpalateable wishy-washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it.'

This was a common expression of his, and had been anticipated by the wife, who as soon as the preference was expressed, uncovered a large dish near her husband, and there was a large bullfrog, of portentous dimensions and pugnacious aspect, stretched out at full length! Zachariah sprang from his chair, not a little frightened at the unexpected apparition.

'My dear,' said his wife, in a kind, entreating tone, 'I hope you will at length be able to make a dinner.'

Zachariah could not stand this. His surly mood was finally overcome, and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that his wife was right and that he was wrong—and declared that she should never have occasion to read him such another lesson,—and he was as good as his word.

Battles in the last War.—The Richmond Compiler of the 10th inst. very appropriately remarks How few remember that to-day to-morrow, and the next day, are the anniversaries of the battles of Lake Erie, Lake Chaplain and Plattsburg, and Baltimore; the first fought in 1813, the others in '14. A quarter of a century obliterates much from the minds of the survivors of the generation that the scythe of time has mostly mowed down in 25 harvests. Yet the illuminations and other rejoicings exhibited when the accounts of these victories were received, seemed to indicate that they would be held in general remembrance a much longer time.

The following synopsis of these battles will probably be interesting to our readers;

1813, Sept 10.—Battle of Lake Erie, between the British Squadron commanded by Capt. Barclay, and the U. S. by Capt. Perry, which after an action of 3 hours and a half, terminated in the capture of the whole of the British force; the British had 41 killed and 94 wounded, the Americans 27 killed and 96 wounded—British force 63 guns—Americans 54 guns

1814, Sept. 11—The Champlain Britishsquadron, under Comodore Downie, attacked the Americans under Commodore M'Donough, in the harbor of Plattsburg, and after a sanguinary conflict of 2 hours, were (except the galleys) all captured: the Americans had 52 killed and 58 wounded; the British 84 killed and 110 wounded; among the former Capt. Downie; American force 86 gun.—British force 93 guns.

1814, Sept. 12—Battle of Baltimore, in which 5000 British, led by Gen Ross, are repulsed by the Americans, chiefly militia, with a loss of 46 killed (including Gen. Ross) and 295 wounded; the Americans had 40 killed, 300 wounded, and 49 prisoners.

The British fleet was also repulsed in its attack on Fort M'Henry. During the Bombardment the starspangled song of the "Star Spangled Banner" was written.

1814, Sept 21.—Sir George Provost, with 14,000 men, repulsed in an assault upon the Forts at Plattsburg, by Gen Macomb, with 1500 regulars, and about 3000 militia retreats under cover of the night, leaving his sick and wounded to the mercy of his opponents, and destroying stores and provisions to a large amount.

THOMAS PAINE.—AN EXTRACT.

His first wife is said to have died of ill usage. His second was rendered so miserable by neglect and unkindness, that they separated by mutual agreement. His third companion, the wife, was the victim of seduction, while she lived upon the hospitality of her husband. Holding opinions in the excess of England, he was dismissed for irregularity; restored and dismissed again for fraud, without recovery. Unable to get employment where he was known, he came to this country, commenced politician and pretended some knowledge of astronomy. Congress gave him an office, from which, being soon found guilty of a breach of trust, he was expelled with disgrace. The French revolution attured him to France. Habits of intoxication made him a disagreeable inmate in the house of the American minister, where out of compassion he had been received as a guest. During all this time, his life was a compound of ingratitude and perfidity, of hypocrisy and avarice, of lewdness and adultery. In June 1802, he was drunk, and in his low moments of sobriety, was quarrelling with her, and disturbing the peace of her family." At that time "she was deliberately and disgustingly filthy. He had an old black woman for his servant, as drunken as her master. He accused her of stealing his rum; she retaliated, accusing him of being an old drunkard. They would lie on the same floor upon the ground and swearing and threatening to fight, but they were too much intoxicated to engage in battle." The ruin moved afterwards to various families, continuing his habits, and paying for his board only when compelled. In his drunken fits he was accustomed to talk about the immortality of the soul. Such was the author of the *Age of Reason*;' such the apostle of infidelity! Unhappy man! Neither he nor Rousseau, nor Voltaire, is dead, except in the flesh. Their immortal souls are undying as actively, at least as ever. We need say, we stand on the same ground, they, beside me bar of God. How awful is reference to such despisers and scoffers is that description—"behold he cometh with clouds; and every eye shall see him, and they also which pierced him."—*Bishop M'Ilvaine's Evidences of Christianity.*

The Patient Little Girl.—The following interesting account of a sick and lame child, is taken from the report of a visitor of the N. Y. Female Moral Reform Society. Her mother was a poor woman, and often called away from home for hours together.

At such times little J. was left alone to employ and amuse herself as she best could. There in that solitary basement, she sat day after day, unable to walk, and with no companion but her Bible and a few little tracts. She was able to read but indifferently, having never had regular instruction. The contrast between the mother and daughter was striking. She former so coarse and ill bred; the latter so amiable and docile, that she reminded us strongly of Leigh Richmond's Young Cottager, whose affecting narrative we found her trying to spell out when we went in. On being asked if she wished to be like Jane, "O yes, ma'am," she replied, and the tears stood in her eyes—"She was so mild, so patient, she was such a good girl." On being told that if she would be like Jane, she must make Christ her pattern like Jane did, "O yes, ma'am, that is what I try to do, I think of him more than any one else; but I read so bad that I don't always understand what the good book says about him." I repeated to her some of Christ's words of encouragement to children and youth. "I said she, "I know that's what I learned in the Sabbath school Won't you find it for me in that Bible?" When found, she turned down the leaf, saying "that she knew it so well she could spell it out after we were gone." Her company was a loral affection arising from sympathy. It was thought necessary by some physicians to amputate the limb; by others, that an operation would be sufficient. She seemed greatly troubled in view of the suffering, but said she hoped she would be able to submit patiently. The tears streamed down her cheeks as she looked up many times and said, "I wish it was over." We directed her to many precious promises to the poor and needy, which seemed to strengthen her. From the 23d Psalm she derived much consolation. We read and commented upon it, when she smiled took the book quietly and turned down the leaf. She thanked us on leaving her, and earnestly entreated us to call again. This was our first visit. At the next, we found she had been removed to the hospital, where we visited her to day in a room with about a dozen other patients. The internal and external arrangements of this institution are highly creditable to the city: none are admitted but such as are truly deserving, and for these it is a comfortable and safe retreat The general neatness of the grounds as we approached, bespoke the good taste of the directors; and the cleanliness and comfort of the apartments within, bespoke the benevolence and kindness of its conductors. We handed little J. some refreshments which we had brought, which she seemed very grateful, but presently laid them away and took up the tract, which lay by her side, and said she wished to show how well she could read one or two paragraphs. She read with much sweetness, receiving no correction. We told her to look constantly to the Saviour for instruction and guidance. "Yes," she replied, "I endeavored to do so; I gave my heart to him every night." We dreaded to apply the painful subject, fearing her firmness would fail, but finally inquired of the physician and concluded to operate upon her limb? She answered cheerfully "Yes, ma'am, on the third day from this." "Well, my child how do you feel in prospect of it?" "O I don't dread it at all now, ma'am: I think I shall be carried through." "You must look to the dear Saviour, dear; you will find in him a friend that will never leave you." "Yes," was her answer, "I should try," and she went on describing with tearfulness the expected operation, and apparently without the slightest dread. We left, with a wish one of the lambs that Christ was carrying in his bosom.

The Mormons it is said can muster 1000 armed men in Missouri. At the last dates the house of a Mr. Black was surrounded by a party consisting of about 120 ruffians, who required of him to sign an instrument not writing, of the contents of which he was not aware, under pain of death in case of refusal. So confident are these outlaws of their strength, that they openly declare that they owe no allegiance to the laws, which, as they assert, have failed to protect them, and that it will require, in the words of Wright, "a new set number, "the whole State of Missouri to take him."

A member of the society of Friends now deceased, wishing to procure a frank from the late Bishop Pelham, wrote to his bookseller thus;—Joseph S——— will thank George Pelham to do the needful."

Adventure of a diamond.—A week or two since a Jew dealer living in Longlane, Smithfield purchased a diamond of great beauty, which, after keeping by him a few days, he sold to another dealer, also an Israelite, for 8 sovereigns. This man, who possessed considerable sagacity in matters of the kind, soon after disposed of it for 50 pounds. It then obtained notice in a higher and more respectable market, and a jeweller living near Aldgate Pump, becoming its owner, sold it to a celebrated and extensive firm on Ludgate hill for 260 pounds, and it has since realized a sum exceeding 400 guineas.

The Stolen Sermon.—Two gentlemen, who had attended a charity sermon, were talking of it afterwards in company. "Didn't you like our parson's sermon very much?" said one. "No," replied the other, "it was a good sermon; but he stole it." This was told the preacher, who resented it, and called on the gentleman to retract what he had said. "I am not," replied the aggressor, "very apt to retract my words; but in this instance I will. I said you had stolen the sermon; I perceive I was wrong; for on returning home and referring to the book that I thought it was taken from, I found it there."

A New Method of Teaching Music.—A Highland piper having a school to teach, disdained to crack his brain with the names of semibreves, minims, crotchets and quavers. 'Here Donald,' said he, 'take your pipes lad, and gin'e a blast. So verra weel blawn indeed; but what's a sound Donald without sense? Ye may blaw for ever, without making a tune o't, if I dinna tell ye how the queer things on the paper mean baith. Ye see that big fellow with a round open face, (pointing to a semibreve between the two lines of the bar) he moves slowly from that line to this, while ye beat ane wi' your fist, and gie a long blast; if ye now put a leg to him, ye mak' two o' him, and he'll run four times faster than than the fellow wi' the white face; ye'll bend his knee or tie his legs, he'll hop eight times faster than that white faced shap that I showed you first. Now when'er you blaw your pipes, Donald remember this, that the tighter those fellows' legs are tied, the faster they'll run, and the quicker they're sure to dance."

Part of Billy Jones' Soliloquy.—"But what's the use? they'd soon find out to holler the hour and to ketch the thieves by steam! yes, and they'd take 'em to court on a railroad, and try them with boiling water. They'll soon have block locomotives for watchmen and constables, and big boilers for judges and mayors. Pigs will be ketched by steam and biled fit to eat before they are done squeaking. By and by, folks won't be of no use at all. There won't be no people in the world but tea-kettles; no mouths but safety valves, and no talkin but blowin off steam. If I had a little biler inside of me, I'd turn out and work days I'd run from Kensington to the Navy Yard, and Sundays I'd run to Fairmount."

Curious.—As a train of rail-way cars was passing along an inclined plane on the rail road from Bolton to Kenyon, in England, moving at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour, a man who was standing on the side of the rail-way, threw a stone about the size of a hen's egg in a horizontal direction and with considerable force into the train.—The stone was distinctly seen by a gentleman, who was seated in the last car, with his back to the engine, and he remarked that when it had attained its greatest velocity, it appeared like Mahomet's coffin, suspended in the air a few seconds within a foot of the gentleman's head. He seized hold of it, and described the sensation as similar to that of grasping a stone, in the air, which is suspended by a thread. This was when the train and the stone had both attained their full velocity.

A back woodsman, in endeavoring to describe the habits of the genery, said:—"They eat so late that they must always be hungry. They have their dinner at eight o'clock in the evening and don't eat their supper till after breakfast in the morning."

Texan Compliment.—"Captain," said a rough looking personage, "I don't wish to hurt your feelings, but you surely stole that barrel of flour." Up to the latest accounts, the captain was thinking of all his friends whether the affront or the apology were the greater.

A Singular Fact.—An English butcher asserts as a singular fact, that he has invariably found the shoulder of a sheep to be exactly one-tenth of the weight of its whole body, and he will buy or sell by that criterion.

On Literary Style.—On style, Milton holds this language; "For me, readers, although I cannot say I am utterly ignorant of those rules which best rhetoricians have written in any learned language, yet true eloquence I find to be none but the sermon and hearty love of truth; and that whose mind soever is fully possessed with a fervent desire to know good things, and what the dearest charity to infuse the knowledge of them into others—when such a man would speak, the words, by what I can express, like so many nimble and airy servitors, trip about him at command and in well ordered files as we could wish, fall aptly into their own places."

A Mischievous spy.—A large ape or baboon confined in a stable, in Elizabeth street, broke loose on Friday afternoon and raised the sash of a brick house in front and entered the parlor, broke a glass ship and case, valuable as a relic made in the revolutionary war, smashed the looking glass to pieces, broke considerable glass and china on the side board, and was hunted out of the room into the yard by the women with broom sticks, in the yard he seized hold of the hair of a child of Joel Isaacs, about three years old, and nearly took his scalp off, scratched and bit a boy severely in the leg and thigh, and finally mounted a tree with quite a mob after him with sticks and stones. We did not know whether he was retaken or killed.—*N. Y. Sun.*

From the Baltimore American.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It is good on every possible occasion, for us Americans to ponder the character of this man. We have never seen a finer picture of Washington's greatness than the following. It appeared in the London "Courier," then a leading British Government paper, on the 24th January, 1800. It was at that time cut from the paper, and has been preserved in a family scrap-book ever since. If it has been re-published in more recent days we have not seen it; but we are persuaded our readers will own, even if it has appeared since, it cannot be reviewed too frequently. We have no idea to whom its authorship is to be ascribed.

"The melancholy account of the death of General Washington was brought by a vessel from Baltimore, which arrived off Dover. General Washington was we believe, in his 68th year. The height of his person was about five feet eleven; his chest full, and his limbs though rather slender, well shaped and muscular. His head was small, in which respect he resembled the make of his countrymen. His eye was of a light grey color; and in proportion to the length of his face, his nose was long. Mr. Stuart, the eminent portrait painter used to say, there were features in his face totally different from what he had observed in that of any other human being; the *sockets for the eyes for instance, were larger* than what he ever met with before; and the upper part of his nose broader. All his features he observed, were indicative of the strongest passions; yet, like Socrates, his judgement and great self-command have always made him appear a man of a different cast in the eyes of the world. He always spoke with great diffidence, and sometimes hesitated for a word; but always to find one particularly well adapted to his meaning. His language was manly and expressive. At levee, his discourse with strangers turned principally upon the subject of America; and if they had been through remarkable places, his conversation was free and peculiarly interesting, for he was intimately acquainted with every part of the country. He was much more open and free in his behaviour at levee than in private, and in the company of ladies still more so than solely with men.

"Few persons ever found themselves for the first time in the presence of Gen. Washington, without being impressed with a certain degree of veneration and awe, nor did these emotions subside on a closer acquaintance; on the contrary his person and deportment were such as tended to augment them. The hard service he had seen and the important and laborious offices he had filled, gave a kind of austerity to his countenance *and reserve to his manners; yet he was the kind*est husband, the most humane master and steadiest friend. The whole range of history does not present to our view a character upon which we can dwell with such entire and unmixed admiration.

"The long life of Gen Washington is unstained by a single blot. He was a man of rare endowments and such fortunate temperament, that every action he performed was equally exempted from the charge of vice or weakness. Whatever he said, or did, or wrote, was stamped with a striking and peculiar propriety. His qualities were so happily blended, and so nicely harmonized, that the result was a great and perfect whole. The powers of his mind, and the dispositions of his heart were admirably suited to each other. It was the union of the most consumate prudence with the most perfect moderation. His views though large and liberal, were never extravagant. His virtues, though comprehensive and beneficent, were discriminating, judicious and practical. *Yet his* character though regular and uniform, possessed none of the littleness which sometimes belongs to exactness of proportion. It formed a majestic pile the effect of which was not impaired, but improved by order and symetry. There was nothing in it to dazzle by wildness, and surprise by eccentricity. It was of a *higher species of moral beauty. It contained ov*ery thing great and elevated, but it had no false and tinsel ornament. It was not the model cried up by fashion and circumstance; its excellence was adapted to the true and just moral taste, incapable of the change from any varying accident of manners, of opinions, and times.

Gen. Washington is not the idol of a day, but the hero of ages! Placed in circumstances of the most trying difficulty at the present commencement of the American contest, he accepted that situation which was pre-eminent in danger and responsibility. Perseverence overcame every obstacle; his moderation conciliated every opposition; his genius supplied every resource; his enlarged view could plan, devise, and improve every branch of civil and military operation. He had the superior courage which can act or forbear to act, as true policy dictates, careless of the reproaches of ignorance either in power or out of power. He knew how to conquer by waiting, in spite of obloquy, for the moment of victory; and he merited true praise by despising undeserved censure. In the most arduous moments of the contest, his firmness proved the stalwart of the cause which he supported. His conduct, was on all occasions, guided by the most pure disinterestedness. Far superior to low and groveling motives, he seemed ever to be influenced *by that ambition which has justly been called the* instinct of great souls. He acted ever as if his country's welfare, and that alone, was the moving spirit. His excellent mind needed not ever the stimulus of ambition, or the prospect of fame. Glory was a secondary consideration. He performed great actions: he persevered in a course of laborious duty, with an equanimity that neither sought distinction, nor was flattered by it. His reward was in the consciousness of his own rectitude, and the success of his patriotic efforts.

As the elevation to the chief power was the unbiassed choice of his countrymen, his exercise of it was agreeable to the purity of its origin. As he had neither solicited nor usurped dominion he had neither to contend with the opposition of rivals, nor the revenge of enemies. As his authority was undisputed, so it required no jealous precautions, no rigorous severity. His government could be gentle, beneficent and liberal; wise and just. His powerful administration consolidated and enlarged the dominion of an infant republic. In voluntarily resigning the magistracy which he had filled with such distinguished honor, he enjoyed the unequalled satisfaction of leaving to the state he had contributed to establish, the fruits of his wisdom and the examples of his virtues. It is sweet consolation, amidst the vileness of ambition and the criminal thirst of power, which so many instances occur around us to find a character whom it is honorable to *admire, and virtuous to imitate. A conqueror,* for the freedom of his country! A legislator, for its security! a magistrate for its happiness! His glories were never sullied by those excesses into which the highest qualities are apt to degenerate. With the greatest virtues, he was exempt from the corresponding vices. He was a man in whom his admirers were mixed that "Nature might have stood up to all the world and owned him as her work." His fame bounded by no country, will be confined to no age. The character of General Washington, which his contemporaries regret and admire, will be transmitted to posterity; and the memory of his virtues, while patriotism and virtue are held sacred among men, will remain undiminished."

☞ The Boston Atlas, understood to be in the confidence of Mr. Webster, has suddenly surrendered both Mr. Webster, and Mr. Clay, for the presidency, as "essentially deficient in the qualification of *popularity*" and declares itself for Gen. *Harrison* "on the precise ground" that he has this qualification!

We are willing to wait for the "demonstrations of public sentiment" upon this point, and upon all other points affecting the Whig candidates for President, and to unite, at last, upon one the honest, faithful, capable and true to the Constitution. We hope, *in the mean time*, to see no sinister movements among the Whigs—no attempts to alarm, deter, or disparage—but a frank, honorable and temperate bearing, sacrificing every personal preference and ambitious aim, to strengthen and consolidate the Whig party, and give full and complete success to whig principles.

☞ We are glad to be able to add, that Mr. Webster wholly disapproves of the course of the *Atlas*, and will hold himself, as he has heretofore held himself, at the disposition of the Whig party.—*N. B. Fredonian.*

Counterfeit Coin.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that in proportion to the quantity in circulation, there is much more counterfeit coin than paper. The five franc pieces, Mexican dollars and American halves are all counterfeited, and the market is constantly supplied with them. The counterfeits are generally much darker than the genuine coin and often resemble pewter or lead. Some of the counterfeit five-franc pieces are dated 1830, with the head of "Carolus X. Roy de France."

Important to Farmers.—We have before us a specimen of *Flax*, dressed by machinery lately invented, we believe, by a gentleman of Newhope Pa. when it is closely resembles cotton prepared for *spinning*. It presents a beautiful appearance, both in Texture and whiteness. It is taken from the farmers in its rough state, and goes through a process by machinery which bleaches it perfectly white and leaves it in the state we here see it, without any of the loss usually sustained, in the ordinary mode of preparation, by hatchelling. We think this will prove one of the most important inventions, to both the agricultural and manufacturing interests of New-Jersey that have ever been discovered; as it will enable the manufacturer to give the farmer a higher price for the raw material, and sell the manufactured article at a reduced price, and thereby realize to himself a handsome profit. We are informed that a cloth can be manufactured from it at a price very little exceeding that of cotton: and when we consider the great superiority of linen over cotton cloth, all must admit that it will prove a valuable acquisition to the manufacturing interest of our state—to the agricultural interest—and to consumers. The specimen before us may be seen by those curious in *such matters*;—but as hardly a fair sample of what it is expected will be produced when the machinery is fairly in operation.—*Flemington Gazette.*

Anecdote.—A correspondent sends us the following:—"There are few persons who have travelled along the valley of the Mohawk, but what are familiar with the history of the village of Sprakers basin, which is very pleasantly situated on the south side of the Erie canal, equidistant from Albany and Utica. It is chiefly indebted, for its success and prosperity to the wealth and exertions of its founder, Mr. Sprakers, a rather eccentric character (to distinguish him from the numerous ancient Dutch families in the Mohawk valley,) and from whom the place derives its name. This individual, some few years since, with a praiseworthy liberality, erected a church at his own expense and presented it to the inhabitants of the village, as they stood much in need of one. A short time afterward *he met a friend* who complimented him highly upon displaying so much Christian benevolence; but suggested to him the propriety of adding a lightning rod to the steeple, for the greater security from the elements. This to the old man was a new idea, and one which had never before entered into his *brain; and, upon the impulse of the moment*, he gave the following characteristic reply:—"No, I won't! I wont do it! If the Almighty has a mind to tunder down his own church, he may do it!"—*Mirror.*

"We Will Endeavor," is the motto of a singing association in Newburyport Mass. It is a noble one. A rigid adherence to it in practice will ensure to them, and to all who may adopt it as their principle of action, the ultimate fulfilment of their aims and wishes. "We will endeavor," is the key to success in all things.

Animal Magnetism outdone.—It is said that Mr. Perkins has invented a compound which he calls the "concentrated essence of the sublimate spirit of steam." A person has only to put a vial of it into his pocket and it will carry him along at the rate of 50 miles an hour; or by merely swallowing 3 drops when you go to bed at night, in the morning you will wake up in any part of the world you choose.—*Athenæum.*

Warren Township Whig Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice the Whig voters of the township of Warren convened at the house of Ira B. Pangborn, at Mount Bethel on Saturday evening, the 24th of September, 1838. The meeting was organized by appointing Squire Runyon Chairman, and Daniel Cory, Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained, a committee of three, viz; Dr. Lewis Craig, Lefferd Waldron, Jr. and Daniel Cory, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. The committee retired, and after a short time returned and reported the following:

1. Resolved, That we are opposed to the Sub-Treasury scheme, believing it to be an increase of the executive patronage and power, oppressive and hostile to our free institutions, and subversive of the liberties of the people.

2. Resolved, that we look upon the coming election, as one in which are involved principles of enduring importance. We are free as yet. Whether we shall remain so, must depend on the energy and firmness of the people.

3. Resolved. That the distress under which our country is laboring, are the results of the measures ruinous and ruinous policy of the late and present administration in regard to the currency.

4. Resolved, that we approve of the course pursued by our representatives in Congress, and that we will use our best endeavors to re-elect them.

5. Resolved, That we pledge to our friends in the County and State, that we will use all our efforts and influence to aid in preserving the victory so nobly won at the last election.

The resolutions were taken up seperately and severally adopted.

The meeting then proceeded to the appointment of Delegates, to the County Convention on whom the following gentlemen were chosen, viz:

Dr. L. Craig, Joseph Vail, Joel Coddington, Squire Runyon, Noah Drake.

Resolved, that these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in the Somerset Whig and Princeton Whig.

SQUIRE RUNYON, *Chairman.*
DANIEL CORY, *Secretary.*

Another Rail Road Finished.—The Hudson and Berkshire Railroad is to be opened on Wednesday next. This road extends from the city of Hudson, on the North River, to West Stockbridge in Massachusetts, a distance we believe, of thirty two miles. It is one of the best finished roads in the country, and the stock is considered good. In traveling from New Lebanon a fortnight since, we were surprised to find a locomotive engine and cars on a fine rail road twenty four miles from Hudson. But the New Yorkers are a *go-a-head people*: they drive business with a strong hand.—*Boston Gaz.*

Cherokee Emigration.—Athens, Tenn., Sept. 5.—We have been informed that a 2d detachment of Cherokees set out for the West on last Sunday. The emigration will now go on rapidly in a few weeks the whole Cherokee nation *will be on their way to the west. We have ob*served that a correspondent of the "Western Georgian," published at Rome, Georgia, has ordered some censures upon Gen Scott, and represented John Ross as being unpopular, and states that great dissatisfaction exists amongst the Indians. If we are correctly informed, and we think we are, these censures of Gen. Scott are wholly gratuitous, and the story of John Ross's unpopularity amongst his people entirely false. In our opinion, General Scott is entitled to great credit for the correct and humane course he has pursued—and we are sure that a more popular man with his own people does not live than John Ross. There is to be sure, some opposition to Mr. R. by the Ridge party, but it is of no great consequence. The Ridge party are pretty nearly in a minority. The few that now remain cannot produce much excitement.—*Journal.*

From Florida.—We learn from St. Augustine, by way of Charleston, that on the night of the 17th inst., a party of Indians approached within a short distance, of St. Augustine and captured between 50 and 70 horses. Lieut. May, in going from St. Augustine to Fort King, on the next morning, recaptured all the horses, but was unable to capture a single Indian, they having taken to the woods.

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Rail Road.—The important road is now finished with a double track, from Gray's Ferry to Broad st. The Bridge on the Schuylkill is in rapid progress and it is expected it will be completed in two or three weeks at farthest, when we shall have a continuous Railroad from Philadelphia to Washington. The road connecting the New Jersey with the Philadelphia and Trenton Rail Road, will be completed. We shall then have a continuous Rail Road from New York to Washington City, and passengers leaving New York in the morning can may arrive in Washington early the same evening.

Corps in Orange, N. Y.—We can now speak with much certainty in relation to the crops of this county. All of the crops have been taken in good order, and have now safely stored with the exception of potatoes and Buckwheat. No season perhaps, during the last eight years has exceeded the aggregate crop of the present. The our heavy crops of rye and wheat may be added our favorite and principal corn crops.—*Goshen Republican.*

The Crops in Dutchess.—After reading both sides, we have no doubt that the products of the earth this year exceed any former season. Generally, the wheat and other winter grains are good, and were secured in excellent condition.—And the Corn crop, notwithstanding it has suffered severely from the drought, is better in this county than it has been for the last five or three years; and this we believe is also true taking the *country generally.—Po. Telegraph.*

Maine Election.—Complete returns make the majority of Fairfield over Kent 3500, and over all other candidates 4079. Falmouth, New Gloucester, and Minot, in Cumberland co., all returned Whig representatives to the Legislature at the 2d trials.

The Direct Trade of the South.—The London correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, mentions the arrival of Gen. James Hamilton, of S. C. in London, as the agent for the friends of the state in relation to measures for constructing the Charleston and Cincinnati railroad and otherwise help the project of direct trade of Charleston with Europe. The writer says:

The attempt to compete with New York, or even Philadelphia, for the western trade is not viewed as being within the natural capabilities of Charleston; where the nature of the climate, the consequent suspension of all activity in business during the sickly months of the year, and its greater distance from Europe, are all against the probability that no southern port will ever become the grand proposed centre of the western trade.

Temperance in Georgia.—About 300 of the voters of Bibb county have pledged themselves not to support any man for the Legislature or other office, who will himself electioneer by treating in liquors of any kind, or by giving barbecues, or who will place money in the hands of others to do so for him.

The accounts of the corn crops in England are very favorable—more so than even the previous accounts had led us to expect, and will probably have a material influence upon the price of our own breadstuffs.

Expenses of Rebellion.—£500,000 sterling is the official estimate of the extra expenses in the army and orchestral service, occasioned by the insurrection in Upper Canada.

Mahogany.—It is said the Haytian Congress *have prohibited the cutting of mahogany* in any portion of that island after the 1st of January next

It appears that a new expedition to the South seas is to be fitted out from New York. The undertaking is laudable, may the success be commensurate.

Mr. John Van Buren, son of the President, is now in England, and is receiving the most distinguished attentions from the Court and nobility.

"The Madisonian" states that the Hall of the new Patent Office at Washington is to be the largest single room in the world, the ceiling to be supported by one or two hundred *pillars*. The portico, it is believed, will cost one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

A Rare Hen.—Mr. Wells, of Roxbury, has a hen, which last year laid an ordinary sized egg on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays *and Fridays, but on Saturdays she* laid one of double the ordinary size, containing two yolks; and omitted laying altogether on Sundays. This year, for the last five weeks, she has commenced in the same remarkable manner.—*Bost. Trans.*

Not Bad.—A gentleman in New York broke his spectacles a few days since, in attempting to read the Welsh newspaper printed in that city.

A gold mine in North Carolina, (Parker's) employs 160 hands, and it is said that pieces weighing two and three pounds have been recently found on the land of Mr. Thornton, Ash, in Fauquier county, Va.

An English paper says—Large quantities of cider are now exported from Devonshire to Turkey,—where it is in great demand, the Mahomedan canvists considering it excepted from the decrees of the Koran.

A Disgraceful Fact.—The *Boston Post* says, that it is a fact that Card playing has been practised in one of the singing choirs of a church in that city, during service, on more than one Sabbath. Names can be given if required.

A new political paper has been started down east, in Connecticut, with the singular title of "Skunkamug Whigs-arrow." Like most partisan papers in the country about election times, it will probably be made a vehicle of filth.

The Mulberry Mania, or the fever for speculating in the Morus multicaulis, appears to be increasing all over the country. There will be a smash by and by.

There is a perfect mania prevailing on the subject of Mulberry trees, and people are giving extraordinar prices for them, as if there was never to be any further supply. ☞ We should like to contract to deliver at *five cents apiece.—Fredonian.*

The New Brunswick Times acknowledges the receipt of payment in advance from a subscriber in New York! The first and most wonderful absence of mind.—*Rahway Herald.*

Com. Hull has been appointed to the command of our naval forces in the Mediterranean. His flag ship is the Ohio, 74.

The Freeman's Banner, of Salem, N. J. says that Marl has been tried in repeated instances and proved to be effectual in all, in the preservation of the Peach tree.

The French Consul and Vice consul, of New York, have been arrested and bailed for, for their agency in forcibly, or fraudulently seizing two Frenchmen under the protection of our laws and sending them out of the country.

There was a fire in Trenton on the 19th ult. destroying a stable belonging to Jam s G. Cook, and two frame buildings of Samuel Paxon as one—in all valued at $1,000. The Emporium printing office got scorched a little and was saved with much difficulty.

Gov. Bagby, in an address before the Tennessee society of Mobile, on the 30th of August, (he being a distinguished criminal lawyer) stated that in the course of his life he had been employed in some 60 capital cases, every one of which as well as he then recollected, was connected with intemperance.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, October 2, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Whig Congressional Ticket.

John B. Aycrigg, of Bergen county.
John P. B. Maxwell, Warren,
Wm. Halsted, Mercer,
Joseph F. Randolph, Monmouth,
Charles C. Stratton, of Gloucester,
Thomas J. Yorke, Salem.

Administration Congressional Ticket.

Philemon Dickerson, of Passaic county,
Rev. Manning Force, of Morris,
Peter D. Vroom, of Somerset,
Daniel B. Ryall, of Monmouth,
William R. Cooper, of Gloucester,
Joseph Kille, of Salem.

Somerset County Whig Convention.—This *Convention met at Somerville on Monday* of last week, September 24th. We understand that the proceedings were characterised by great spirit and unanimity. The following ticket was selected:—

For Council—Walter Kirkpatrick.
For Assembly—David T. Talmage, Henry Duryee, and Ralph Voorhees.
For Sheriff—Peter A. Voorhees.

☞ The steam ship, Great Western arrived at New York on Monday evening of last week, *24th of September*, sixteen days from Bristol, bringing English papers to the 7th of September.

She encountered very severe weather. She brought 145 cabin passengers, and many more were refused, because they could not accommodate them. $100 premium was offered for passages and refused. It is estimated that the owners of the Great Western have realized about $50,000 from the two passages from New York to Bristol, and back.

Aug. 16th, the Parliament was prorogued to the 11th day of October, by the Queen in person.

Aug. 19, the Royal William, steamer, arrived at Liverpool from New York, and the whole town was in perfect excitement.

Lord Durham, Governor of Canada has been censured by Parliament for illegal and arbitrary proceedings, and the 23 individuals sentenced by Lord Durham have been pardoned by Parliament. Good.

The weather in England has been good for harvesting; and a average crop.

The French have sent out an admiral, and an additional force of five war vessels for the blockade of Mexico.

The price of cotton remained about the same; and money still continued abundant at low interest

☞ We stated last week that we should like to have a short trial of the famed Sub-treasury scheme, to see whether it is a bad or good thing. A whig friend and subscriber has since presented to our notice an article in the Newark Daily Advertiser, entitled "Practical Results of the Sub-Treasury," containing a list of defaulters to the Government, with the amount adjoining to each name. It is taken from a document sent to congress by Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, in January last. Our friend thinks that this trial ought to satisfy us. We extract some half-dozen names from the aforesaid list of "balances due by receivers of moneys from public land sales, who were out of office Oct. 13, 1837;" of those who are indebted to the largest amount:

Names,	*Land District,*	*Amount due*
Wiley P. Harris,	Columbus,	$150,179
L. Hawkins,	Helena, Ark.	115,463
J. W. Stephenson,	Galena,	74,859
Gordon H. Boyd,	Columbus, Miss.	69,198
Uriah G. Mitchell,	Chahaba,	54,627
Richard K. Call,	Tallahasee,	43,488
Geo. B. Dameron,	Choctaw,	38,714

Domestic Exchanges.—We have been requested by two good subscribers, to publish the substance of an article from the New Haven Register, on the subject of the Exchanges, which, as it is as unquestionably true as are the facts contained in the article immediately preceding this, we have no objection to do.

The article states:—The whigs have all the while stated that the exchanges could not be regulated without a National Bank—the other party, on the other hand, have insisted that the laws of trade alone would equalize the exchanges, as soon as the banks should resume specie payments. Now, as one fact is worth a thousand theories, let us see who was right. The banks generally have resumed, and we have no National Bank, let us then compare the Domestic Exchange now, with what they were under the regulation of a National Bank. Perhaps it would not be fair to compare the present rates and those of 1817, '18, and '19, because the United States Bank had not then been operation but one or two years. Take, then, the year 1826, when the United States Bank had been in successful operation for

years, just half way through its chartered life and in the midst of its power. The following are the comparison between the two years, is taken from the bank note tables of 1826, and of September, 1838, of the same cities.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES.	Dec. 1826.	Sept. 1838.
On New England,	2 to 3 1-2	1-4
Baltimore,	1-2	1-2
Richmond,	2 1-2	1 1-2
Charleston,	2	2 1-2
Cincinnati,	2	3 1-4
Augusta, Ge.	3	3 1-2
Savannah,	3	3 1-2
Mobile,	13	6 1-2
New Orleans,	5 1-2	5
Nashville,	15	8 1-4
Natchez,	14	10 1-2
Kentucky,	45	2 1-2

It should also be remembered that we have but just recovered from one of the most terrible revulsions ever experienced in this country; and that, as the banks at the South and West resume specie payments, the exchanges will be getting better.

Essex Democratic County Convention.

The Administration Convention for this county met at Camptown on Saturday afternoon last, September 29th. We understand the meeting was large and respectable, and great union of sentiment prevailed throughout the proceedings. The following ticket was unanimously recommended to be supported at the coming election.

For Council.—Elias Van Arsdale, Newark.
Assembly.—Daniel Babbit, of Orange.
Thomas S. Pierson, of Newark.
Robert Griffith, of Elizabeth.
Samuel R. Wicans, of Union.
Jacob Manning, of Westfield.
Sheriff.—Jonathan Osborn, jun.

We learn from a correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, that Lord Durham publicly announced his intention to resign his office as Governor General of the Canadas, on Saturday, September 22d. This important act is done in consequence of the proceedings of the British Parliament, censuring his conduct, noticed in another part of our paper. It is his purpose to resign as soon as he receives the official account of the Parliamentary doings, and to be on his way for England by the 10th of October.

Hunterdon Whig Ticket.
Charles George, for Council.
John Huffman, Wm. Roscoe, and Nathaniel Wright, for Assembly.
John Runk, for Sheriff.

Burlington Whig Ticket.
Gen. Wm. Irick, for council
Wm. W. Norcross, John Emley, Bowes Reed Brown, Amos W. Archer, and Jesse Richard, for assembly.
S. Brown, for Sheriff.

Administration Ticket.
John W. Fennimore, for Council.
George Sykes, George Deacon, Wm. Springer, Wm. Lippincott, and Isaiah Hall, for Assembly.
S. Brown, for Sheriff.

Mercer Whig Ticket.
Charles G. McChesney, for council.
Robert C. Hutchenson, and Josiah S. Worth, for Assembly.
Richard Jaques, for Sheriff.

Morris Whig Ticket.
Wm. Britin, for Council.
Lewis Condict, Ezekiel B. Gaines, Silas Tuttle, and Robert C. Stephens, for Assembly.

Gen. Gaines arrived in St. Louis on the 12th September, from the Missouri river. It is stated in the bulletin that he received information on his way up, that the principal chiefs of the different tribes had refused to attend the Cherokee council. This induced him to return to St. Louis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Manning Vermule, $2,25; Elkanah Randolph 1,32; Asa Randolph, 1,32; Samuel Forman, 1,31; Elias Kirkpatrick, 1,24; David A. French, ,75; Morris F. Randolph, ,64; H. A. & U. Cory, ,44.

MARRIED.

In Westfield, on the 22d ult. Ezra C. Wilcox, of Westfield, to Sarah M. Baker of Elizabethtown.

On the 12th ult. Samuel Kent to Margaret, daughter of John Osborne, all of N. Providence.

DIED.

In Milton, at the residence of his father, on the 20th ult. William Ross, eldest son of Timothy Ross.

In New York, on the 21st ult. Mr. Jacob Lorillard, aged 85.

In Union, 23d ult. Joseph Headly, aged 68.

In Trenton, on the 21st, Col. Robert Livingston Armstrong, Esq.

On the 22d ult. of dysentery, Thomas S. Vanness, formerly of Baskinridge.

In Plainfield, after an illness of ten days, on Tuesday, the 18th of September, Mr. Nathaniel M. Dexter, Associate Principal of Plainfield Classical Institution, aged 24 years.

Mr. Dexter was a native of Plymouth, Mass. His father is the Pastor of the Congregational church in that town,—his own mother, a most worthy and pious woman, died when he was eight years old. He has left one brother, now a member of Yale College. His father's study was his home till sixteen, when he entered Amherst College. Such was his early education, that he followed all the outward forms of religion from childhood.—During his Freshman year, he was hopefully converted, and soon after united with the church under his father's care. From this time to the day of his death, he felt it not only his duty, but his privilege, to consecrate to the service of his Lord and Master, all the talents God had given him.

Soon after he graduated, he decided upon the Christian Ministry as the field of his future labor, but feeble health had hitherto prevented his entering upon a preparatory course.—The Missionary cause was near his heart tho' he had not fully decided that it was his duty to go in person to Heathen Lands.'

The last four years of his life had been devoted principally to the business of instruction—an employment in which he took great pleasure. As a teacher he was eminently qualified, and, as such, has uniformly been successful in the highest degree.

Mr. Dexter possessed a clear, discriminating mind, thoroughly disciplined and enriched by extensive reading and close thinking. As a citizen and gentleman, he was respected by all who knew him.—Kind, yet manly in his feelings, he was polite in all his intercourse with his fellow men—indeed *Kindness* was the law of his life—*As a companion* he was amiable, social, and confiding—as a *friend*, constant and devoted—and the few whom he called his *"intimate friends"* he loved with an affection stronger than the love of life itself—*As a Son*, he was ever dutiful—as an older brother, tender and indulgent—and as a *professed follower* of Christ such were his fruits "Love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance."—In lowliness of mind, he esteemed others better than himself, and in him was fulfilled to a remarkable degree the injunction of the apostle "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others." In his life he was lovely—his death was peaceful—we doubt not he sleeps in Jesus—Truly "The memory of the just is blessed."—*Communicated.*

Please Read.

ALL PERSONS indebted to *Dexter & Bryant*, are respectfully requested to call and *pay up* before the 13th of Oct. 1838—Also, those who have demands against Nathaniel M. Dexter deceased, will please present the same to the Subscriber for Settlement.

HORATIO BRYANT.
Plainfield Oct. 1st 1838. 89

One Dollar Reward.

ABOUT noon on Saturday last my knife left home unceremoniously and somewhat mysteriously. It is a Congress knife dated 1834 and when I saw it last had four blades and bore my full name on the handle.

Whoever will return the knife to me shall receive the above reward.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.
Plainfield, Oct. 1st. 1838. 89

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Plainfield, October 1st, 1838.

Miss Mary Adair,	Isaac Manning,
Noah Allen,	Isaac J. Moore,
Bradford Allen,	John Manning,
Miss Alexander,	Miss Phebe Ann Martin,
Wm. Conwell,	Henry E. Mowbray,
Davis Curtel,	Mrs. Charlotte Martin,
Robert Day,	John Molleson,
Azariah Drake,	Mr. Messaner,
E. Drake,	Merrick Osborn,
John Enders,	Erastus Miller,
Rev. G. Fogell, 2	Peter Pangborn,
Josham D. Frazee,	Stephen Ruckman,
Caleb Freeman,	Isaac S. Randolph,
Randolph Frazee,	W. J. DeRogby,
Oliver Goltroy,	John Shotwell,
Wm. Hill,	Miss Abby Ann Stansbury
Martin Halton,	John Stiles,
George P. Jackson,	Jotham Townson,
Elmira E. Knapp,	James Thorn,
Mr. Kenny,	George Thorn,
Daniel Kogers,	Wm. Wells,
Asa Lawler.	Zachariah Wilson,
Nathan Leonard,	Rev. H. Mahan.

Those calling for the above letters will please say advertised. 89 3t Jacob MANNING, P. M.

Victory Arena, or NICHOL'S EXTENSIVE *Circus.*

MR. S. H. NICHOLS, proprietor of this Establishment, has the honor to announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield, and its vicinity that his Circus will open in the village of Plainfield, on Wednesday, the 10th of October, inst. for one day only, with his unparalleled Equestrian Company of performers, and beautiful stud of horses.

The amusing scene in the circle will present an assemblage of talent, and act viry, which is unsurpassed by any other company in America.—The Arena is fitted up under a new and spacious Pavilion, with every comfort and convenience; in fact, he flatters himself that with every exertion to please—the succession of novelties he will produce, will constitute the most varied, animated, and interesting equestrian entertainments ever presented to an American public. For further particulars see large bills and descriptive sheets in the public houses of the village.

Doors open at half past 1—performance to commence at 2 P. M.

Admittance, to the boxes, 50 cts—Pit, 25 cts. Children under 10 years of age, half price, to the boxes.

Oct. 24, 1838. C. GRISWOLD, *Agent.*

WANTED,

WOOD, and all Kinds of Country Produce, in payment of dues to this Office.

September 11th, 1838.

London Porter.

LONDON Brown Stout, for sale by the dozen or for single bottle, at the store of

SHOTWELL & PRICE,
Sept. 18th. Rahway.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by
April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Fall & winter goods

THE Subscribers have just received a new and general assortment of Goods suited to the Season, and embracing, in part, white, red, and yellow Flannels; Blue, black, drab, and invisible green Broad Cloths; Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky, English and French Merinoes, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,

A general Assortment of Earthen and stone ware, such as Tea Sets, Pitchers, Bowls, &c. &c.

☞ The highest cash price paid for Country Produce.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

ALL Persons indebted to us on Book account are requested to call and settle, as short settlements make long friends, and our present books are full, we should like to settle them without transferring them to another book.

B. & D.
October 8d. 89

Butter.

15 Firkins of Butter, for sale by
Oct. 2. BERRY & DUNHAM.

A Farm, to lease, or RENT,

IN the township of New Providence, Essex county, near Union Village, where terms will be made known by

HENRY OSWALD.
Oct. 2, 1838. 89tf On the Premises.

A Rare Chance.

Rahway Herald Newspaper Establishment For Sale.

THE Subscriber, after repeated unavailing attempts to rid himself of an afflicting lameness, caused by injury sustained several years since, is finally but reluctantly compelled to relinquish the business of newspaper printing. To any person wishing to embark in a permanent and lucrative occupation, this opportunity offers great advantages, as the establishment combines the materials and good will of the Advocate and Herald and has no rival in the place—this rendering it one of the best establishments in the state.

The materials consist of two excellent iron presses, 1 wooden Ramage do. standing press with boards complete, and a full assortment of newspaper and job type, from 14 line pica to minion, and ever, other article necessary for conducting the business with profit.

For further information apply to David Felt, Esq. Stationer's Hall, 245 Pearl st. New York: M. P. Carman, New Brunswick; Editor Daily Advertiser, Newark, or in Rahway, to E. Y. Rogers Esq. or

THOS. A. GREEN, Editor, &c.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

Rahway, N. J. Sept. 19 1838.

New Lumber Yard

Rahway

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and Vicinity, that they have now on hand a large and general Assortment of Seasoned Lumber, consisting of all the kinds and qualities usually found in Lumber Yards. As our Lumber is delivered direct from Troy on our dock, we save the expense of carriage, and are enabled to sell on as good terms as any of the neighboring towns.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.
Rahway, Sept. 24th, 1838. 88 3m

Coal.

THE First quality Hard Lehigh Coal in clean unbroken Lumps, for $6,50—Broken and screened, $7 per ton. A cargo of Red Ash Schuylkill expected this week, and will be sold at a very small advance if taken immediately from the dock.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.
Rahway, Sept. 24th. 88 3m

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS, FOR 1839,

JUST received, and for sale at this Office, at 6 cents each. It is the cheapest Almanac published this year, containing 48 pages of valuable reading matter, on fine type, good paper, and clear print. Sept. 25th.

Stoves, Stoves!

IF you want to buy stoves cheap, now is your time as I am determined to sell low. I have on hand a general Assortment of Postley's cooking, and Jones' Improved cooking stoves.—Also, the Union stove, a new article, and highly recommended. Also, Franklin, Nott's, and sheet iron Parlor stoves. Nine plate, Box, and salamander stoves, all of which are For sale Very Low. Stove Pipe, Boilers, Dripping Pans, &c. made to order.

JOHN N. DENNISON.
Sept. 25th. 88 tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer, so that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Cheap Muslins.

UNBLEACHED Muslins, from 4d to 10d per yard, For sale by
Sept. 25th. PRICE & SHOTWELL, Rahway.

FRESH GROCERIES,

RECEIVED Weekly from New York, and sold at lowest prices, by PRICE & SHOTWELL,
Sept. 25th. Rahway.

Teas, Teas!

HYSON, Young Hyson, Imprrial, and Black Teas, For sale by PRICE & SHOTWELE.
Sept. 25th. Rahway.

Cotton Batts,

COTTON Warp, candle wick and carpet warp, for Cash by PRICE & SHOTWELL,
Sept. 25th, 1838. Rahway.

Flour

A Fresh Assortment of Western canal Flour, of all Qualities, just received, and for sale low by
Sept. 25th GEORGE F. POUND.

ALSO,

On hand a good Assortment of Boots and shoes, of the best quality and warranted. Some have an idea that Sale Shoes are good for nothing, but my shoes are made of the best mat. rials, and warranted.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Round brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Round brook, May 8th 1838. 80

Vendue! Vendue!

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Wednesday, the 3d day of October, at the late residence of MIRON C. DUNSTED, deceased, Clinton Market, in Plainfield, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Household Furniture, such as chairs tables, a Rotary Stove, &c. &c. Also—the remaining stock of Furniture in the shop, such as Bedsteads, Secretary, Bureaus, Cane, Cherry, and Mahogany Tables; work Tables, Fine, Field, French, and high post bedsteads, Cots, Wash stands, Dressing Bureaus, with tops to Wash Stands, Wardrobes, Chairs, Turning Lathe, Steam Engine, wood Work of Waggons, with the remaining stock of Lumber, Black Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany Boards, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Conditions and attendance given by JOHN L. HEATH.

Plainfield, Sept. 18th 1838. Administrator.

JUST RECEIVED a Fresh Supply of Groceries, low for Cash or Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Sept. 10th 1838.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Just Received,

AT THE *PLAINFIELD CASH STORE* a Fresh supply of Fall Goods, such as Cloths Cassimeres, Satinetts, Buffalo Cloth Mole-Skin, Flannel, Brown and Black muslin, Calicoes, &c. Produce taken at the highest Market prices.

AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Sept. 15th, 1838.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1838.

Manning Stelle, and
Jacob Manning,
Administrators of Randolph M. Stelle, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

UPON the application of the above named Administrators it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands, or claims against the same, within one year from this day, June 26th, 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor, against the said Administrators.

By the Court,
JACOB O. DRAKE, Surrogate.
Sept. 11th, 1838. 86 9w

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bulman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order.

69 tdec

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership, and will continue the business of E. H. Price, under the firm of PRICE & SHOTWELL.

BENJAMIN M. PRICE.
EDWARD E. SHOTWELL.
Rahway, Aug. 1st 1838.

Mr. Bond's Speech,

In Pamphlet form, For Sale at this Office, price 3 cents

ALSO

At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street, RAHWAY.

Mr. Duncans Speech In Reply to Mr. Bond,

In Pamphlet Form,

For Sale at this Office, at 4 cts. each

☞ *Read both sides.*

HAMS and Beef, for sale by
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

FRESH FLOUR, by the barrel or hundred.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 21. GEO. F. POUND.

LAMP OIL, For Sale by
Aug. 21. SAM'L S. POUND

New Goods.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Drillings, Calicoes, Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Silk and Cotton Hdkfs. &c. A large assortment of the above just received and for Sale very low for Cash or Country Produce.

PRICE & SHOTWELL.
Rahway, Sept. 18th, 1838.

Cheap Fall Goods!

JUST RECEIVED, a new assortment of Fall Goods which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce.

The highest price will be paid for butter and stocking yarn in exchange for Goods.

H. A. & U. CORY.
Sept. 1st, 1838.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE:

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 66 tf

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

Very Important to the OWNERS of Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, offer to the public upon very liberal terms said wheel, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearings, &c. and will also warrant it to have more as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the Reaction Water Wheel.

W. C. BISHOP, Gold, N. Y.
S. W. PHILLIPS, Newburgh, N. Y.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gives us a good deal more power than the Breast wheel We have now in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the Wing Wheel, and has one of as much power with one third less water than the Wing wheel.

DRAKE DUNN,
JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.
Brooklyn, July 22. 80 6m*

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by
Feb. 23. BERRY & DUNHAM. 59 tf

New Cheap Grocery & *Shoe Store.*

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peases street, where he will

be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Raisins, Currants, Mackerel, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of wheat Flour,

Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please not ask for trust, these times.

GEORGE F. POUND.
July 24th. 79tf.

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.
Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 80 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 69tf*

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods,*

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

6 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again May 1st, 1838.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALPERT.
Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 73 tf

SALT, by the sack.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Dust Pans, Lanterns Leader Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

Tin Leaders and all kinds of Hatter's Kettles, made to order at short notice, and at low prices.

Copper Force and Hand Pumps made to order, and warranted.

All ware that gives out before a reasonable time w be repaired gratis. JOHN N. DENNISON.
Aug. 7, 1838. 81 tf

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 20th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent *Engravings on Steel*, by the best artists, designed and engraved from original paintings expressly for the work. Cuttings on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of arts engraving, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, manufactures, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial conductor of the new volume will be under the charge of EDGAR SARGENT, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Pay, Cox, Captain Marryat, Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Inman Willis, and a list of involuntered others, well known to the reading community In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its mechanick, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superiour, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that the work, extant furnishes such volumes or quivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if were it would not be necessary for a journal to extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, talent, industry, ingenuity, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable *melange* of elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country. winding a work for the perusal of our fair and gentle countrywomen, the secluded student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed, on the extra, superroyal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Piano-forte, Harp, Guitar, etc.

For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in advance.

It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Bound Brook Lumber Yard

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Lumber-Yard, formerly occupied by Fish, Cook, & Co. where they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of all kinds of Delaware and Albany

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER,

Also, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, Plastering and Shingling lath,

All of which they offer to the Public, at the lowest Market prices.

The Subscribers would mention that the establishment at Bonnythorn's is connected with their yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pin and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of lumber at their yard in Bound brook. They also have in successful operation in Trenton, two Saw mills, by which, with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized lumber; and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice. J. T. GRANT & CO.

Bound brook, May 1st. 6t 3m

At Private Sale,

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, dec. situate, near Plainfield. There is tone acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately.* It is on the main road, Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Building and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information, please inquire of

Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'tx, JOHN VERMULE, Executor, of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 6t 6m

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISH, COOK & CO. of this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts without further notice.

The books are left for settlement in the hands of JOHN T. GRANT.

Bound brook, April 1st, 1838. 6t 3m

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at the Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in this line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

Oak or Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 9th, 1837. 1y

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dahlia, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $3.00 per yard: Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashions, from 20 shillings a yard: an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Caliceos, very cheap; Bombazines: Plain and figured silks of the richest style and at cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public: Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pieces 4 yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second-street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

If Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

New Cheap Cash *Grocery*, and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. V. Shotwell, between the store of D. Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Mounce and Pine Salt, Rye, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Tobacco, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Prunes, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; buckets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate EPHRAIM DRAKE.

DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orrin Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 22d, 1838. 3m

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ATI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain seat of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever Agues, Dysentery, Cholic, Sea-sickness, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, Fits, &c. and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, have been induced to give them a trial. I them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are, for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into general use. It is my obligation that I feel to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much pleased, after having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and active cathartic, and property adapted to almost all diseases, and I feel confident in their power to prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many complaints as recommended especially for scarlet fever worms with the sleeping family; I have severely afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon get into general use, as no one cannot feel like taking after having made use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness at the stomach, but always has in every case prevented vomiting, and for the nervous sick head-ache or dippepsia, they are a sure and efficient cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop occupied of late by E. Pound's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC SITTSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at short notice.

ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 15th, 1838. 6t of

GREEN BROOK *Family School*

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its object aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition washing fuel and lights, is $300 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New York, Newark, Paterson, New Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 *Nassau street, New York*

The Emancipator is designed to communicate the latest intelligence, exhibit the views, and examine the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known to by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservation of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should day back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired All subscriptions to the American Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper. For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CUSHING.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 240, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6t NEW-YORK.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institute, is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College, and to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village, should board with the Principal of that department, as they will, thereby, secure all the advantages of a Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
Higher Branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. DEXTER, } Associate
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having engaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Thoratio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in May next, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College, Mass., Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs. Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and attention to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city, and by rail road as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other places of note, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 5p 2s

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY BIBLE,

By MR. JENKS, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommends ions of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee:—"Were I to have my choice of the work on one hand, and Henry, Scott and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Jenks. * * The grand and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. It is a work of exceeding great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private study, and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a 'goodly pearl,' which every christian should seek to possess in his family.

Susscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—Its well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by 5t* BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between the Post Office and Stores, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well done, at short notice and prices as low as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only keeps the store going. We solicit a share of custom. THOMAS HILL,

WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities; Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Bevear Cassock Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or County Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

WANTED,

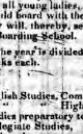
A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, from 12 to 15 years of age, of moral and correct habits, to learn the shoe making business. Apply to the Subscribers.

July 3d. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 2tif



DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, JANUARY 4, 1837 1 tf

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barclow's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 3m tf

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
May 30th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

New Stock of GROCERIES, Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.

Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal,
Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Saleratus, Cream tartar, cheese, white and common for soap, segars, tobacco and snuff: Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds: Crockery, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c. S. POUND.

A CARD,—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the neatest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Mainard Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 6t if

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as Pail & White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tunsrides, Castle Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.

June 20th.

Just Received, a Stock of *FRESH GROCERIES*,

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.

SAMUEL S. POUND.

July 4t

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1838. Number 90.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office, on the line of the road between Elizabethtown and Somerville. Milton F. Cushing, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; $2.50 if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

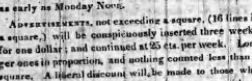
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Noon.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.



Railway Daily Despatch Line.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Railway boats consisting of three good and substantial vessels are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt Wilsey,
LaFayette,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickstown, some distance down the river.

Railway, March, 1838.

1500 Oranges,

For Sale by the box, hundred or single.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 tf2*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet to run my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 1204*

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, offer to the public upon very liberal terms said wheel, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearings, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the Reaction Water Wheel.

W. BISHOP, Ovid, N. Y.

S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave us a great advantage over the Burden wheel We have now in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the *Wing Wheel*, and has *all of it* to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the Reaction Water Wheel.

DRAKE DUNN.
JAMES T. DUNN.
JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.

Brooklyn, July 23. 806*

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.
June 26th.

Just Received, a Stock of FRESH GROCERIES,

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.

SAMUEL S. POUND.

July 31

MISCELLANEOUS.

Legends of the Chocorua—White Mountains.

Chocorua received its name from an Indian Chief, who was killed upon it by a party of hunters in the time of peace. It is the northern limit of a long line of mountains which extend thro' the eastern part of the State. It is one of the highest south of the notch, and stands nearly by itself. Its perpendicular elevation cannot be less than 5000 feet, and from its summit is a most fearful precipice. The correspondent of the Boston Traveller thus relates the legend from which the name was derived;

"Chocorua was an ancient and venerable chief of those warlike tribes, who hunted in the fertile fields of the Saco and Ossipee.—But he was alone, the fearful pestilence which visited New England, a few years before the white settlers, had swept away every member of his family. His blood flowed in the veins of no one living. The hoary chief was gloomy and sad, for the young of his people often shrunk away and shunned him. The sunshine of his heart went out in bitter coldness of desolation. In his sadness he dreamed that all had forgotten him; and no ray of human kindness would ever cheer him more.

"The chase once led him near the settlements of the white men, then just gathering in feeble bands about the war ax of the Pequawkets. He had hunted long and unsuccessfully and he was weak, and tired and faint. He ventured to seek for refreshments among these new and strange neighbors. Entering a hut he found it occupied alone by the daughter of the settler, a young and beautiful girl. His heart misgave him. The young so long had shunned him, that from them he could have no hope; yet he ventured to tell his tale, and ask for something to relieve his wants. The kindness and hospitality of a New England heart richly supplied them all. He departed with gratitude, and from that hour Chocorua was a friend to the white men. Every year found him a guest at the cabin of the fair haired girl,' and when, as was often the fate of the young and delicate in those early times, disease settled upon her, the old chief brought her with parental solicitude, all that the skill of his people would prescribe. But it was in vain, and when they at last mourned her with those who are no more, every autumn as the forest leaves fell, a hoary warrior was seen in the still evenings, bending over her early grave.

Years rolled on, and the wild warfare broke out that so often threatened to annihilate the feeble settlements. But the aged chief dwelt still at home. He would not fight the white men. The Indian cause became more and more desperate. The chivalric Sorrewell was carrying death and desolation so their wigwams. Yet he could not take up arms against her people.

"The exasperated tribes at length, in their angry war council, banished him to this mountain, and confined him to its limits, and the little lake below of the same wild name.

"Time passed away, and the weakened tribes in fear of the desperate valor of their powerful foe, had fled from their native vales. Chocorua alone remained. He had grown familiar with his lonely cliffs, and they seemed to speak a kindred language to his cheerless heart. And he hoped to lay his grey hairs in peace upon them, when the Great Spirit should call him away to the blessed hunting grounds.

"But it was not to be so. A party of hunters visiting the mountain found him among its lonely rocks. The memory of Indian hostility burned fiercely in their bosoms, and in the madness of the moment they determined to sacrifice the innocent remnant of the hated race. They carried him to the top of the mountain, and told him of his fate. In vain did he plead his friendship to their people. They had sworn to seal his doom. As a last favor they gave him his choice to be shot, or thrown from the precipice. The hoary warrior who could dream of no other motive for this cold blooded cruelty, but cupidity, the ruling passion among the white men—a desire to possess the hunting grounds, knelt calmly down upon the rock, and with his grey hairs streaming in the wind, lifted up his hands to heaven and prayed to the Great Spirit, in the last agony of a dying man, that 'if his innocent blood could have any avail there his deep curse might remain here forever, and wither these regions to one cheerless and barren desolation.' He paused and a cold sweat stood over his brow. But it was only a moment. He slowly rose, and with a sudden spring threw himself from the fearful precipice.

"It was a terrible sight to see that lofty form plunging with breathless velocity through the air till it fell a crushed and mangled mass of shapeless flesh on the rugged rocks far below."

Always Behind Hand.—There is a portion of mankind who are always either naturally or habitually behind hand. This trait of their character is easily discovered in every thing that relates to their conduct and pursuits in life. Such a man goes too late to bed, and as a necessary consequence gets up too late in the morning. Being out of bed too late he is too late at breakfast, and this deranges his household all the forenoon, having been behind hand at breakfast he is of course behind hand at dinner, and lastly at supper —If he makes an appointment, he never gets to the place in season; and if he is to meet a board of directors, or a committee, or any public body whatever, is always twenty minutes or half an hour too late, and so being reminded that he have obliged his associates to wait, and thereby to waste their time, he charges the delay to his watch which like its owner, is always invariably at least a quarter of an hour too slow. If he has made arrangements to leave town in a stage, especially if it is an early stage, he commonly forces the carriage to wait some time, or, what is not very uncommon is left behind. If he intends to take his departure in the steamboat, you will meet him two streets off as the last bell tolls, and after running down to the wharf till he is out of breath, he finds the boats hauled off, and if he gets aboard at all, it is by the long boat, and often at the hazard of his life. If he is an attendant upon public worship, he never reaches the church until after the services have commenced, and greatly disturbs the congregation by entering in the midst of their devotional exercises.

In short, such men labor, and toil and drudge on through life, just as uniform and regular in their concerns *half an hour too late*, as punctual people are in season. If such persons could, by some exertion, redeem that half hour, and *set their watches right*, they might go on in the same easy they do now, and always be in season.

Too extravagant.—A thrifty old dame, in bygone years, made a pudding for a family dinner. Extravagant as she thought she had been, she was rather mortified to find that her boarders were too *hoggish* to appreciate her kind attention to their wants—and in relating her trials to a neighbor, she pathetically exclaimed—"I made a pudding to-day, and put a *whole egg* in it, but *after all*, our folks would eat but *one* at it!"

Which is right?—One of our exchange papers is puzzled in trying to find out on which side a gentleman should ride when in company with a lady. The *right* side says one; but which is the *right side?* The *left* side may be the right side, and the *right* side may be the *wrong* side. For our part we take *no sides* on this question. We leave it just where the Buffalonian left it, hoping that it may be set *right* by somebody.

Most astonishing cure.—A blind man we are informed, was perfectly cured on Sunday last, by reading Brandeth's "Life and Death" advertisement in the Picayune. We do not vouch for this; but as publick journalists, we conceive it to be our duty to publish all *reports* on such subjects.

Courage.—A revolutionary patriot used to relate an anecdote of a man he knew when a boy, who had been a soldier in the old French War. On one occasion, the English, aided by a colonial militia, of which he was one, were besieging a French fort somewhere in or near Canada. In front was a space of the forest levelled by a tornado, and beneath the fallen trunks the besiegers sought shelter from the sharp fire of the fort—all save this one man. Like another Ethan Allen, he stood upon a tree elevated above the rest, returning the enemy's fire. His companion below hailed him to know if he had any bullets to spare as he was out; the reply was—"Hang you, come up here, you can catch a handful a minute!"

From the New York Daily Express.

COMMERCE with HAYTI.

In your paper of yesterday, on stating that in the new Haytian tarif of duties "our trade is still charged 10 per cent. more than that of other nations, and we are subject to a charge of 9 per cent. tonnage in addition to what was demanded before," you remark that *it is for some reason which we are unacquainted.* The reason is because the United States and Hayti have no commercial Treaty—no consuls or commercial agents, with each other. If it be asked why we have not? I answer because the Haytians are BLACK.

In order that you, and your readers, may have some idea of what this country loses by its refusal to acknowledge the independence of Hayti, I state, that for the year ending 30th September, 1835 our exports to that country amounted to nearly two millions of dollars, and our imports to nearly two millions and a half dollars. And it appears by the report of the secretary of the treasury, for that year, that the country inhabited by free negroes buys more from us annually than either Prussia, Russia, Sweden and Norway Dutch East Indies, Belgium, British East Indies, Spain, Portugal Italy, Danish West Indies or British West Indies! And with the exception of Russia *sells the most to us?*!

In addition to the above, the imports into France in 1831 from Hayti, EXCEED IN VALUE, the imports from Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Portugal, Au tria or China.

It is believed that for want of a reciprocity of commercial agents between the United States and Hayti, we lose annually about half a million of dollars. Verily the article of dignity is very cheap *fee to* this nation as Major Jack Downing would say.

FREE TRADE.

From the London Court Circular, of Aug. 30.

His Excellency, the American Minister, and Mrs. Stevenson, left London yesterday for Scotland.

John Van Buren, son of the President of the United States, accompanied by Richard Vaux, of the United States Legation, left London, yesterday, for Cheltenham, on a tour through Ireland and Scotland.

Texas papers of the 8th September, announces that Gen. Lamar has been elected President without opposition, and that Mr. Burnet is elected Vice President by a large majority.

The Merchant's Exchange Bank of Buffalo, with 2 millions capital is about to be established.

HUSBANDRY.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

To the Sportsman.

"The race of birds was not formed in vain. Each one has his task to perform; we sin in wantonly destroying them; first against Him who made them for his glory; then, against ourselves, willingly ignorant of their untaught labors of love."—*Far. Cab. Vol. 34.*

Sportsman, stay thy hand;
Spare thou that little bird!
And o'er the fruitful land,
Still let his song be heard!
Of all the feathered train
Who cleave the air of heaven,
Not one was made in vain,
Nor yet for sport was given.

Hark! to the robin's lay
That pours from yonder grove,
To hail the break of day,
And bid all nature move!
Hark! to the nightingale,
Whose notes in twilight come
From you green flowery vale,
To charm the peasant home!

And see, how heaven sedates,
That birds in time of need,
With insects from the plains,
Their helpless young should feed!
That thus, the Farmer's hope
No hidden worm destroy;
That he may save his crop,
And birds their food enjoy.

And shall the sportsman's gun
Arrest the parent bird!
And leave the work undone,
It sought at nature's word?
Must harmless songsters bleed,
To please the heartless youth?
Pause, sportsman! pause, and read
The page of nature's truth!

God hears the raven's call,
And answers to his cry;
He guards the sparrow's fall,
With kind, protecting eye!
If birds are thus His care,
Who life to man hath given;
Then, sportsman! O, beware!
Nor tempt the frown of Heaven!

Cedar Brook, 1838. E. C. S.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

Lime as a Dressing for Potatoes.—For Potatoes, lime is peculiarly beneficial, as it is destructive to worms, slugs, and insects; the crop comes to maturity earlier, and is clean and free from scab or canker. A piece of Land on Brecon Forest was broken up by trenching, to the depth of the staple of the soil, in the winter of 1824, and a thick coat of lime was spread upon it and turned in, about two inches deep; it was permitted thus to lie until March, when potatoes were planted, in the following manner. A trench was dug at one end of the piece without disturbing the sod that had been turned down, and the sets with one eye each, only, were placed in it, 14 inches apart; they were then covered with dung, and the trench was filled by the earth from digging another, 22 inches distant; sets were then planted in the second trench, covered with dung, and filled with earth from the digging of a third trench, and so the work progressed, the labor being little more than the mere digging over the land. The surface was left perfectly level and smooth, and all the labor required, from that time until taking up the crop, was, to keep the land free from weeds by flat-hoeing; few weeds grow on a heavily limed surface. No earthing or moulding up the rows, was permitted, but at the time of taking up the crop, the produce was at the rate of 780 bushels per acre; the potatoes were uniformly large, and remarkably clean and free from canker; many of them weighed 20 ounces each; four pounds in weight were often taken up from under one root; and from a very large potatoe, which was planted singly, but had received no extra labor, in earthing or moulding up, &c., 24 bulbs were taken, which weighed 14 pounds; most of the crop was sold for planting, and they obtained the name of "the Forester."

The same land was planted again the next year, after the same manner, but without any addition of lime; and although the crops throughout the country generally, were dried up by the heat and drought, these grew away as though they had enjoyed a shower every night, the lime having the power of attracting the dews, and the circumstance of not being moulded up, was peculiarly beneficial to the crop. During the time of their growing, the earth was often carefully removed from portions of the land between the rows, and within two inches of the surface, while roots, like strings, three feet in length, were to be found, extending not only from row to row, but to have penetrated through the rows, by which means moisture and nourishment were conveyed to the plants from that distance. Now these by the operation of hilling, would all have been destroyed, and others, which might have formed afterwards, would have been prevented from extending further than to the sides of the bank of earth drawn up, where they would have perished for want of moisture. Moulding up the rows encourages the growth of a second crop, which not only robs the first formed bulbs of their nourishment while growing, but at the time of taking up, will be found a most worthless part of the produce, after having delayed the crop a fortnight from coming to maturity. To moulding up is also to be attributed that mass of rubbish in the shape of half formed potatoes with which the larger bulbs are so often surrounded.

P. S. Every practical man knows that the native plants, which grow on a lime stone soil, are different in their species and properties, to those grown on any other, especially to those that are native to a surface, resting on a wet and retentive subsoil: but even this last may, by draining and heavy liming, be made to produce large crops, even of barley for malting, the best samples of which are always grown on calcareous soils.

Moral and Religious.

Mission Ode.

[Written for the Plainfield Musical Association.]

Tune.—"Hail to the Brightness."

Sons of Salvation! a message is sounding
Here, from the land of the olive and palm;—
"Come to our help, ye whose strength is abounding!
Come, and of idols these temples disarm!"

'Tis from the remnant yet left, who are teaching
Nations in darkness, the light from above!
List! to the cry of the weary beseeching
Aid, from the bosoms enkindled by love.

Christians, behold ye! the isles of the ocean,
Wait, for the gospel of Jesus to come!
Where, but the incense of idol devotion,
Yet hath gone up, from the sea-girded home.

Send ye God's heralds! to stand on the mountain,
Sounding the gospel to nations afar;
Till o'er the hill-tops, the valleys and fountains,
Beams the blest light of Immanuel's star.

E. C. S.

Hymn.

Sister thou wast mild and lovely,
Gentle as the summer breeze,
Pleasant as the air of evening,
When it floats among the trees.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber;
Peaceful, in the grave so low;
Thou no more wilt join our number,
Thou no more our songs shalt know.

Dearest sister, thou hast left us,
Here, thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrow heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

Religion of the heart essential to success.—Religion is poor business, unless the heart be in it. My son, give me thine heart. If this be not given, nothing else will be given, unless reluctantly and therefore not acceptably. But every thing will follow the heart; and where there is first a willing mind, and concern to please, imperfections in the manner will be overlooked in the motive; and if the deed be hindered, it will be accepted according to what a man hath, and not according to what he hath not. Yet there is much in the proverb, "where there is a will, there is a way." Nothing often is wanting, as to efficiency, but resolution; and a fullness of resolution is most likely to arise from a fullness of inclination. Love gives ardor and boldness—love is strong as death; many waters cannot quench love, nor floods drown it. While the slothful says there is a lion in the way—I shall be slain in the streets,' purpose of heart founded not in our own strength but in that of the Lord, (and in a Christian it is always so founded) clears away difficulties, or is roused by them to greater vigor and attentiousness.

Don't be Discouraged.—If occasionally you slip down by the way, and others tread over you a little. In other words don't let a failure or two dishearten you; accidents will happen, miscalculations will sometimes be made, things will turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in the month of April—sometimes cloudy and sometimes clear and favorable; and as it would be folly to despair again seeing the sun, because to day is stormy, so it is unwise to sink into despondency when fortune frowns, since in the common course of things she may surely be expected to smile again.

Maxims.—Maintain dignity without the appearance of pride.
Persevere against discouragements.
Keep your temper.
Be punctual and methodical in business, and govern yourselves.
Employ leisure in study.
Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction.
Always have some work in hand.
Rise early, and be an economist of time.
Never be in a hurry.—*Bishop Middleton.*

POETICAL.

For the Plainfield Union.

On the Death of W. M. Dexter.

Saw ye of late, the young man in his prime,
'Mid the promising ones of this favored clime,
Pursuing life's active way!
To the church-yard turn, where the mourner weeps
By a new-made grave—there in Christ he sleeps
Secure, till the Judgment day.

Heard ye his voice, in the courts of God,
Teaching our youth, from the Holy Word,
Or leading the solemn prayer?
'Tis hushed in death!—but the Spirit's tone
Is chanting before the eternal throne,
With the countless voices there.

Marked ye his form, when last he met
At the Christian's feast, in the wonted seat,
By the table of the Lord?
He will drink here "no more of the fruit of the vine,"
But he eateth bread in the courts divine,
In the house of his father, God.

Oh! tis sad to think, he hath passed away,
In the early morn of his useful day—
That dust has returned to its source;
Of his aged sire, who so long hath run
The path marked out for this gifted son,
When he should have finished his course!

Yet, "Why should a living man complain"
That Jehovah in darkness and clouds doth reign?
When eternity's light shall tell
With the sun-beam clearness, that *all* his ways
To man, should awaken but notes of praise,
That "He hath done all things well!"

And 'tis blessed to know he was waiting found
When the bridegroom came, though with sudden sound
That his lamp was burning bright;
To dwell in the bliss of his upper home,
Where sickness and tears shall never come,
Nor death with its chilling blight!

Ye hearts, who are wasting your youthful prime,
In chasing the shadowy scenes of time—
Who have sought for no higher bliss!
Resolve o'er the grave of this sainted one,
To follow his path which so brightly shone,
That your "last end may be like his."

Cedar Brook, Oct. 23, 1838. E. C. S.

Steam Ships.—The last trip of the Great Western, which has been made in the face of heavy gales and a violent sea, appears to have settled *the question that steam ships are more safe upon* the ocean in bad weather than any other craft, and that by them a communication may be safely established in winter between America and England. Indeed, the immense profit yielded by the Great Western will operate as an inducement to run her in all seasons, and we understand that it is the opinion of both the Liverpool and Bristol companies that there will be no necessity for *withdrawing the largest vessels during the winter.*

All doubts about the success of the 'steam bubble,' as it had been termed, having vanished, and even the opponents of the project now admit that it may be rendered profitable. It is to be hoped, however, that an enterprise, fraught with so much importance to the mercantile interests of the country, will not be overlooked by our capitalists. Our position in the commercial world *entitles us to share in the undertaking, and there* can be but little doubt that when once fairly embarked in it we shall soon take the lead. We can build better and faster vessels than our transatlantic competitors, which is all that will be required to enable us to control the trade. Among the recent arrivals by the Great Western, we notice the names of Miss Sheriff and Mr. Wilson the celebrated vocalists, and of George Combe *Esq. the distinguished Phrenologist. The latter* intends to give lectures on his favorite science in this country. The steamship Natchez left port on Monday last with a full complement of freight and passengers. (New Yorker.

Beware!—Counterfeit three dollar notes on the bank of Delaware are in circulation. They are dated September 10. 1837, letter P. payable to *H. Warner.* Their signatures and general appearance are well calculated to deceive the unwary.

Five dollar notes of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics Bank of the Northern Liberties Philadelphia, dated 10th of Jan. 1838, are in circulation. A spinning wheel stands in rear of the female on the vignette of the genuine ten; on the counterfeit this is omitted.

Counterfeit notes on the Farmers Bank of Maryland are in circulation, payable at the Branch of Fredericktown—letter B.

It is said there are counterfeit three dollar notes of the Cumberland Valley Railroad *in circulation* —purporting bad, signatures good.

(Harrisburg (Pa.) Chron.

An Infernal Machine.—An engineer of the Croton water works, residing in Bleecker street, saw on several different occasions the head of a man at the window of the room in which he was in the habit of sleeping. Being convinced that *his nocturnal visiter had no good intentions in mak*ing such an intimate call, he set his wits at work to discover the intruder. For this purpose a machine was constructed to act in such a way that when the thief entered the window, he came in contact with a pulley which put in operation two large Bowie knives. After giving his intention two or three rehearsals, and finding that it would be impossible for a person to escape *who might attempt to enter, he locked up his* house and gave out that he intended leaving town. The bait took. On Thursday night, a notorious thief, in attempting to get through the window, received one of the knives in his body and fell to the ground below. He was picked up bleeding and insensible by persons who landed him over to the care of proper authorities.

(New Yorker.

To Parents.—The right education of your children is dearer to you than any earthly object; for a good education is a young man's best capital to educate your children well, is to give them a fair start in the world—to give them an equal chance for the privileges and honors of manhood.

But, to keep them from school the most of the *time—to furnish them with a miserable, useless* teacher—to deny them the necessary and most approved school books—to be unwilling to spend a little to procure papers and books for general information and reading—to do these things, or either one of these, is to do your children an incalculable injury.

You wish your children to be companions of the virtuous and intelligent—then make them *virtuous and intelligent; unless you do this, chil*dren will be unfit for such society as you wish them to keep. You wish your offspring respected and influential—morality and intellect are always respected, and these qualities are always influential too. You do not wish others to trample upon the rights of your children—you do not wish others to lead them, to think for them, or to make them mere tools for ambitious men. Then give them an education—a mind, that they may know and keep their rights—that they think for themselves, and have the privileges of FREEMEN. Ignorance is always the vassal, the slave of intelligence. The educated man always has had and always will have, the advantage of ignorance; and if you let your children grow up uneducated, you let them grow up to be the tools and slaves of others. You cannot do your children a greater injury than to let them step into manhood uneducated in one other way can you do these free institutions a greater evil.

You ought to put into your children's hands *every thing that encourages them in their studies* Do not hesitate at the expense. Wealth will not make your offspring great or happy—happiness and greatness consists in virtue and knowledge. Let the education of your children then, be your first care.—*Common School Almanac.*

A melancholly instance of ruin brought on by extravagance and want of moral courage, was exhibited in the Boston Municipal on Saturday of last week. Frederick G. Williams, who plead guilty of five indictments for forgery, was sentenced to nine days solitary confinement and ten years imprisonment in the State Prison. This man had been twenty years in the Lowell Manufacturing company, who had during that time raised his salary gradually from $600 to $1200, and house rent. For sixteen years he had been a model of integrity, and had served his employers with the greatest fidelity—but getting married, and finding his salary liberal as it was, inadequate to meet his expenses, he borrowed a *sum of money. When this debt became due,* he was unable to meet the demand, and appropriated to his own use a portion of the Company's funds entrusted to him—quieting his conscience with the delusive hope of being able to repay it. But embarrassment thickened around him—detection followed the first act of dishonesty and supply his necessities he continued another and another during the period of 4 years, until detection became inevitable, and he fled.—*The particulars* of which led to his detection was the forging of receipts from a firm to whom he was ordered to pay some money, and which money he had appropriated to his own use.—Thought he could, perhaps without compunction, go so far, from the confidence in him, and were his best friends, the exposure of his villiany has thrown him into such a state of mental misery, that it is supposed death will soon release him from the sentence of the law.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ *We commend to our steamboat* and rail road managers a practice which is adopted at the South, which contributes alike to the convenience of all, and to the safety of travellers baggage. In leaving in Maryland, you give over your baggage to a man who has special charge of this department. He immediately attaches to it a strap to which is a tin ticket numbered, and he gives you a duplicate ticket with a *corresponding number. The baggage is not de*livered without the presentation of this duplicate ticket; so that the passenger has leisure to take care of the ladies who he may have in charge, or to look up lodgings, and may then send or call for his baggage. So excellent is this arrangement, that the writer of this received a clothes bag in New York, which he had accidentally left in a passenger car in Maryland, by the earliest conveyance.—*Albany Eve. Jour.*

Interesting Fact.—A few months ago says the Salem Gazette, a very worthy laboring man, *in this town, who had been so unfortunate as to* acquire a habit of drinking spirits, becoming convinced of its ruinous tendency, had strength of mind sufficient to form an effectual resolution of future abstinence,—at that time he had a wooden box made with a hole in the lid, labelled 'RUM,' into which he every day dropped as much money as he had been in the habit of spending for liquor. The box was never opened till recently, when on counting the sum, it was found to amount to no less than one hundred and eighty dollars, with a part of which he purchased a good house lot, and the remainder will go towards putting a neat and comfortable new house upon it. Such example are above all praise.

The Leeds Times gives some further particulars of the marvellous piece of good fortune that has befallen a stocking knitter of Nottingham, in coming into possession of a baronetcy and estates valued at two million of dollars per annum, besides an accumulated fund of about ten millions. *His name is John Lenman—now Sir John*—and he is 54 years old. He comes into the title and estates by remote descent, being a grand son of a cousin to the late person.

Bank of the U. S. in New York.—This institution commenced business day before yesterday with all the form and reality of a bank. The number of accounts opened was very large, and the money deposited about a million of dollars, of which there remained at night, after paying the checks of depositors, over four hundred thousand dollars.—*Jour. of Com.*

Mad Dogs.—Our town was thrown into a terrible consternation on Thursday morning, by the presence of a mad dog. He was seen in the previous evening by some individuals, and some suspicion of his being rabid exacted. His first attack was upon a colored man about 5 o'clock in the morning, but he supposing him to be a neighbor's dog caught him by the neck and threw him over the fence, but in the encounter was bitten in the knee joint, his teeth making several deep incisions in his flesh. He next attempted to enter a house where a small child was sitting near the door, a young girl saw him making for the child, sprang forward to rescue it, the dog turned upon the girl and bit her on the leg. He then passed on directly through the village biting all the hogs and dogs that fell in his way. By this *time alarm of mad dog was effectually raised*—he was pursued and shot just in the outskirts of the town. The amount of his depredations are not known, but it is feared they are quite extensive, nearly a dozen dogs are known to have been bitten, several hogs—and doubtless many that we have not yet heard of.—*Bridgeton N. J. Chronicle.*

Hydrophobia.—The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer chronicles the death of a young man named Pleasant Butterworth, aged 19, from Hydrophobia. About 6 or 7 weeks previous to his decease, he was bitten by a dog belonging to the family, having some of the symptoms of being rabid. Unfortunately, he was induced to apply to one of the celebrated Mad Stones as they are called, and trust in its virtues. He was seized with spasmodic symptoms, spasm after spasm, with scarcely a moment's intermission succeeded each other until death. He continued in the possession of reason until the very moment of death.

Hydrophobia.—The late Canton Herald details a very distressing case of Hydrophobia which occurred in that place a few days since. A young man was bitten on the 20th of June last and lived until the 20th ult. before he discovered any symptoms of the fatal disease. He died on the 31st amid agonies too horrible to describe.

At a recent Anti-slavery convention in Litchfield co. (Ct.) it was

Resolved, That those editors who have suppressed the numerous and interesting facts, respecting emancipation in the West Indies, and have given publicity to scurrilous stories, calculated to strengthen the prejudices of the people against our colored brethren, and to increase their opposition to the anti-slavery cause in this country, by giving *currency to false and ex aggerated re*ports about the condition of the West Indies, "have basely bowed the knee to the dark spirit o slavery," and proved themselves recreant to the liberties of our country, the freedom of the press, and the rights of the slave.

Kingston, Jam. Aug. 13.

I send you a fil of papers in which you will *find all the news, particularly in relation to the* abolition of the apprentices system in Jamaica. I am glad to say we are all quiet here, and in the country. The only dispute is between master and servant in regard to the rate of wages, and that on the estates. The town negroes are working quite well and in good conduct. They are more civil than when slaves. The first of August passed off great quietness; all went to church. The second was set aside for rejoicing; rockets and bonfires were the order of the day.

Durham Cattle.—There have been two extensive sales of these valuable animals recently, in the neighborhood of Lexington Ky., by Messrs. Mashin and Smith. The prices at which the stock was sustained, shows that the demand is greatly on the increase.

The Lexington Intelligencer says—As examples of the estimation in which the Durham cattle of this country are held, we will mention, that at the sale of Samuel Smith, a cow and calf sold for *twenty one-hundred dollars*; another for thirteen hundred and fifty dollars; others at $1200, $1700 &c. The whole of the stock of Samuel Smith sold for between $20,000 and $30,000.

From the Chicago Democrat, Sept. 19th

Sickness in the West.—It is useless to disguise the fact that the present is the most sickly season ever known in the west; owing, undoubtedly, *to the protracted hot and dry weather. For* the last two months, we have had no rain, not even a moderate shower to lay the dust. In Michigan, the crops are suffering greatly from the want of some person to harvest them, there being hardly well ones enough to take care of the sick. In passing through one or its populous town a gentleman informs us that he saw nothing that looked like life except people who were traversing the streets with dishes of gruel in their hands and hanging bed clothes out of doors to catch the air. From St. Louis and all the western and southern parts of this state we have bad accounts. In Burlington DuBuque and other large towns in Iowa, the same disease prevails, Bilious Fever and Fever and Ague. From Galena and through sun Wisconsin we hear very discouraging accounts The laborers upon our Rail Roads and Canals represented as suffering beyond all description. Upon many of the contracts the work has been entirely suspended. They meet with a similar fate in Indiana.

The St. Louis papers say that Mechanics of every description are much wanted at that city. There are well nigh one hundred dwellings in course of erection, which are not enough for the demand.

House Carpenters, Painters, Ship Builders, Joiners, Cannet Makers, and other branches of trade are wanted at high prices—two dollars and two and a half per day, are ordinary wages. At this time there are no less than twenty steamboats repairing at St. Louis—giving employment to Ship Carpenters and Painters &c., at enormous wages—as the work must be done, and that is a description of repairs that is required every six months.

Butter was never known to command such a price as it does at present in our market—50 cts. being asked and given. The excessive drought which has destroyed the grass, is illegal to be the cause of the high price at which this article is held.—*Cin. Inquirer.*

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor—

The whigs of Essex did expect that the Van Buren Jackson men at their late convention at Camptown would present a strong ticket to us, —But what is it? They have put up for Council, E. Van Arsdale, junr. who is clerk of the county with an income of some three or four thousand dollars per annum; and for Assembly, Jacob Manning, Post Master and Sub treasurer, *at Plainfield, with an office yielding three or four* hundred dollars per annum. Gen. Jackson and Thomas Jefferson both said that *office holders* should not interfere in elections.

Several years ago at a fourth of July celebration Mr. Manning gave a toast as follows:—

"By Jacob Manning.—Henry Clay, the enlightened statesman—may the people of the union cleave to him."

We are sorry that the Jackson party could not make out a ticket without using office holders *and renegade Clay men. But perhaps they* thought it was good enough to be beaten, and that is just about all it is fit for. It is like boys building a cob house only for the fun of seeing it knocked over in first rate style.

Ever yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

Oct. 4th, 1838.

New Orleans, Sept. 19.

At a meeting of the Presidents of the Banks of New Orleans, held yesterday, 18th instant, it was unanimously resolved that the said banks resume the payment of specie on the 1st Monday in January, 1839.—*Transcript.*

The St. Louis Republican mentions that a party of British Officers were making preparations for a hunting excursion towards the Rocky mountains. Capt. Marryatt was to be of the party.

The Hamilton, (U. C.) Express, of the 17th ult. says, all the State prisoners have been discharged on giving bail for 3 years, from Hamilton jail, except three.

The number of emigrants that arrived at Quebec last year up to the 17th of September, was 21,649. Up to the same period this year, only 2,036 have arrived—or 19,613 less than before.

Louis Phillippe has sent a beautiful cadeau—a secretaire of exquisite workmanship—as a souvenir and acknowledgement to the Queen of England of her hospitality to his Royal highness the Due de Nemours.

A cow was killed by the engine on the railroad two miles below Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday night, and the engine thereby thrown from the track, but fortunately no damage done. It appears by a late decision the rail road company are not liable in such cases, except where there *has been wilful negligence.*

The Bergen County Whig.—A spirited little sheet under the above title appeared this morning, hailing from North Bergen. It is exclusively political, and uses up locofoco politicians and politics in a way that in our opinion, renders it liable to indictment under the act prohibiting 'cruelty to animals.'—*Jersey City Advertiser*

The Charleston Board of health reported on the 30th Sept. that the mortality had diminished only from the want of subjects. The fever was as malignant as ever.

Caution for Sportsmen.—The law of February last extends the period in which partridge, moorfowl, grouse, quail or rabbit, may not be killed to Nov. 1st; so that the sporting season is now confined to the period between Nov. 1st and Jan. 10th, for those species of game, and from July 5th to Jan. 1st, for woodcock. The penalty is $1 for each offence.

The Savannah Georgian says there are three individuals within the circle of its acquaintance, the aggregate of whose ages amount to 262 years!

The New Orleans True American states that recent information justifies the belief that Mexico *will soon recognize the independence of Texas.*

A wagon containing two pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of cutlasses and swords, supposed to have come from the states, was captured last week at Mississquoi Bay, L. C. The persons who had charge of the wagon managed to make their escape, so no clue has been obtained as to the destination of the arms or by whom they were sent. *It has, however, been ascertained* that ten loads of a similar kind had passed during the preceding ten days. The Montreal Herald anticipates another insurrection.

The Canadians in both provinces are moving in counteraction to the proceedings of the British parliament. A meeting was called at Montreal, at which an address to Lord Durham would be offered for adoption, urging him to remain in the government of the provinces; a similar address will be prepared at Quebec; and another was adopted by a large meeting at Toronto, on the 25th, of which the *Mayor was chairman.*

$3 Reward.

ABOUT noon on Saturday last my knife left me unceremoniously and somewhat mysteriously. It is a Congress knife dated 1834 and when I saw it last had four blades and bore my full name on the handle.

Whoever will return the knife to me shall receive the above reward.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Oct. 1st, 1838. 89

WANTED.

WOOD, and all Kinds of Country Produce, in payment of dues to this Office.

September 11th, 1838.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, October 9, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. Thomas Jefferson.

Whig Congressional Ticket.

John R Ayerigg, of Bergen county.
John P. B. Maxwell, Warren,
Wm. Halsted, Mercer,
Joseph F. Randolph, Monmouth,
Charles C. Stratton, of Gloucester,
Thomas J. Yorke, Salem.

Administration Congressional Ticket.

Philemon Dickerson, of Passaic county,
Rev. Manning Force, of Morris,
Peter D. Vroom, of Somerset,
Daniel B. Ryall, of Monmouth,
William R. Cooper, of Gloucester,
Joseph Kille, of Salem.

Somerset County Administration Ticket.

John Brosse, for Council.
William J. Todd, Peter C. Schenck, and Abraham Van Derveer, for Assembly.
James Moore, for Sheriff.

Whig ticket.

Walter Kirkpatrick, for Council.
David Talmage Henry Duryee, and Ralph Voorhees, for Assembly.
Peter A. Voorhees, for Sheriff.

Morris Whig Ticket.

Wm. Britain, for Council.
Lewis Condict, Ezekiel B. Gaines, Silas Tuttle, and Robert C. Stephens, for Assembly.

Administration Ticket.

Richard W. Stites, for Council.
Joseph Jackson, James W. Aupell, Hugh Barkley, Abraham Chamberlin, for Assembly.
Samuel Willett, for Sheriff.

Essex Whig Ticket.

Amzi Armstrong, for Council.
John Lutell, Abraham V. Speer, Edward Sanderson, William Stites, A. C. M. Pennington for Assembly.
Jonathan Osborn, junr. Sheriff.

Administration Ticket.

Elias Van Arsdale, junr. for Council.
Samuel R. Winans, Jacob Manning, Thomas B. Pierson, Daniel Babbit, and Robert Griffith, for Assembly.

☞ Perhaps we owe an apology to some of our readers for inserting the communication of a "Subscriber," which appears at the top of the preceding column,—because it is both political *and personal. In general, we give all such arti*cles the go-by. We published this, however, because it was paid for as an advertisement, and *well paid for, too*; and, because, the writer, as well as ourself, felt that either party has a *right* to have published in an union or neutral paper such political articles as they choose to pay for, provided they are true. The party attacked, therefore, can reply on the same conditions, or, in turn, attack.

We just begin to experience some of the difficulties of publishing a paper, after a trial of about 18 months. A week or two since, we rejected a communication, and thereby offended a powerful and influential man—may be, by not *rejecting* this week, we may offend. We cannot help it,—we shall use our best judgment in accepting or rejecting communications, so as to conduce most to *our own interest*, and the wishes of the *greatest* number of subscribers.

Pennsylvania.—The election for inspectors in Pennsylvania took place on Friday, 27th ult.—These elections are generally considered a pretty fair test of the strength of parties. At the result, the Administration papers are crying out, "Cheering News," "Good News from Pennsylvania," &c. The whig papers also claim a considerable gain. From a pretty careful consideration of all the returns received, we are inclined to think that the Van Buren party are, thus far, considerably ahead. Complete returns may reverse this result.

☞ A certain neutral editor says he should like to have a short trial of the Sub-Treasury Scheme. He is not the only disinterested man in the state who would like to be a sub-treasurer.—*Jersey City Advertiser.*

The Advertiser certainly can't mean us; we are too slow of foot to even think of being a sub-treasurer.—*Rahway Herald.*

We see no particular need of legs, in order to make a good sub-treasurer, Mr. Herald; but the Advertiser certainly means us. We by all means plead guilty to the charge. Pray, who would not like to be a sub-treasurer? Perhaps, Mr. Holt would not care so much about it, he being an office-holder, and one office ought *to satisfy any man*, the hon. S. L. S. to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Advertiser of late has given us two or three pretty hard hits, which it is at present unnecessary to repeat. If we deserved them,—which we do but deny,—we could easily tell him *the reason, or answer his questions if we saw.*

The Great Western left New York last Thursday afternoon, full of passengers.

Whig Meeting.

The Whigs of Westfield, and all opposed to the destructive measures of the present administration, to a National and State debt, to high taxes, and to a Union of Church and State, are invited to attend a public meeting at T. J. Barr's, Scotch Plains, this (Monday) evening, at 6 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered.

Oct. 8th, 1838.

Maryland Election.—Partial returns have been received, which show a large Administration gain.—We copy the *following returns from the* Newark Daily Advertiser, of Saturday evening last :

From thirteen counties, 17,504 for the administration Governor—for the whig candidate, 16,528. Administration majority, 976. In the Presidential election in 1836, the whig majority in the same counties was 832, which is an Administration gain of 1808.

The whole whig majority in 1836, was 3497, all of which will not be neutralized probably by the remaining returns, as the remaining 9 counties are mostly whig. The whig papers say that the run for Governor will be close, but that the whig candidate will get it.

Election to-day and to-morrow. Let every elector do his duty, and let us know the voice of New Jersey. In this township, the poll opens on Tuesday, at 10, at A. Laing's, Plainfield, and closes at John M. Clark's, Westfield.

In Warren township, the poll opens at Ira Pangborn's, Mount Bethel, and closes at David Coon's, near Plainfield.

For the Plainfield Union.

High Taxes.

Complaints are made among the people that this year their taxes are higher than common. Let us see what are the causes of this. Gov. Dickerson said in his message last October, that the state, under the auspices of the Van Buren Legislature and Treasurer, had borrowed from the school fund, $13,778 49
From the Trenton Banking co. 2,000 00
And that the ordinary disbursements during the year 1837 would exceed our income by 23,956 48
Total, $39,734 88

The Governor then adds that "*it is therefore evident, it will be necessary again to resort to a* STATE TAX." He moreover states that the amount of expenses for that year, "exceeds that of the preceding year by the amount of $18,839, which excess has been occasioned principally by *the extra session of the last Legislature, and the increased compensation* of its members and officers." Now as the Van Buren men voted to raise the pay of the members of the Legislature from 3 to 4 dollars, and as the Governor himself called the Extra Session, the Van Buren party are justly chargeable with the cause of the increase of our taxes. This is a clear case, and it is therefore plainly the interest of every man, who wishes for low taxes and economy in public expenses, not to vote for the very party which, according to the message of their own governor, raised the pay of the members, and run the state in debt. This same governor is now on the Van Buren ticket for Congress, and it is the interest and duty of every citizen to vote against him.

A TAX PAYER.

To the Editor of the Plainfield Union.

Please insert the following very appropriate questions from the last Democratic Review, and you will much oblige. yours, &c. J. D.

What has become of the charge that it was the Administration that caused the suspension—after the testimony of the New York banks, and the universal acquiescence in the truth of the enormous self expansion of the paper currency and of speculation, with the morbid exercise of the whole commercial system at first so resolutely denied by the whig press, under the cure of the prompting of Mr. Biddle ? And since it has become manifest that the reaction was unavoidable, what has become of the abuse of the Specie Circular : which it is now evident to all, afforded a check, so far as its limited operation went, upon that expansion and overaction, and was indispensable to preserve the public domain from the rapid evaporation which it was undergoing on so vast a scale—that public domain about which eminent Whig statesmen are now so anxious, that they are unwilling *to allow the* slight and morally equitable privilege of a preemption to the poor man who is willing to reclaim his quarter section from that wilderness, on condition of being suffered to dig from it an honest livelihood by the sweat of his own brow What has become of that high position of the Bank of the United States, that it suspended, late and reluctant, only for its country's good, boldly ready at any moment to co-operate in restoring the currency, and to take the lead in resumption ? What has become of the argument so strongly *urged and supported by the authority* of former experience, that a National Bank could afford the only means of compelling a resumption—when the resumption has been carried into effect in a single year, by the banks of a single city, against all the gigantic power wielded against them by that institution, and the enormous influence which it controlled; so as even to force the 'great regulator' itself back to the path of honesty and duty against the most determined resistance which to the famous 'cotton bag' behavior has even restrain itself within the limits of decency ? What has become of the argument that such an institution was necessary to manage the exchanges of the country—when our foreign exchanges so speedily righted themselves as soon as relieved from the incubus of artificial "*management*" and the internal exchanges are so steadily and certainly undergoing the same process, and so clearly demonstrating that the irregularities apparent on the surface are owing solely to the different degrees of credit and solvency of the different paper currencies of respective portions of the Union ? What has become of the argument that banks, and especially a national bank, were indispensable as fiscal agents of the government when through all the severely trying circumstances of the year of suspension, it was able to dispense with both; and that too, without the provision of a new legally organized scheme of independent management, such as it has twice applied to Congress to grant ! What has become of the charge that the attitude assumed by the Administration on the suspension, was ruinous and destructive to all the interests of the country in its stern determination not to acquiesce in an indefinite continuance of it, by bending the knee to the Baal of paper money and consenting to receive a depreciated irredeemable currency ? What has become of the "*recent revolution*" of the merchants and gentlemen of New York against Mr. Kendall ? What is now too manifest to admit of serious denial, that a different course on the part of the administration would have prolonged the suspension for several years ; and that to the moral force of the public sentiment, which it alone kept alive and stimulated ; to the rallying influence of the specie flag which it alone kept flying) has been mainly, if not solely, due the happy direction which events have now taken ? What has become of the charge of hostility to legitimate credit, or to sound and honest banking, after the signal manner in which the administration and its friends have lent their countenance and support to the process of resumption ? And now that time has sifted the subject a little, what "has become of all the ridiculous charges that the Independent Treasury scheme would absorb all the the specie of the country, destroy the banks, cripple commerce and industry, extend alarmingly the influence of the Executive, and endanger the public funds !"

All gone—all vanished into thin air !

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Randolph Manning, Detroit, Mich. $3,00 ; Thomas Stead, 3,00 ; " A Subscriber," 1,50 ; Jacob Manning, 1,26 ; Palmer R. Lowery, 1,25; Miles Swaney, 1,12 ; James Frazee ,75 ; " A Tax Payer, ,75 ; Silas Cole, ,57 ; James I. Compton, ,50 ; Samuel Frazee, ,50

MARRIED.

In Warren, on Thursday afternoon last, 4th inst. by the Rev. D T. Hill. Mr. Alfred Berry, merchant of Plainfield, to Miss Ann Shotwell, of Warren.

In Plainfield, Sept. 19th, by the Rev. Mr Maxon, Mr. Isaac V. Trump, to Miss Abigail Pack.

In Somerville, 25th September, Rev. John V. Reynolds, of Meadville, Pa. to Evelina B. L. daughter of John I. Gaston, Esq. of Somerville.

Also, on the 29th, John Hill, of Washington Valley, to Christiana Dills, of Somerville.

Also, same evening, David Hendershott, to Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Gambler, Esq.

Near New Brunswick, on the 25th ult. Mr. John Brit, of Six Mile Run, to Miss Sarah Little formerly of Rahway.

DIED.

In Rahway, Sept. 30, Mrs. Anna Maria Ross, aged 26.

In Woodbridge, 28th ult. Mrs. Eunice Zeler, aged 50.

Also, 25th, James Murray, formerly of New York, aged 60.

Near Rahway, 22d ult. the youngest child of Clarkson Vail.

Vendue.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday next, the 14th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the subscriber, in Scantown, near half a mile from the Tavern of Wm. Cook.

Sixty Hogs, 5 Cows, and a lot of House Hold Furnitures.

Credit will be given to the 1st of January next.
Oct. 8th, 1838. JOHN LAMBERT.

Vendue.

WILL be sold at *Public Vendue, on Thursday,* the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the subscriber in Plainfield,—Four Milk COWS, two of them new Milk Cows, one Horse, one Hog, a one-horse Wagon and Harness, a two-horse Wagon, plough and harness, a double barrel gun, a silver watch,—Corn by the bushel or by the barrel, potatoes by the bushel, three pecks of Timothy seed, a lot of Chesnut rails, a lot of large quarry stones for well platforms, a lot of stone for stoning wells, a large quantity of stone along Stony Brook will be sold by the load, &c.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds and Bedding of all kinds, a bureau, a common cupboard, a bought carpet nearly new, woolen and rag carpets, four looking glasses, four tables, two sets of Fancy Chairs, two pair of window blinds, a set of china and earthed ware of all descriptions.

Also, a corn crib will be let for one year.

Conditions made known and attendance given by JOHN EDGAR.

Oct 8th, 1838. 90 2w

Public Notice

IS hereby given That an application will be made to the Legislature of the State of the next session, for an act to incorporate a Company at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, to carry on the flouring business—working in iron, and other mechanical operations,—by steam power

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 8, 1838. 90 6s

Hatters' Finishing

BLOCKS made and repaired, Sweat Patterns,—Spindle Blocks, &c. &c. on accommodating terms
Oct. 9th. 90 E. W. BRIANT.

FRESH GROCERIES,

RECEIVED Weekly from New York, and sold at lowest prices, by PRICE & SHOTWELL.
Sept. 25th. Rahway.

Man Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire immediately, a steady trusty man, one who understands the work of a farm, is accustomed to the management of horses, and who would be handy about the house. Good recommendations will be required. DAVID L. DODGE.
Cedar Brook, Plainfield, N. J. Oct. 2, 1838. 90 2

6 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Tuesday, the 18th of September, JOHN VAN SICKAN, an indented Apprentice to the House Carpenter business aged 19. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting said boy, under the penalty of the law, as I will pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward, and no charges will be paid for his return to the subscriber. DAVID THICKSTUN.

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 8, 1838. 90 3w

Victory Arena, or NICHOL'S EXTENSIVE *Circus.*

MR. S. H. NICHOLS, proprietor of this Establishment, has the honor to announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that his Circus will open in the village of Plainfield, on Wednesday, the 10th of October, inst. for one day only, with his unparalleled Equestrian Company of performers, and beautiful band of horses.

The amusing scenes in the circle will present an assemblage of talent and not vity, which is unsurpassed by any other company in America—The Arena is fitted up under a new and spacious Pavilion, with every comfort and convenience ; in fact, he flatters himself that with every attention to please, the succession of novelties he has produced, will constitute the most varied, animated, and interesting equestrian entertainments ever presented to an American public. For further particulars see the bills and descriptive sheets in the public houses of the village.

Doors open at half past 1—performance to commence at 2 P. M.

Admittance, to the boxes, 50 cts—Pit, 25 cts. Children under 10 years of age, half price, to the boxes.
Oct. 24, 1838. C. GRISWOLD, *Agent.*

Fall & winter goods

THE Subscribers have just received a new and general assortment of Goods such as Bleached and unbleached muslins ; white, red, and yellow Flannels ; Blue, black, drab, and invisible green Broadcloths ; *Cassimeres, satinetts, beaverteens, English* and French Merinoes, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash.

ALSO;

A general Assortment of Earthen and stone ware, such as Pots, Jars, Pitchers, Bowls, etc etc.

☞ The highest cash price paid for Country Produce.
BERRY & DUNHAM.

ALL Persons indebted to us on Book or note are requested to call and settle, as short settlements make long friends, and our present books are full. we should like to settle them without transferring them to another book. B. & D.
October 24. 89

Butter.

15 Firkins of Butter, for sale by
Oct. 2. BERRY & DUNHAM.

A Farm, to lease, or RENT.

IN the township of New Providence, Essex county, near Union Village, where terms will be made known by HENRI OSWALD.
Oct. 2, 1838. 89tf On the Premises.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS, FOR 1839,

JUST received, and for sale at this Office, at 6 cents each. It is the cheapest Almanac published this year, containing 48 pages of valuable reading matter, on fine type, good paper, and clear print. Sept. 25th.

JUST RECEIVED a Fresh Supply of Groceries, low for Cash or Produce.
AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Sept. 15th 1838.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of
AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Just Received,

AT THE *PLAINFIELD CASH STORE* a Fresh supply of Fall Goods, such as Cloths Cassimeres, Satinetts, Buffalo Cloth Mole-Skin, Flannel, Brown and Black muslin, Callicoes, &c Produce taken at the highest Market prices.
AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Sept. 15th, 1838.

London Porter.

LONDON Brown Stout, for sale by the dozen or by or single bottle, at the store of
SHOTWELL & PRICE,
Sept. 18th. Rahway.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Plainfield, October 1st, 1838

Miss Mary Adair,	Isaac Manning,
Noah Allen,	Isaac J. Moore,
Bradford Allen,	John Manning,
Miss Alexander,	Miss Phebe Ann Martin,
Wm. Cornwell,	Henry E. Mowbray,
David Currel,	Mrs. Charlotte Martin,
Robert Day,	John Molleson,
Azariah Drake,	Mr. Messaner,
E. Drake,	Merrick Osborn,
John Enders,	Erastus Miller,
P. G. Estes, 2	Peter Parcells,
Joshua D. Frazee,	Stephen Ruckman,
Caleb Freeman,	Isaac S. Randolph,
Randolph Frazee,	W. A. DeRussy,
Oliver Goltroy,	John Shotwell,
Wm. Hill,	Miss Abby Ann Stansbury
Martin Holton,	John Stires,
George P. Jackson,	Jacob Townson,
Henry E. Knapp,	James Thorn,
Mr. Kenny,	George Thorn,
David Rogers,	Wm. Tuttle,
Mr. Lawler, 2	Zachariah Witsch,
Nat. an Leonard,	Rev. H. Mahan.

Those calling for the above letters will please say advertised
Sept 25 Jacob MANAING, P. M.

Teas, Teas !

HYSON, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Black Tea for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.
Sept. 25th. Rahway

Cotton Batts,

COTTON Wars, candle wick and carpet warp, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.
Sept. 25th, 1838. Rahway.

New Lumber Yard Rahway

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and Vicinity, that they have on hand a large and general Assortment of Seasoned Lumber, consisting of all the kinds and qualities usually found in Lumber Yards. As our Lumber is delivered direct from Troy or our docks, we save the expense of cartage, and are enabled to sell on as good terms as any of the neighboring towns.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.
Rahway, Sept. 24th, 1838. 88 3m

Coal.

THE First quality Hard Lehigh Coal in clean unbroken Lumps, for $6,50—Broken and screened, $7 per ton. A large lot of Ash Schuylkill expected this week, and will be sold at a very small advance if taken immediately from the dock.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.
Rahway, Sept. 24th. 88 3m

A Rare Chance.

Rahway Herald Newspaper Establishment For Sale.

THE Subscriber, after repeated unavailing attempts to rid himself of an inflicting ill-en, caused by injury sustained several years since, is finally but reluctantly compelled to relinquish the business of newspaper printing. To any person wishing to embark in a permanent and lucrative occupation, this opportunity offers great advantages, as the establishment combines the materials and good will of the Advocate and Herald and has no rival in the place—the rendering it one of *the best establishments in the state*

The materials consist of two excellent iron presses, 1 wooden Ramage do standing press with boards complete, and a full assortment of newspaper and job type, from 14 line pica to minion, and ever, other article necessary for conducting the business with punch.

For further information apply to David Fisher, Esq. Statesman's Hall, 245 Pearl st. New York ; M. F. Carman, New Brunswick ; Editor Daily Advertiser, Newark, or in Rahway, to E. Y. Rogers Esq. or

THOS. A. GREEN, Editor, &c.

☞ All letters must be post paid.
Rahway, N. J Sept. 12 1838.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1838.

Manning S elle, and Jacob Manning, Administrators of Randolph M. Selle, deceased, } Decree to limit Creditors.

UPON the application of the above named Administrators it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the Estate *of said Deceased,* to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within nine months from the 26th June, 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said deceased lived, for the same space of time ; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debts, demands or claims, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor, against the said Administrators.

By the Court,
JACOB O. DRAKE, Surrogate.
Sept. 21th, 1838. 86 9w

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. Wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bulman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order.

☞ Ido

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership, and will continue the business of B. M. Price, under the firm of PRICE & SHOTWELL.

BENJAMIN M. PRICE,
EDWARD R. SHOTWELL.
Rahway, Aug. 1st 1838.

Mr. Bond's Speech,

In Pamphlet form, For Sale at this Office price 3 cents

ALSO

At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street, RAHWAY.

FRESH FLOUR, by the barrel or hundred.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

LAMP OIL. For Sale by
Aug. 21. SAM'L S. POUND

New Goods.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Drillings, Calicoes. Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Silk and Cotton Hdfs. &c. A large assortment of the above just received and for Sale very low for Cash or Country Produce.
PRICE & SHOTWELL.
Rahway, Sept. 18th, 1838.

Stoves, Stoves !

IF you want to buy stoves cheap, now is your time as I am determined to sell low. I have on hand a general Assortment of Postley's cooking, and James' Improved cooking stoves,—also the Union stove, a new article, and highly recommended. Also, Franklin, Nott's, and sheet iron Parlor stoves. Nine plate, Box, and salamander stoves, all of which are For sale Very Low. Stove Pipe, Boilers, Dripping Pans, &c made to order.
JOHN N. DENNISON.
Sept. 25th. 88 tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY superior pail with a slide milk strainer, that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or strainer, and easily cleaned. A very great improvement.
JOHN N. DENNISON.

Cheap Muslins.

UNBLEACHED Muslins, from 4d to 12d per yard, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.
Sept. 25th. Rahway.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by
April 28. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

NewJersey Railroad AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing September 1st, 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 87 1-2 *cts :*
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 *cents—Rahway,* 50 *cents—New Brunswick,* 75 *cts.*

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.

Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York, at 9 A. M and 4. P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 3, 4, and 6, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M. and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Horses, Every night except Sunday.
Leave New York at 6 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Lines, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Trains start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the packet.

The Town Trains in the city of Newark have been undertaken, and passengers will be carried to and from the *Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains* for 6 1-4 cents.

May 29th, 1838. 71 tf.

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall,* principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain seat of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public ; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever Ague, Dysentery, Cholera, Sick stomach, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, Fits, &c. and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.
Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being entirely a stranger to them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are, for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. I feel only want to let myself be brought into general use, and the obligation that I feel to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public. I send you these few lines. I am very much pressed, since having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine ; I consider them to be very safe, mild and active cathartic, and properly adapted to almost all diseases, and if rightly used, they might prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many complaints as recommended- especially for scarlet fever within some of my family had been seriously afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon get into general use, as no one cannot but like them after having made use of them ; they do not cause any pain or sickness at the stomach, but always has in every case prevented vomiting, and for the nervous sick headache or dispepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

HAMS and Beef, for sale by
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

Flour

A Fresh Assortment of Western canal Flour, of all Qualities, just received, and for sale low by
Sept. 25th. GEORGE F. POUND.

ALSO,

On hand a good Assortment of Boots and shoes, of the best quality and warranted. Some have an idea that Sale Shoes are good for nothing, but my shoes are made of the best materials and warranted.

Lime ! lime ! lime !

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 5th 1838. 69

Cheap Fall Goods !

JUST RECEIVED, a new assortment of Fall Goods, which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce.

The highest price will be paid for butter and stocking yarn in exchange for Goods.

Sept. 1st, 1838. H. A. & U. CORY.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have now on hand keeping constantly on hand, Hosiers' Dye stuffs, and Tail Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweets, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.
Feb. 13th. 56 tf

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 28.

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues the business at the old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Dust Pans, Lanterns, Ladder Hooks, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

Tin Leaders and all kinds of Hatter's Kettles, made to order at short notice, and at low prices.

Copper Force and Hand Pumps made to order, and warranted.

All ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Aug. 7, 1838. 61tf

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and improved Comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again. May 1st, 1838.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

SALT, by the sack.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & ARRES.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BLAKELY.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 58 tf

New Cheap Cash *Grocery,* and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by C. V. Blackwell, between the store of Ira Foster and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked House, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and Brown, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate. EPHRAIM DRAKE.

DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 29th, 1838.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate rounes. M. F. CUSHING.

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Pain White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods,*

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

81 CRAIG & SHOTWELL

GREEN BROOK *Family School.*

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON

THE HOLY BIBLE,

By Mr. JENKS, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the work will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee:—"Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Jenks.

The grand and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited."—It is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian, and to the heads of families—it is, moreover, convenient and arranged for family reading as well as private reading,—and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. S. School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a 'goodly pearl,' which every devout man should seek to posses in his family.

Susscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—this well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

New Cheap Grocery & *Shoe Store.*

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peace street, where he will

be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Sal-Eratus, Mackerel, Hams, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Flour.

Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate, of which may be had cheap for cashor country produce.

Please not ask for trust, those times.

GEORGE F. POUND.

July 5th. 79tf

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE above Institution is situated in the village of Plainfield, N. J. The building is one of the best in the country. It is pleasantly located and, in every respect, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

On the 2d of May next, this school will be opened, under a new arrangement, for the reception of Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Gentlemen's department is designed to fit young men for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of College—also to give a thorough course of instruction in the Sciences and Higher Mathematics, together with all the solid branches of an English Education.

The Ladies' department will be, in most respects, distinct from the other, it being under the direction of a competent and experienced Lady, as Principal. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries. It is desirable that all young ladies, who have not friends in the village should board with the Principal of that department, as there will, thereby, secure all the advantages of Family Boarding School.

The year is divided into two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

English Studies, Common branches, per qr.	$2 to $4.00
" Higher branches,	6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course,	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

Tuition bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence, except at the option of the Principal.

Scholars can board with the teachers for $2.25 per week, including washing, ordinary fuel and lights.—Boarders must furnish their own beds and bedding.

N. M. EXETER,
HORATIO BRYANT, } Principals.

N. B. Reference and further information given on application.

The Trustees having regaged the services of Nathaniel M. Dexter, Horatio Bryant, and his Lady, Mrs. L. C. Bryant, give notice that the first Session of the year will commence, as usual, in Maynard, under their superintendence.

Mr. Dexter is a graduate of Amherst College. Mass. Mr. Bryant, of Union College, N. Y. and Mrs Bryant is from Miss Grant's school, Ipswich, Mass.

They are all experienced and successful teachers; and the trustees feel well assured of their ability and inclination to maintain a school of high character, with respect, both, to discipline and scholarship.

The well known healthy and beautiful location of Plainfield points it out as a very eligible place for an Institution of the above kind. It is within 25 miles of New York city,—as much as well as to Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and other adjacent towns, access is at all times convenient by railroad and stage.

ALLEN WILSON, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees.

Plainfield, March 7th, 1838. 59 ly

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages of good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 7.

March, 1838.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings; exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more loudly to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society has claims upon the attention of friends to freedom as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

New Stock of GROCERIES, Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free lubor Sugar and Coffee.

Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities, Indian Meal.

Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.

Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cin-namon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Sal-Eratus, candles, cheese, white and common bar soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff, Kegging, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds; Crockery, pipes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c. S. S. POUND.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make ladies boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice; and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere for cash. Cash only keeps the store going. We solicit a share of custom. THOMAS HILL.

WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 5tf GEO. F. POUND.

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the s ring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Drab, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $5.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashions, from 75 to 225 cents a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Cahmeres, very cheap; Bombazines: Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pieces a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only.) for sale by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
21tf

Plainfield, June 15.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks,
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respected, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 22, 1838. 56 tf

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to informthe ladies of this town and vicinity that she has lately been carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn the above business, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
100 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash.
May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent *Engravings* on steel, by the best artists employed and engraved from original paintings expressly for the work. Etchings on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various exhibitions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of air, engravings, music, &c. &c. Also, the usual drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, including all details, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of EPES SARGENT, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Mr. Morris, Mrs. Embury Coe, Captain Marryatt, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, we'll known to the reading community. In its literary interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its mu-sick, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, as to every respect, equal if not superiour, to its predecessors: and it is unfeignedly admitted that no work, extant furnishes such valuable acquireaents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable *melange* of elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country, —intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, the scholar and student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most fastidious lover of decency, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form with fresh type, and on fine paper, and a number will be published once every three months, with a splendid super royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line in short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN
WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 25, 1838. 1t

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. Title on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information enquire of
Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'rix.
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 9tf 56 Cm

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods on the cash system, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boyaird Hats, also Fur and Satin Caps, of the latest style. Also, Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, from 12 to 15 years of age, of moral and correct habits, to learn the shoemaking business. Apply to the Subscribers.

July 24. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

6tf NEW-YORK.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1838. Number 91.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Morning, at the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; an ance from the rear: Milton F. Cumins Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $1.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months $1.03 per annum, if paid during the first three months the whole if paid in six months $1.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $1.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

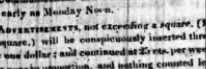
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Noon.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer notices in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.



Rahway Daily Despatch Line.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic, Capt Wilsey,
LaFayette, Vanpelt,
New Jersey, Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can remain in the storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to consign their goods to New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickhouse, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

1500 Oranges,

FOR Sale by the box, hundred or single.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute *all orders in the above* business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 2t 32*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 104*

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the *Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel*, offer to the public upon the most liberal terms said wheel, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearings, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the Reaction Water Wheel.

W. C. BISHOP, Enval, N. Y.
S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.
DRAKE DUNN,
JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.
Brooklyn, July 23. 806w*

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c. &c.
June 26th.

Just Received, a Stock of *FRESH GROCERIES,*

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.

SAMUEL S. POUND.

July 31.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Biter Bit!

ON THE BOATSWAIN AND THE COMMODORE.

It was when he was a boy in one of the ships laid up at Chatham. His master was the boatswain of her; and there were only three warrant officers, with two or three boys, to keep watch on board of her. The guard boat of the commodore's ship was rowing about all night, and if any boat came to a ship that did not hail them, they would go alongside and steal any thing they could get hold of, and carry it ashore in the morning to the steward commissioner's office in the dock yard.—One night his master, the boatswain, had the first watch, and having been ashore all day on duty, at the dock yard, felt very tired and told the boy (Toby) to keep a good look out while he went down into the galley to smoke a pipe—he went down and fell fast asleep. The boy not accustomed to keeping his eyes open, fell asleep also; and the guard boat passing hailed them, when receiving no answer they went alongside, and *actually unshipped the bell from* its place, and carried it quietly over the side without being found out. At twelve o'clock the boatswain awoke from his sleep, and going to strike the bell, found it gone. He immediately knew who had taken it. He called the boy and after bestowing plenty of "blessings" on him, said to him, 'Now there's only one thing can save my warrant, and it you don't get it for me I'll be d—d if I don't hunt you the Commodore's broad pendant before to-morrow morning.' He accordingly got into the boat alongside, and took the boy with him, and pulled softly ahead of the Commodore's ship, got under her bows and the boy got hold of the *mooring* chain, from thence to the bobstays, and getting up to the bowsprit went quietly along the bowsay into the foretop, and thence began by the main-topmast stay to the mast head, and finally to the truck, where he standing the flag he stuffed it into his bosom—as it was a night pendant, it was not very large and returning the same way unobserved, got down to the mooring chain and, giving a few whistles, the boatswain who was some little distance off, dropped under the bows and took him in. The boatswain was highly delighted with his success; and the next morning gave the boy directions to hoist the flag at the ensign staff when he should see the yellow pocket handkerchief, he went on shore to answer by the signal that was made for him. He went boldly to the Commissioners office having first made the signal to the boy to hoist the flag: and there was the commodore who always attended to such complaints as might be made, acting with all the gravity on his countenance which such a case demanded. The boat was was called in, and making his best bow, wished to know what he was wanted for.

'Mr. Swabber,' said the commodore, 'I am sorry very sorry indeed, that such a gross neglect has been of late to your charge, that how prefer—a old officer of your character—can't excuse it, sir. The guard boat went alongside your ship last night, and during your watch, approved, took away the ship's bell. Now, sir you must either have been drunk or turned in, both of which are very great crimes: and I am sorry, truly sorry, that I shall be obliged to report your case to the navy board, when you will be sure to lose your warrant.'

'Very sorry, your honor,' said the boatswain, 'ashore, knocking about the dock yard all the day—not asleep a minute.'

'No excuse sir—no excuse at all for such a great neglect,' replied the commodore.—'Why, sir, it such a thing should go unpunished, we should have the commodore's ship as bad as your's.

'Why your honor,' said the boatswain, 'your ship has a full complement of men on board, and sentries in both gangways, and for all that, sin't so much better after all.'

'What d'ye mean sir?' *said the commodore*—'not keep a good look out on MY ship? what do you mean sir?'

'Why, sir,' replied the boatswain, 'when I found my bell gone, at twelve o'clock last night I sent above your ship, and got your broad pendant, to save my warrant.'

'My broad pendant!' exclaimed the commodore.

'Yes, your honor; and if you'll step outside I'll show it to you flying at the flag staff of my ship.'

Accordingly the commodore and his retinue went out, and were enough there was the pendant as the boatswain had said.

'Oh!' said the commodore, 'the boatswain has quite wontwered me—I had better say no more about it.'

'Accordingly,' said Sleuder, chirping in, 'the old boatswain *lore of the bell.*

Night Scene.

The stars were glittering, without a cloud to obscure their light; but the full moon was slowly sinking beneath the western waters. Sweetly calmly, like a good man gliding in peace to the land of sleepers, did it throw its mellowing light upon the city, and along the shores of the Seine, ere it sank to its wavy couch.

Who that has once gazed upon that beautiful sight, has ever forgotten it? Who has not been be gazed felt its hallowed influences, and lifted up his heart to the golden pavilions of the sky in silent worship! And who that has gazed, has not felt their loveliness, and longed to flee upon the pinions of the dove, to their far home in the heavens?

Even as I write, she is slowly sinking beneath the distant horizon, which rests on the deep blue expanse, like a long silken lash on the brow of the beautiful. She has thus set through months and years, and centuries. She has thus stolen over the bright water skies creation dawned, and will thus shine until the records of time shall be rolled together, and the earth and the heavens sink into chaos. She has risen upon free and happy states and has glittered upon their monuments. Imperial Rome, rich in empire, was beheld by her ere now casts her mystic and undimmed light upon its tottering ruins. Unchanged and unchangeable, she has spoken from her silent home upon forgotten Thebes, sceptcheless Carthage, and unremembered Philippi, as she did when the world trembled at their frown, or perished beneath their tread.

Her course *through the heavens is now the* same as the one on which she had commenced since. Like the dew they have gone, and her path is on and still on. Cities have risen and passed away. Nations have arisen and decayed. The hills have smouldered and the eternal mountains have bowed their cloud capt palaces to dust. Oceans heaves with the fight of *centuries, have stirred from their unfathomed* beds: and empires big with conquest, swept like sparks from the fire. Towering pyramids have crumbled, and they who reposed beneath the shadow, passed to nothingness. Calmly has she looked from her far chambers, all glorious and undimmed, upon these, as we would upon wave chasing wave on the bosom of the Great deep, and still her course is onward and still onward.—*S. L. Mss.*

The Llama.—The current number of the foreign Quarterly Review points out to the following affecting particulars respecting the Llama, which it describes as an heroic:—"The llama is the only animal associated with man and undebased by the contact. The llama will bear nothing bearing nor ill treatment.—They go in troops an Indian going a long distance ahead as guide. If tired they stop; and the Indian sits also. If the delay is long, the Indian, becoming uneasy toward sunset; after all sorts of precautions, delivers on supplicating the beast to resume their journey. He stands about fifty or sixty paces off, in an attitude of humility, waves his hands coaxingly towards the llamas, looks at them with tenderness, and, at the same time, in the softest tone and with a patience I never failed to admire reverence to see. If the llamas are disposed to continue their course, they follow the Indian in good order, at a regular pace, a very few of their legs are extremely long; but when they are in ill humor, they do not even turn their heads toward the speaker—but remain motionless, huddled together, standing or lying down, and gazing on heaven with looks so tender, so melancholy, that we might imagine these singular animals had the consciousness of another life, of a happier existence.

The straight neck, and its gentle majesty of bearing, the long down of their always clean and glossy skin, their soft and timid motions, give them an air at once noble and sensitive. It must be so, in fact; for the llama is the only creature employed by man that he dares not to strike. It happens (which is very seldom) that an Indian wishes to obtain either by force or threats what the llama will not willingly perform, the instant the animal finds itself assaulted by word or gesture, he raises his head with difficulty and without attempting to escape it threatens by flight, if llama is never tied or fettered) he lies down tranquilly, looks to heaven.—Large tears flow freely from his beautiful eyes, sighs issue from his breast, and in a half or three quarters of an hour at most he expires. Happy creatures, happy creatures, who so easily avoid sufferings by death! Happy creatures, who appear to have accepted life on condition of its being happy!

The respect shown these animals by the Peruvian in dimes amounts absolutely to superstitious reverence. When the Indians hunt them, two approach and caress the animal, binding his head, that he may not see the burden on his back. If he did, he would fall down and die.—It is the same in unloading. If the burden exceeds a certain weight, the animal throws itself down and dies. The Indians of the Lord Incas alone possess enough patience and gentleness to manage the llama. It is doubtless from the extraordinary compassion that *he has learned to be* what is now termed "

Female rashness.—A circumstance occurred at Newport, (says a correspondent of a Bristol paper) on Monday last, which shows how unbridled are the passions of some ladies when thwarted in their inclinations by their husbands. A woman by the name of Phillips, wished to attend the new concert, but her husband objected on account of her services being required at home, upon which she declared that she should leave her husband's house and go to the play. The threat was of course treated with contempt, but strange to say, she carried her intentions into effect, and no sooner was she off than the second shared the fate; which with the most extraordinary perseverance, she exclaimed, "here goes at the end." The hatchet for that was the instrument used, immediately let it fall below the wrist, and severed the whole of the tendons but without injuring the bone. The lady was destined to undergo the second infliction by having both the stumps amputated, and her mutilated hand was dressed. She declared in the presence of gentlemen although she regretted the loss of her fingers she would do the same thing again rather than any restraint should be put upon her reasonable inclinations.—*Bath Journal.*

The Georgia banks have resumed specie pay's.

Let me relate an anecdote about soft heads. A Quaker was travelling near Newcastle on the Tyne. One of his fellow passengers was an infidel, and kept continually running down the Bible. The Quaker listened for some time in silence: but by and by he said, 'Friend!' what have I seen in the Bible, at which thou art offended?' 'O! it is all a parcel of impositions,' said he. 'It is all a parcel of lies and impositions!' *'Well friend,'* with thou point out some of them?' 'Why! here's the story of David and Goliah—the sling and stone that he said to have slung the stone at the giant, which sunk into his head and killed him. Do you believe a boy could sling a stone so as to kill or even settle and a giant's head?' 'I see my friend plainly enough,' said the Quaker, 'of his head was as soft as thine.'

Extract from Bulwer.—Never chose a lie, for if you be quiet, truth will eventually overtake and destroy it.

Never trust a person who solicits your confidence, for, in all probability, he will betray you. If you want to make a fool of a man, first see if you can easily flatter him, and if you can succeed, you persuade it all gained.

Secure the approbation of the aged, and you will enjoy the confidence, if not the love of the young.

Our affections and our pleasures resemble those fabulous trees described by St. Oderic—the fruits which they bring forth are no sooner ripened into maturity than they are transformed into birds and fly away.

There is not any person who can will not do to appear virtuous! He loves nothing so well as his cash. I have known persons who in four weeks have not changed their shirts: but who have never ceased to put on a clean collar daily, that they might appear clean.

Cato the elder, was wont to say that the Romans were like sheep—a man were better to drive a flock of them, than one.

Those who are easily flattered, are always easily cheated.

Maxims.—Rather set than follow examples.

Practice a strict temperance.

Manner is something with every body, and over thing with some.

Be guarded in discourse, attentive, and slow to speak.

Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions.

Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask.

Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent.

In all your transactions, remember the *final account.*

Proverbs.—A white glove often conceals a dirty hand.

The remedy for injuries is to forget them.

Be a friend to yourself and others will.

Go into the country to hear the news of the town.

Be not a baker if your head is made of butter.

Call me cousin, but cozen me not.

Paint maize is disparagement.

Ask thy purse what thou should'st buy.

Zeal without knowledge is like fire without light.

Youth and white paper soon take an impression.

Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms.

The church is out of temper when charity is cold and zeal hot.

The sting of reproach is the truth of it.

Envy shoots at others and wounds herself.

A goose quill is more dangerous than a lion's claw.

Beware of a silent dog and a wet rat.

Absence of mind.—Dr. Campbell, the author of the survey of Great Britain, was so absent that looking once into a pamphlet into a bookseller's shop, he liked it so well that he purchased it; and it was not till he had read it half through that he discovered it to be his own composition. Of a anecdote in himself told the late David Hume.

Dr Priestly, in one of his works, states that he had often in a fit of abstraction, perused a book almost through without discovering that it was one of his own works.

The Bridge of Cubzac.—A remarkable bridge is now considerably advanced in France, which will be one of the most remarkable structures of the kind in the world. It is a suspension bridge of five arches or spans, each of which is 400 ft. in width. The floor will be 70 feet above the surface of the water. The suspension chains will be supported by columns of cast iron 90 feet in height, resting on pedestals of masonry.

Population.—Spain has an average of 68 inhabitants to the square mile, Scotland 72, Denmark 76, Massachusetts 78, Connecticut 79, Rhode Island 82, New York 44, New Jersey 84, Maryland 32, Pennsylvania 29, New Hampshire 28, Ohio 29, South Carolina 18 Virginia 17, Tennessee 17, North Carolina 15, Maine 12, Indiana 18, Georgia 9, Alabama 6, Louisiana 5, Mississippi 2, Illinois 3, Missouri 2.

A woman in Vermont has been found guilty of an indictment of being a common scold. The Vermont papers add that the jury was composed of married men, and the United States Gazette infers therefrom that they must be *judges.*

By examining the tongue of the patient, physicians find out the disease of the body, and physicians search the diseases of the mind.

HUSBANDRY.

Important to Farmers.—Grant Thorburn, in a communication published in the N. Y. Spectator, gives the following important statement:

Some three years ago a merchant in N. York, while emptying a box of tea, observed therein a few grains of corn. Concluding that corn from China must be something new under the sun, he had them planted, and as they grew and multiplied. Last spring I received from a worthy friend, a portion of said corn—it's a new variety —as I give it the name of china's tall prolific, or tree corn; as it strikes off in two, three, and frequently four branches, in appearance like a small tree, and produces an ear at the head of each branch, whereas the common corn shoots out but one from the side of the walk; it grows from eight to ten feet high, produces an abundance of fodder, in a large waste field twelve rows corn, with ears from ten to fourteen inches long I counted six hundred and sixty grains on one ear; it was planted on the 10th of May, and had ears fit to boil on the 10th of July. Its produce was much curtailed by the long drought, but notwithstanding I counted 2,320 grains, the produce of one stalk;—being an increase of 2,000 from one. The Dutton (which is an excellent corn) planted on the same day on the same field and receiving the same quantity of manure, cross ploughing, and hoeing, did not produce one half The patch, about 900 hills was examined by many respectable farmers, who all pronounced it something new, and something superior.

The corn may be had of G. C. Thorburn New York, at the store of Wm. Thorburn in Albany, price 25 cts per ear; the nett profits to be given to one of the charitable institutions in N. York and Albany. Now, if there is a farmer between Maine and the Rocky Mountains who would rather pay 25 cents for two gills of brandy, than to buy one ear of this corn, which will plant 100 hills—I say if there is such a man, he ought to be fed on nothing but saltpan and buttermilk as long as he has soul and big carcass will hang together. A stalk having the ears on to show the manner of growth, may be seen at the above stores."

The editor of the Syracuse adds; "We have examined some stalks of the corn of which Mr. Thorburn speaks, fully and fruitfully eared; and it strikes us that it will prove a valuable product in the husbandry of our country. The stalks and ears shown to us correspond entirely with Mr. T's description."

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

The Provident farmer.—The provident farmer has a place for every thing, and is anxious to keep every thing in its place. If a plough, harrow or cart has been completed, the plough is not left in the fence corner until it is needed somewhere else, but is brought home to the shelter of the barn, the workshop, or the waggon house. The same care is exercised in relation to every thing he makes use of, in the varied operations of his farm. In the spring he does not depend upon his cattle for information which of his fences have been blown down or unridden during the storms of the winter. He does not wait for the *gathering in of the crop* to learn whether there are any pig holes through or under the fence which surrounds the mowing grass or corn field. He provides every thing in its season,—he looks after everything,—and almost insensibly instils the same sort of habit in all that are about him. The granary at the barn, the meal chest and meat tub at the house are never quite empty, and his wife has forgotten the day when she had not a ham in the kitchen, or the means for cooking it at the wood-pile. Such is a brief sketch of a provident farmer, and a provident farmer's comforts.

The Norfolk Beacon says that an instance of the relief to be afforded by steam vessels to coast navigation in stormy weather was exhibited there on Saturday. During the height of the storm of wind and rain which then prevailed, the United States ship Fulton, Capt. Skinner, raised her steam, and departed for the capes in search of distressed vessels, and succeeded in rescuing the brig Favorite, from Turks Island, with salt, which had lost sails, and must in all probability, have been driven ashore. The Fulton immediately took the brig in tow, and in six hours from her departure from the harbor returned with her prize to her former anchorage. The capacity of the Fulton is spoken highly of, and we are confident that, under the command of Capt Skinner, she will receive a full and fair trial.

Night Boat—Gone at Last.—The steamboat law enacted at the last session of Congress, required that all steam vessels should take out a new license by the 1st of October, under a heavy penalty. Accordingly the George Washington made her last trip on Sunday night last, at 12 o'clock, finding it rather difficult to obtain a certificate that she was sound and fit for use. She has been a valuable and public servant.—*Jersey City Adv.*

Hurricane at Rum Key.—During the night of the 5th September Rum Key experienced one of the most violent hurricanes ever known at that place. The number of houses were blown down two always for Rum a complete ruin to the and have not been heard from since. These persons who were killed and many others badly wounded. About 100,000 bushels of salt were destroyed; there is still 30 or 40,000 bushels remaining. The Br. Brig Emerald experienced the same gale in crooked Island passage.

An Important Discovery—The Teeth.—Our friend Waldie notices a discovery of no little importance to such as are troubled with bad teeth. He says :—

"Some time since, Dr. Caldwell, now a practicing dentist at No. 68 South Sixth street, had a favorite horse which had become incapable of eating his oats, owing to the indigestion a carious tooth indicated the difficulty to result probably from tooth ache. Extraction was the remedy of course; the poor horse was tripped up by tying his feet together as custom prescribes, his gum was lanced as we poor humanities have too often witnessed, and a pair of pincers were applied, as we have also experienced; even a mallet and chisel failed of their effect. The tooth was inextractible; no effort could withdraw it from its socket. The gum stanched, and on examining it carefully, the doctor perceived a ligament at the neck of the tooth, and without much thinking of the effect he cut it; the tooth immediately fell out, or was extracted with a slight effort of the thumb and finger!—This led the operator to reflection, and the hint was obtained which confers upon suffering humanity a benefit, which may be esteemed by the sufferer second only to the discoveries of Jenner, or the circulation of the blood!

Subsequent experiments have fully proved that the human teeth are also retained so powerfully in their sockets by a ligament, that it is the breaking of this which requires so much pain and force. Cutting this ligament, causes pain only as the lancing the gums, loosens the tooth and it may immediately be extracted without pain with the fingers! A physician of acquaintance, whose name we are at liberty to mention if requested, has had the operation of extracting a large double tusked tooth in this way without pain, and so gratified was he by the fact, that he investigated the anatomy of the parts and extracted all the teeth of a dead subject in the same way, and with no more difficulty than above related. He is a witness not to be impeached, who with many others, has already been benefitted by this great anatomical discovery."—*Phila. Inquirer.*

Anecdote of Steam Navigation.—A smart dapper little fellow, with a pattern book under his arm, called in at one of our large carpet warehouses; 'I have come sir, for some orders—here is my pattern book, should be happy to serve you.' The proprietor, after turning over the leaves, said to the agent, 'Will you have the goodness to leave this book for a day or two, and I will send it to your lodgings.' 'Bless you sir, I have no particular lodgings. I arrived in the Great Western, took with me a valise and 6 clean shirts, only used 3 on the passage. I have run about from store to store until I have received orders for 1000 pieces of Brussels carpeting; you are the last person I have called upon. I am constantly on my feet—I dine when I am at leisure at any eating house that is nig., and I pay for my lodging at night—so I have really no settled habitation. I must return in the great Western to-morrow, as I have been absent from home when I get back full 40 days—you are the last I have to call upon, and any orders you may please to give me can be executed and sent to you in six weeks from this time per steam ship.' Commentary is useless—this travelling agent in 24 days from the time he left home, received orders for $100,000 of carpeting.—*N. Y. Star.*

A Thought.—Were children accustomed from infancy, to hear nothing but correct conversation, there would be but little need of their learning arbitrary rules of grammar—they would naturally speak and write correctly. Hence it is that children of educated parents are generally much more easy and graceful in their conversation than the children of the uneducated. Our language like our manners, is caught from those with whom we associate; and if we would have the young receive in this important part of education, we must be careful that they hear no vulgarisms from us. Parents and teachers cannot be too particular in their use of language in the presence of imitative children.—*Pestalozzian.*

An American Knighted.—We learn that his majesty the king of the French has directed that the order of Knight of the legion of Honor be conferred on our countryman Wm. B. Hodgson, a native of this District.

Mr. H. has been connected for some years with the diplomatic services of the United States and while residing in Northern Africa and Asia, devoted much of his time to the cultivation of the oriental languages and literature.[1] His writings on those subjects, among which are the translations of the 4 Gospels in the Berber tongue, and his life of the present Pacha of Egypt, procured for him a membership of the Asiatic societies of London and Paris, and the Royal Society; to which he can now add, as the first American within our knowledge, the order of the Legion of Honor.

The distinction which has been spontaneously conferred on him by the king of the French has been announced to him in a letter from Count Mole, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and is as honorable to the King as to the friend and patron of literature, as it is flattering to the literary success and celebrity of our young countryman.

Mr. H. has just arrived from Peru, with the ratification of a treaty between the Peru Bolivian Confederation and the U. S. for which purpose he was dispatched by our Government.

The Constitution does not allow an American citizen to receive an order of Knighthood from any foreign power.—*Nat. Int.*

The Mobile Register of the 20th ult. states that an order has been issued by the Governor of Mobile to Brig. Gen Carter, of Columbus, to have the rifle corps of that place held in readiness, as their is a prospect of an Indian War in that quarter. It seems that a portion of the Muckabanna Indians, east of the Pearl river, in Leake co. are embodied, and threaten to take vengeance on the whites for having killed one of the tribe. They were to have held a council on the 16th. about 200 were said to be embodied.

Fatal.—The Monroe (Mich.) Times mentions as among the disadvantageous effects of the drought this season, that a farmer in one of the neighbouring towns, a few days since, found 87 of his hogs newly picked away in a WELL, which was located in their pasture—dead of course. Several instances have occurred in that region where seeking after drought had exhausted the usual supply of water, had plunged into wells which had been carelessly left uncovered, and perished.

From the Cincinnati Philanthropist.

Abolitionism.—On Monday the 17th September John B. Mahan, a respectable citizen of Sardinia Brown County, a local Minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was arrested by an order from the Governor of the State, and delivered over to the executive of Kentucky as a fugitive from justice. The information as contained in the following letter from a well known clergyman in Ripley.

Ripley, Sept. 18, 1838.

DR. BAILEY—

Sir,—I has on to inform you that on yesterday the Rev. Mr. Mahan of Sardinia was arrested as a fugitive from justice in the state of Kentucky, by order of the Governor of Ohio. He was hurried to Kentucky without allowing him time to procure a writ of habeas corpus. Mr Mahan is a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the most upright and beloved men in the State. The matter is highly mysterious. The demand for him must have been founded on perjury. Mr. Mahan had not been an Kentucky for nineteen years. Imposition has been practiced upon our Governor. In times like these, orders of that kind ought to be issued with great caution. There was not the shadow of foundation for the demand, unless it be downright perjury. So this innocent man has been dragged from his family, a preacher to Kentucky to answer the demands of slavery. This is more alarming than even the case of Eliza Jane Johnston. It has occasioned no little excitement among the citizens of Brown county. They begin to feel that no one is safe farther than he may have physical force to defend himself. What will the end be?

Yours, VERITAS.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have learned that a grand jury of Kentucky found a bill of indictment against him at the March term of Mason co. Kentucky! What palpable perjury and imposition upon the governors of the two states.

Two indictments are said to have been found against him in the Kentucky Courts charging him of having kidnapped and induced slaves to leave their masters within the limits of that state.

Mr. Mahan is an Abolitionist, and his conduct as such has rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to slave holders. Highly respected by the community in which he lived, even his enemies do not believe him guilty of the acts charged upon him.

It will be perceived that, according to our correspondent, a Kentucky grand jury did make him an Indian, (late of Mason County, Kentucky;' when the fact is well known to hundreds personally known to him, that he is an old resident of this state. We are informed by Senator Morris that he has known him as a citizen of Ohio since the time he was a boy.

Senator Linn, of Missouri, addressed a letter to the secretary of the Navy on the 8th ultimo, suggesting the propriety of instructing the commander of the South Sea Exploring Expedition, to send some of his vessels on the Oregon coast, and to direct the scientific corps to explore the interior of that territory, with a view to better knowledge of its geography, geology, mineralogy, natural history, and its resources generally." In answer to which the secretary informs him that his wishes have been anticipated, and that instructions had been given accordingly.		
The Army and Navy Chronicle says that the brig constructed for the Exploring Expedition, is to be employed as a Government packet between New York and Vera Cruz, during the absence of the coast of Mexico by the French squadron. She is to be commanded by Lieut. W. H. Gardner, lately attached to the Washington Navy Yard.		
A Singular Case.—The Louisville Journal says:—"A Mr. Edmund Keene Burke, of Mobile, a most unfilial young reprobate, was recently ridden out of town by the citizens of that place, for breaking two of his sisters ribs, and running away with the third—that is to say, he ran away with his old fathers young wife, his own stepmother and married her."		
This paragraph is a fair specimen of the tone of morals subsisting in parts of our country. Such a mode of announcing so aggravated a case of depravity, cannot but subtract from that honest indignation which it should every where excite, and for the very ones it exhibits. Mr. Preston is sometimes very unfair, at the expense of truth and propriety.—*Jersey City Adv.*		
67 It appears from the official documents sent to Congress by Secretary Woodbury, that certain collectors of the revenue received last year from the Treasury, in the form of salaries, $227,635 64 cents more than the whole amount of revenue collected by them! At Saco, Maine, four revenue officers received over $1500, while they did not collect one cent of revenue. At Edgartown, Mass. 3 revenue officers received $2 500 salary, and collected 25 cents! At New London, 6 officers were employed, at over $4,000 salary, and collected $1 19! At St. Mary's 2 officers were paid $1,238 and collected only $1 35!		
There were eight or ten shipwrecks on the coast of Florida during the late gale. In one or two instances all on board perished in the sea; and in others, they were murdered by the Indians after reaching the shore! The loss of property, also, is great, vessels and cargoes having, in several cases been lost altogether.		
A learned native of Mexico is engaged in deciphering the old Mexican characters, has so far succeeded as to have discovered distinctive signs of verbs and substantives. A report is shortly expected, which will, no doubt, throw much light on subjects of important inquiry—subjects to which we ourselves have devoted much attention in order to revive all conclusions relative to the remote population and history of America.		
Treaty.—Treaties have been to the 25th ult. have been received by the New Orleans Bee. The official returns of the election for President and Vice President of Texas show that Gen. Lamar has been elected President almost unanimously and that Burnet is the successful candidate for the Vice Presidency.		
The Houston Banner of the 21st states that a most decided feeling of hostility towards the Government and people manifests itself among the Indian tribes on the western and north western frontiers.—Capt. Love, who together with some fifteen others left San Antonio a few months since for the purpose of trading with the Comanches, and for whose safety fears had been entertained, has been a victim to the bad faith of those among whom he had gone with a view to traffic. The ships and clothes of the party were carried into Presidio by certain Comanche Indians, as evidence of the zeal and fidelity with which they were prepared to execute their bond of blood to the Mexican government. The Lipans are said to be now on the Rio Grande, holding direct intercourse with Mexico, of a nature similar to that which, it is believed, her secret emissaries and agents have for some time past been keeping up with the tribes along the whole extent of the Indian border. Serious commotions from the treachery of these savages are looked for daily.		
Accidents at the Ohio Whig Convention.—The Cincinnatti News states that the late Whig Convention held at Mount Vernon, Ohio, while Senator Ewing was addressing the multitude from a scaffold erected in the market place for the accommodation of the speakers, the platform on which were seated Gov. Vance, Gen. Harrison and other gentlemen, gave way and precipitated them to the ground. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt. A more serious accident occurred from the discharge of a cannon while being loaded for a salute. By this occurrence one individual was so shockingly mangled and burned, that he expired in a few hours. The other though dreadfully injured, was expected to survive.		
From the U. S. Gazette.		
New Locomotive Engine.—Among the interesting occurrences of our time, the construction of a Locomotive Engine in the mountains of the middle and the coal field is worthy of notice. A few years since there was at Beaver meadow mine, but a single log house, a sort of stopping place for teams crossing the mountains from the Susquehannah to the Lehigh. Now a flourishing village has sprung up, containing over 100 houses, three churches, a church, 4 stores, 3 taverns, a foundry, several small shops, and a grist mill. At the latter, a new Locomotive Engine has been erected, which probably exceeds in power any other in the Union.		
This engine has six wheels, all connected, and is peculiarly adapted to running upon curved and undulating rail roads, without strain. She was put on the road for regular work on the 5th inst. and drew a load of 82 cars filled with coal, over 20 miles in two hours and a half.		
Weight of cars,		394,469lbs.
do coal,		170,029
Engine with water	29,000	562,998
Tender without water	7,720	
Estimate of water	4,000	
	40,520	
Total,		603,418
This great load was taken over grades of more than a mile in length, descending less than 4 feet in a mile, and through a heavy curve. The train being 657 feet in length, and every outside flange rubbing hard—in making the ascent a greater than it would have been over a level straight road. The engine, on her return drew a load of 161,454 lbs. besides her own and the tender's weight, up a ascending grade of 96 feet in the mile, upon a curve of 400 feet radius. This engine is now running daily 80 miles, on the Beaver meadow rail road. Her workmanship is of the very best kind, her boiler perfectly tight, and the machinery admirably adjusted for running easily upon uneven and broken roads. Anthracite coal is the only fuel used, except for kindling the fires.		
The load thus drawn by this engine, making the trips a day, is equal to the labor of eighty horses on the same road, and allowing 1 horse to be capable of drawing 1000 lbs over a good turnpike it would require 1571 horses to take the same load 20 miles twice a day and return. J.		
Gambling on a large Scale.—A letter from Dublin, in the London Times, says that rumors were current to the effect that an Irish peer, who succeeded, on the death of his father, to an estate of £15,000 a year, and nearly £100,000 in the funds, had lost every shilling over which he had control by gaming, even to his life interest in his unentailed estate. Two other members of the peerage are said to have had the plucking of this pigeon. From some hints thrown out in the letter, we infer that the Irish peer was other than Lord Powerscourt, who was in this city not very long ago, and who so grievously disappointed some of our belles, it is said, by afterwards trying the daughter of the Earl of Roden.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*		
Treaty of Commerce With Greece.—The Globe publishes officially a treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the King of Greece. This treaty was signed at London on the 22d of December last, by Mr. Stevenson our Minister at the Court of Great Britain, and by Spiridion Tricoup, the minister of the King of Greece at the same, and the ratifications were exchanged at the same place on the 25th of June last. The treaty stipulates for the reciprocal admission of the vessels of each country into the ports of the other, and the admission and exports in them of all goods in the regular course of trade as are allowed on national vessels, from whatever ports they may come, except such as are prohibited to that country, the coasting trade being excepted. It contains also other provisions similar to those embraced in the commercial treaties of the United States with other states.		
Fellow bring men into contempt more than read		

The Jacksonville Courier says all but one of the other political prisoners. Six more were liberated from Hamilton jail, toward the end of September, giving security to keep the peace, and under pain of death—and these are now at large.

The New England Governors, it is expected, will all appoint the same day for thanksgiving. Governors Hill of New Hampshire, and Everett, of Massachusetts have each named Thursday, Nov. 15th. The Journal of Commerce says:

We hope Governor Marcy will appoint the same day for New York, Gov. Pennington, for N. Jersey, Gov. Vance, for Ohio, and Gov. Mason, for Michigan. If any other states are disposed to join in this interesting festival, their fellowship will be most cordially welcomed by the universal Yankee nation.

Steamboat Law.—At Cincinnati the Inspectors appointed under the act of Congress regulating steamboats, have condemned the boilers of several boats, and they have consequently ceased to run. We trust that in every section of the Union the Act will be rigidly enforced, so that an effectual stop may be put to the wanton sacrifice of life which has heretofore so frequently taken place.

The Mobile Chronicle of the 24th states that the yellow fever, of which a few cases had been reported the previous week, had entirely disappeared; the city at that date, being in a healthy state.

Matthias has gone to Texas, and was at Nacogdoches on the 17th of August his beard gray as a badger's and about a foot long.

Burlington [Vt.] Sept. 30, 1838.

The "Green Mountain House" on the College Green, was burnt this morning about 4 o'clock. Very fortunately it was a perfect calm, or all the buildings adjoining would have been burnt as there was very little water on the hill. The inmates had to jump out of the 2d story windows. Mrs H gby was badly injured, 2 horses and most of the furniture lost, one shop adjoining burned. Weather fine; no frost yet.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 26th ult. says that no impression had been made up on the stream by the rain of the 22d. Navigation of the Ohio except in kels and flat boats, was altogether out of the question. Flour stood at $6.

The increase of business on the New York Canal this season has been very handsome. During the 38 weeks in Sept. the tolls were 29 per cent more than during the corresponding week of last year; and the merchandize 87 per ct. more. During that week 33,308 barrels of flour were received at Albany, and 51, 676 bushels of wheat being 6,826 barrels and 29,501 bushels more than in the same week last year.

Fatal Rail Road Accident.—Near Ellicott's mills, on the B l more Railroad on Saturday last a man named Alfred Bell, a resident in the vicinity of the mills, missed his hold while riding out side of the cars, shortly after their departure from the mills, and was thrown on the rails, the wheels of the cars passing over his body, severing both legs, and so horribly mangled his body, as to cause instant death.

The Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of Sept. 20, says: The health of the city is better than it has been for years, at this season. We hear of no disease prevailing at the present time, except bilious fever, of the mildest nature, and to a very limited extent.

Potatoes.—Thousands of bushels of this produce are sent to this city from New York and other neighboring states, where they are bought at 35 cents a bushel, and sold here at $1.—*Philadelphia paper.*

The celebrated Benjamin Rathbun, has at length been convicted of Forgery, and sentenced to five years in the State Prison. He was tried at Batavia. One c mot but drop a tear over the fate of such a man: fitted for such extensive use fulness, and really having accomplished a great a mount of good. But justice, also has her demands.

Hard Times.—The Messrs. Pells held a sale of old wines on Tuesday, at which the following *low* prices were paid for some choice lots:

4 doz. Madeira,	$70 per dozen.
6 do do	80 do do
16 bottles Cognac at $12,50 per bottle.	

These prices are about equal to 20 and 55 cents per glass.

If a person has a great knack at finding out feats of legerdemain, you may pronounce him a blockhead. I never knew a clever man who was worth a farthing at detecting such tricks.

A person who cannot relish absurdity and wit, and must have a satisfactory reason for whatever is said or done, is a philosophical blockhead.

The best tooth powder in the world is the Ar. mountain bole, a penny worth of which will serve a person six months.

Never praise or talk of your children or other people, for, depend upon it, no person except yourself cares a farthing about them.

A new mode of furnishing masts to steam vessels, by which they may be set up or taken down when required, in less than two hours, has lately been invented in France, the description of which was read to the Academie des Sciences. Authority has been granted by the minister of Marine to fit out a vessel with this improvement, to make a voyage to Rio Janeiro. The improvement consists in making the masts of numbers of small spars capable of being so well joined as to equal the solidity of ordinary masts.

Two more Giraffes arrived at New York, in the brig Carrol, lately, from Egypt, with two Egyptian attendants.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, October 16, 1838.

FOR I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Maryland Election.

A Governor and State Legislature were chosen in Maryland last week. Complete returns of the votes for Governor have been received which show that the Administration governor is elected by a majority of 379, as follows:

Grayson, Administration,	24,118
Steele, Whig,	23,739
Van Buren majority,	379

This is an Administration gain, as compared with the last election of near 4,000 votes,—and we believe Mr. Grayson is the first governor that party have ever had in Maryland.

The whigs, however, have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, which will secure the return of a United States Senator, which is of as much or of more importance than the governor. The returns are incomplete, but it is probable that the whigs have 12 in the senate to 9 Administration—and in the House of Delegates, 40 whigs to 38 administration men, making a whig majority of 5 on joint ballot.

Twelve days later from England.—The steam packet Royal William, arrived at New York, on Wednesday last, 19 days from Liverpool. She brought 80 passengers, and London papers to Sept. 18th, and Liverpool papers to the 20th.—She got out of water and fuel, and was obliged to burn all her spare spars, casks, plank, &c.

The Journal of Commerce says:

The owners of the Royal William, a little too eager to make a good freight, insisted against the opinion of the Captain, in putting in fifty tons of goods instead of occupying the space with coal. The con sequence was some d lay on the voyage, and the necessity of burning up all the spare lumber about the ship. With all this she was barely able to get in.

We derive the following items of intelligence from the Commercial Advertiser summary:

British Ports Open for Foreign Grain.—The Spectator of September 15 says "scarcity of food is now superseded in the bulk of the English people. Yesterday the average price having reached 73s. and a fraction, foreign corn was ordered as duty free, the duty paid being only a shilling per quarter. It is stated that upward of a million of quarters of continental wheat, and additions to the previous stock, have arrived in London within these few days."

Yet it appears from the Mark Lane report of Courier, that there had been a good demand for all descriptions, and one shilling per quarter advanced had been obtained on the rates of Monday the 10th.

The Manchester Guardian of the 19th of Sept has the following;

Returns of Bonded Grain at Liverpool.—On the 1st day of the duty at 1s per qr. star canning into operation at Liverpool, the rate of duty was paid at that port on no less than 64,383 quarters of wheat and on 32,903 barrels flour.

D. O'Connell has commenced publishing a series of agitating letters to the people of Ireland.

The steamer of Forfrarnire, from Hull to Dundee was lost in a gale, on the Feroe Islands: all the passengers twenty five in number perished, save one, and the captain and two of the crew were also drowned. Many of the passengers were ladies.

The London and Birmingham railway is finally completed. The distance was run in four hours and a quarter.

Letters from Egypt say that the long warfare between the Pacha and the rebellious Druses to Syria has been terminated by arrangement, the Druses submitting and giving hostages. They state also that the Pacha has consented to pay arrears of tribute to the Sultan.

A number of the "Bridgeton Chronicle," from West Jersey, came to hand this week. It is a large and well filled neutral paper. It is quite refreshing in these times to come across a paper not filled with pol tics, that being a subject which the Chronicle eschews.

A certain neutral editor says he should like to have a short trial of the Sub-Treasury scheme. He is not the only disinterested man in the country who would like to be a sub-treasurer.—*Jersey City Advertiser.*

The Advertiser certainly can't mean us; we are too slow of foot even to think of being a 'sub-treasurer.'—*Rahway Herald.*

There's no telling how our friend of the Herald might not, if he had a *Plain field* before him for the exercise of his locomotive inactions. We fear in such a case the *Union* wouldn't long hold him.—*Jersey City Advertiser.*

The latter paragraph is about as good a specimen of the art of saying one thing and meaning another, as is often met with.

John Jacob Astor of New York, is said to be worth the trifle of 25 millions of dollars,—more than twice the sum left by Stephen Girard. This at 6 per cent. would produce one million, five hundred thousand dollars a year.—125,000 a month—4,183 a day—174 an hour—3 07½ a minute, and nearly 5 cents a second. He will be rich by and by.

The small pox has been very destructive of late among the Choctaw and Chuck saw tribes.

New Jersey Election.

Sufficient returns have been received to show that the whigs have carried nine out of the seventeen counties, and consequently the State Legislature is in their hands; and also the power of selecting a U. S. Senator, and the Governor.

The following is the delegation from each county, in the State Legislature:

	Whig		Administration	
	Coun.	Ass	Coun.	Ass
Bergen			1	3
Passaic	1	2		
Essex	1	5		
Morris	1	4		
Somerset	1	3		
Mercer	1	2		
Middlesex	1	4		
Burlington	1	5		
Gloucester	1	4		
Cape May	1	1		
Warren			1	3
Sussex,			1	3
Hunterdon			1	3
Salem			1	3
Atlantic			1	1
	9	30	6	23

Whig majority on joint ballot, 8.

Last year the whigs had 10 counties out of seventeen, consequently they have lost one county, and the administration have gained two. In the last legislature, the whig majority on joint ballot was 23

Congressional Returns.

Full returns are not yet received, and the vote has been so close, that we cannot even *guess* which way the state has gone. *Neither* party claim the victory. Various estimates are made—one of which make the administration ticket elected by a majority of 80. The following estimate from the Newark Daily Advertiser, of Saturday, is the latest we have seen, and which we suppose is the most correct:

	Whig	Administration
Essex	1562	
Morris	345	
Somerset	159	
Mercer	283	
Middlesex	167	
Burlington	543	
Bergen		230
Passaic	251	
Gloucester	517	
Salem		52
Cumberland		30
Cape May	286	
Sussex		1605
Warren		864
Hunterdon		897
Atlantic		162
Monmouth		230
	4079	4061

This estimate gives a majority of 9 to the whigs from which we should judge that some of both tickets were elected. In this part of the state, the whigs have gained largely, but in other parts the administration have gained more. Taking the whole state to the administration have gained about 1200 votes, compared with the election a year ago.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania has gone for the administration. Porter, the Administration candidate, as far as heard from is about 8000 ahead, and the counties to be heard from will probably increase his majority to about 10,000. Somewhere near 12 whigs and 16 V. B. men will be sent to Congress—can tell exactly next week.

The following is the calculation made by the Pottsville Bard gian Gazette, of the result of the election in Pennsylvania,—in which he was much mistaken. He also made a calculation on the result in this state, very liberal to the administration, in which he gave the state to the Whigs by 1600 majority. In this also he was mistaken,

Primary Elections in Pennsylvania.—The election after judges and inspectors of Elections took place throughout the state of Pennsylvania on Friday last. There is, as usual, considerable swing of success on both sides; but making all due allowances for the exaggeration which generally springs from partizan zeal we have been led to form, on looking over the returns, in the county which we have for sometime estimated, that *Joseph Ritner will be re-elected Governor of Pennsylvania by a large majority.*

Indian Murders.—By accounts published in another column it will be seen that the French Courier de vera Cruz, from Havana for Boston, was driven ashore in the terrible storm of the 7th and that only seven of the sixteen souls on board were able to get ashore. They were captured by a large party of Indians, when did not hesitate to say they killed *only seven.* About the *same* time and place, the Acteon brig Allerby, from St. Jago, went ashore *and the Indians killed every man on board except Dutchman.* So the Indians do not kill all men all pale-faced men, but only those who have given them.—*Journal of Com.*

Assignee's Sale.

WILL be exposed for sale at Public Vendue on the 24th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, a House and Lot of Land, on the corner of Second and Washington streets, in Plainfield. Said Lot contains of 90 feet front, exclusive of the street, and 150 feet in depth half an acre of ground, with a good two story dwelling House and kitchen adjoining, nearly new. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS BOICE.

Nov. 10, 1838. 3m Assignee of John Vermule.

From the London Times.

It appears by the last accounts from St. Lucia that the fifth instalment of the Neapolitan indemnity has been paid to the agents of the U. States of Paris, and is now in course of transmission thither in gold. By this matter of foreign indemnities the success which has attended the presidencies both of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren is not a little remarkable, and it is moreover highly creditable altogether to the Executive at Washington. In all cases wherein claims were made on behalf of American subjects, prompt attention was paid to them, and the issue was more or less, a successful one. The remittances hereof were so well managed that not the loss of a single sou incurred. In the short period since the accession of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, two instalments of indemnity agreed to under the treaty with France have been paid over: also a part of the Spanish and Portuguese indemnities, and one of the Neapolitan, with another, as above stated on its way. The division among the claimants, when received, was always a speedy one. Under the present English Ministry the practice is rather to discourage all claims of the kind, and in some instances, as that of the Danish claims, to demur to the division, long after they themselves have been put in possession of the funds for satisfying them. In claims on foreign Governments, and in distributions of prize money, the same system of procrastination prevails, as if the object were to render nugatory the great majority of the claims, by tiring and starving out the claimants.

Providential Escape.—We last week alluded to the raging fire in the woods in this vicinity. It continued to increase with fearful rapidity, and to approach with an alarming precision, towards the village, from several different points, until last Saturday afternoon, when it was thought advisable to turn out and "fight fire." For a while the towering flames appeared to sport with those weak human exertions, but several gentlemen had given way to it, expecting that before another sun the latter would have possessed of the world's goods would be wind low in the dust" of the devouring element. The wind at dusk increased to almost a hurricane, and increased the fury which had already commenced burning in the immediate vicinity of the southern and western parts of the village, to such an extend that all human exertions were useless. It was at this crisis of affairs that most all were Providence interceded, and to the great joy of all, cloud for the heavens, and in an instant as it were, caused a torrent of rain to fall from them. Twenty minutes more and the whole village would have been in a situation from which no human exertion could rescue it. The rain was the first for nearly four weeks. Altho' it was a heavy shower, yet so dry was the ground that the streams are not affected by it in the least.—*Dunkirk (N. Y.) Beacon.*

From the Journal of Commerce.

Morus Multicaulis—Great Profits.—At the great sale of these trees in Baltimore, 120,000 were sold, at 20 to 22 1-2 cts. per foot height. The trees were measured from six inches below the ground to the end of the topmost bough. They were all of the growth of this season, and measure on an average about 5 feet. Terms one-third cash, and two thirds on delivery of the trees, which is to take place immediately after the first frost. Buds are selling at 2 to 3 cents each. The buds are delivered on the twigs, and from 40 to 50 buds are obtained from each tree. The trees, trimmed of their twigs, sold at the auction for 13 cents each. Many individuals have realized pretty fortunes from a small outlay, and some within a year, ago invested as much as a few thousand dollars, have realized fifty and a hundred thousand dollars in return—and some much more.

Big Hog.—The Cincinnati News gives an account of a large hog belonging to Mr. J. W. Bell, of Fayette county. Dimensions as follows:

	Feet.	Inches.
From end of snout to end of tail	8	9
Height	4	2
Circumference of the arm	1	2
Girth	6	9
Knee		11
Hoof		10½
Throat		4
Length and breadth of ear, 14 by 9		8
Length of tusks,		

Supposed weight 1,400 lbs.

The hog would have weighed, when fully fattened, it is supposed, 2000 pounds.

Joseph Bonaparte (Count de Survilliers) suite and family, arrived last week in the London packet ship Philadelphia. It is not therefore true as has been given out that he intended making England his permanent place of residence.

Mutiny and Murder.—The crew of the brig Brigand, Capt. Furley, of Philadelphia, raised a mutiny in July, when the brig was about three weeks out; murdered the captain and first mate, and set the second mate, Mr. Mott, Mrs. Furley the captains wife; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Diehl of Philadelphia, passengers, and the cook, a colored man named Brown adrift in the long boat. The mutineers were arrested at London, on the 27th of August; one of them named John Allen has since hung himself in prison. The boat containing the five persons was picked up by the brig Hilder and taken to Greenock.

The commander of the United States Revenue Cutter Madison, writing from Brunswick, (Geo.) under date of 3d inst, estimates the number of vessels lost on the Bahama Banks by the gale of the 8th ult. at from thirty to forty. The hurricane is represented to have been more terrific than was ever before known in those latitudes. No description of one can be conceived of, short of the reality. And the survivors represent that the bare masts and spars were blown out of staunch and new vessels. And beside the extraordinary horrors of shipwreck upon a desert shore, many of the numerous surveyors of the wrecks upon the Florida coast, after their escape from the horrible battle of the elements, only reached the land to meet a more frightful death in massacre by the Indians of Cape Florida.

Trade of New York.—Such is the extent of importations at present that the number of officers attached to the custom house is sometimes insufficient to despatch the trading vessels as soon as they arrive. This is, we learn, the case at the present moment. The new merchant vessels this morning in port than there are inspectors, to take them in charge. We understand that the cash receipts at the custom House the last month were $1,300,000.—*Eve. Post.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Dexter & Bryant, $2.00; Samuel H. Webster, $2.00; James Leonard, 1.75; David Cross, 1.25; Jas. Thorsimmer, 1.25; Randolph Runyon, 1.00; Elias Kirkpatrick, 1.00; John Lambert, 1.00; S. H. Nichols, 1.00; Horatio Bryson, .83; Davison & Wallace, .50; S. S. Pound, .50.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst. at Elizabethtown, Thomas Strand, Esq. of Mobile, Ala. to Mrs. Julia Ann Scudder, of Elizabethtown.

On the 7th inst. John Snyder to Ann Samson, both of Elizabethtown.

At Springfield, 4th inst. Robert P. V. Varick, of New York, to Eliza Woodruff, of Rahway.

DIED.

In Elizabethtown, Sept. 21st, Jane, daughter of Luke Tucker, aged 21.

On the 4th inst. at Newark, Thomas L. Brown, aged 60, formerly a resident of Woodbridge.

Plainfield English School.

THE next term of this school will commence on MONDAY, October 22d, under the direction of Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE.

In the Basement Room of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, Oct. 16, 1838. 91 3t

New Goods, Low for Cash.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a new and General Assortment of FALL and Winter *DRY GOODS*, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, English Fustians, Flannels, Calicoes, Unbleached, and colored Muslins, English Merinos, Cotton Drilling, &c. &c.

ALSO,—*A General Assortment of* FRESH *GROCERIES.*

Having purchased our stock at the lowest cash price, we are prepared to supply all who may favor us with a call, on as good terms as any other establishment in this place. LEONARD & RUNYON.

Plainfield, Oct. 16, 1838. 91

All Persons

INDEBTED to us either on Notes or Book Account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, or further solicitation.

Oct. 16. 91 LEONARD & RUNYON.

Vendue.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the subscriber in Plainfield.—Four Milk COWS, two of them new Milk Cows, one Horse, one Hog, a one-horse Wagon and Harness, a two-horse Wagon, plough and harness, a double barrel gun, a silver watch.—Corn by the shock. Hay by the ton, potatoes by the bushel, these peeks of Timothy seed, a lot of Chesnut rails, a lot of large quarry stones for well platforms, a lot of stone for stoning wells, a large quantity of stone along Stony Brook will be sold by the lump. Also,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds and Bedding of all kinds, a bureau, a common sideboard, a bought carpet nearly new, woolen and rag carpets four looking glasses, four tables, two sets of Fancy Chairs, two pair of window shades, a set of china and earthen ware of all descriptions.

Also, a farm will be let for one year.

Conditions made known and attendance given by JOHN EDGAR.

Oct. 8th, 1838. 90 2w

Man Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire immediately, a steady trusty man, one who understands the work of a farm, is accustomed to the management of horses, and who would be handy about a house. Good recommendations will be expected. DAVID L. DODGE.

Cedar Brook, Plainfield, N. J. Oct. 9, 1838. 90 2

Hatters' Finishing

BLOCKS made and repaired, sweat Pasteins.—Spanish Blocks, &c. &c. on accommodating terms Oct. 9th. 90 E. W. BRIANT.

Public Notice

IS hereby given That an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for an act to incorporate a Company at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, by the name of the Bowing Manufactory in Iron, and other mechanical operations, by steam power

Plainfield, Oct. 8, 1838. 90 6t

6 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Tuesday, the 18th of September, JOHN VAN SICKLEN, an indented Apprentice to the House Carpenter business aged 19. This is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting said boy, under the penalty of the law, as I will pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward and no charges will be paid for his return to the subscriber. DAVID THICKSTUN.

Plainfield, Oct. 8, 1838. 90 3w

Teas, Teas!

HYSON, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Black Teas, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

Cotton Batts,

COTTON Warp, candle wick and carpet warp, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. 1838. Rahway.

Mr. Bond's Speech

In Pamphlet form, For Sale at this Office, price 2 cents

ALSO

At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street,

RAHWAY.

New Lumber Yard Rahway

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and Vicinity, that they have now on hand a large and general assortment of Seasoned Lumber, consisting of all the kinds and qualities usually found in Lumber Yards. As our Lumber is delivered direct from Troy on our dock, we can do it on terms of carriage, and are enabled to sell on as good terms as any of the neighboring towns.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th, 1838. 89 3m

Coal.

THE First quality Hard Lehigh Coal in steam broken Lumps, for $6.50—Broken and screened $7 per ton. A cargo of Red Ash Schuylkill expected this week, and will be sold at a very small advance if taken immediately from the deck.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th. 89 3m

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Plainfield, October 1st, 1838:

Miss Mary Adair,	Isaac Manning,
Noah Allen,	Isaac J. Moore,
Bradford Allen,	John Manning,
Miss Alexander,	Miss Phebe Ann Martin,
Wm. Conwell,	Henry E. Mowbray,
Davis Curel,	Mrs. Charlotte Martin,
Robert Day,	John Molleson,
Isariah Drake,	Mr Memmore,
E. Drake,	Merrick Osborn,
John Enders,	Erastus Miller,
P. G. Engell, 2	Peter Pangborn,
Jotham D. Frazee,	Stephen Ruckman,
Caleb Freeman,	Isaac S. Randolph,
Randolph Frazee,	W. d. DeRosay,
Oliver Gidroy,	John Shotwell,
Wm. Hill,	Miss Abby Ann Stansbury
Martin Holton,	John Stites,
George B. Jackson,	Jotham Townson,
James Jones,	James D. Tuttle,
Mr. Kenny,	George Thorn,
David Rogers,	Wm. Wells,
Asa Lawler,	Zachariah Wilson,
Nathan Leonard,	Rev. H. Mahan.

Those calling for the above letters will please say advertised. 89 3t Jacob MANNING, P. M.

$3 Reward.

ABOUT noon on Saturday last my knife left me unceremoniously and somewhat mysteriously. It is a Congress knife dated 1834 and when I saw it last had four blades and bore my full name on the handle.

Whoever will return the knife to me shall receive the above reward.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Oct. 1st. 1838. 89

WANTED,

WOOD, and all Kinds of Country Produce, in payment of dues to this Office.

September 11th, 1838.

Fall & winter goods

THE Subscribers have just received a new and general assortment of Goods such as Bleached and unbleached muslins; white, red, and yellow Flannels; Blue, black, drab, and invisible green Broad Cloths; Cassimeres, cassinetts, beaverteens, English and French Merinoes, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,

A general Assortment of Earthen and stone ware, such as Pots, Jars, Pitchers, Bowls, etc. etc.

☞ The highest cash price paid for Country Produce.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

ALL Persons indebted to us on Book account are requested to call and settle, as our settlement must be long friends, and our present books are full, we should like to settle them without transferring them to another book. B. & D.

October 2d. 89

Butter.

15 Firkins of Butter, for sale by

Oct. 2 BERRY & DUNHAM.

A Farm, to lease, or RENT.

IN the township of New Providence, Essex county, near Union Village, where terms will be made known by HENRY OSWALD,

Oct. 2, 1838. 89tf On the Premises.

ANTI-SEAVERY ALMANACS, FOR 1839,

JUST received, and for sale at this Office, at 6 cents each. It is the cheapest Almanac published this year, containing 48 pages of valuable reading matter, on fine type, good paper, and clear point. Sept. 25th.

JUST RECEIVED a Fresh Supply of Groceries, low for Cash or Produce,

AY ES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th 1838.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Just Received,

AT THE *PLAINFIELD CASH STORE* An Fresh supply of Fall Goods, such as Cloths Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Buffalo Cloth Mole-Skin, Flannels, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Calicoes, &c. &c.

Produce taken at the highest Market prices.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th, 1838.

London Porter.

LONDON Brown Stout, for sale by the dozen or by single bottle, at the store of

SHOTWELL & PRICE.

Sept. 18th. Rahway.

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership, and will continue the business of H. M. Price, under the firm of PRICE & SHOTWELL.

BENJAMIN M. PRICE.

EDWARD R. SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Aug. 1st 1838.

FRESH GROCERIES,

RECEIVED Weekly from New York, and sold at lowest prices, by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per CASH. The Subscribers return thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bulman's stores, will be returned those when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order, 89 tdec

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1838.

Manning Stelle, and Jacob Manning, Administrators of Randolph M. Stelle, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

UPON the application of the above named Administrators it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day. June 26th, 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally on the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and that any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid such Creditor shall be forever barred as his or her action thereafter, against the said Administrators.

By the Court,

JACOB O. DRAKE, Surrogate.

Sept. 11th, 1838 88 6w

HAMS and Beef, for sale by

Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

Flour

A Fresh Assortment of Western canal Flour, of all Qualities, just received, and for sale low by

Sept. 25th. GEORGE F. POUND.

ALSO,

On hand a good Assortment of Boots and shoes, of the best quality and warranted. Some have an idea that Sale Shoes are good for nothing, but my shoes are made of the best material, and warranted.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 68

Cheap Fall Goods!

JUST RECEIVED, a new assortment of Fall Goods, which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce.

The highest price will be paid for butter and stocking yarn in exchange for Goods.

Sept. 1st, 1838. H. A. & U. CORY.

Stoves, Stoves!

IF you want to buy stoves cheap, now is your time as I am determined to sell low. I have on hand a general Assortment of Parlor's cooking, and James' Improved cooking stoves.—Also, the Union stoves, a new article, and highly recommended. Also, Franklin, Nott's, and sheet iron Parlor stoves. Nine plate, Box, and salamander stoves, all of which are For sale Very Low. Stove Pipe, Boilers, Dripping Pans, &c made to order.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Sept. 25th. 89 tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY superior pail with a slide milk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Cheap Muslins.

UNBLEACHED Muslins, from 4d to 18d per yard, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by

April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

FRESH FLOUR, by the barrel or hundred.

Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

LAMP OIL, For Sale by

Aug. 21. SAML'S. POUND.

New Goods.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Drillings, Calicoes, Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Silk and Cotton Hdfs. &c. &c. A large assortment of the above just received and for Sale very low for Cash or Country Produce. PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Sept. 18th, 1838.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have an full and keeping constantly on hand, Platters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and bandings, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Reeves is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Hills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CRANING.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

81 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

A Rare Chance.

Rahway Herald Newspaper Establishment For Sale.

THE Subscriber, after repeated unavailing attempts to rid himself of an afflicting humour, caused by injury sustained several years since, is finally but reluctantly compelled to relinquish the business of newspaper printing. To any person wishing to embark in a permanent and lucrative occupation, this opportunity offers a rare chance, as the good will, subscription list, the materials and good will of the Advocate and Herald and has no rival in the place—thus rendering it one of the best newspaper establishments in the State.

The materials consist of an excellent iron presses, 1 wooden Ramage do. standing press with boards complete, and a full assortment of newspaper and job type, from 14 line pica to minion, and every other article necessary for conducting the business with profit.

For further information apply to David Pell, Esq. Sheriff's Hall, 240 Pearl st. New York; H. F. Carman, Newark; Jas. Parker, Esq. Middlesex Advertiser, Newark, or in Rahway, to C. V. Rogers Esq. or

THOS. A. GREEN, Editor, &c.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

Rahway, N.J. Sept. 19 1838.

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations since the spring trade, and is now ready to sell *to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices* that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are those from Boston, Dublin, Glasgow, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $4.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 75 to 93 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Ginghams, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, low and fine muslins; Irish linens; Shirting Muslins, 6 pieces for a shilling a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.

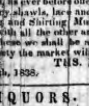
Newark, March 25th, 1838.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf



DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1tf

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TUTHILL, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice.

ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

Plainfield, April 24, 1838. 65tf

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take in young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets.

MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand
Sweed and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by

May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and *Ornamental* Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

January 31st. 5tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

White wash Lime,

A LSO a full assortment of Lumber such as Pails, White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by

GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague the American poet, engraved for the occasion, on tinted paper by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent *Engravings on Steel*, by the best artists, designed and engraved upon the most approved principles of the art, and executed in wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can possibly belong to the general reader, including original Poetry—Tales and Fancy—humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and European—scientific and literary intelligence—curious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this periodical—notes upon the fine arts—reviews of the line arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—sentences of the ablest divines and other distinguished characters—and the best light works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading, relating to passing events, to the literature, the fashions, the manners and improvements in science, art, the *chambers, and a series of original papers from American* writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those who intend commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communication a post paid to the editor, stating their subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of EGES SARGENT, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Cox, Captain Marryatt, Sheridan Knowles, Isaiah Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of the forthcoming volume, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its mechanick, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superior, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work extant furnishes such a valuable equivalent for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable melange of agreeable matters, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country, intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, the accomplished student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate a pleasantly upon the ear of the most delicate inmate of the Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite *sex*

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay street, corner of Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months with a splendid line or mezzotinto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. Every volume has a handsome *Engraved Vignette Title-page, and an copious Index are furnished.* The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "The Horse to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repair'd the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, decased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers with lumber on short notice.

He has also a Saw Mill (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Pales, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

Warren Township, December 28, 1836. 1y

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is 18½ acres of land and a good dwelling house and kitchen adjoining the Premises. Possession given immediately. Also on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Building and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment easy.

For further information please inquire of

MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'tx.
JOHN VERMULE, Ex'tor.
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 58 6m

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods

Also, HATS of various kinds, from the Gentleman's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Gypsies, Ladies' hats, bonnets, and all kinds of quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, from 12 to 15 years of age, of moral and correct habits, to learn the shoe making business. Apply to the Subscribers,

July 31. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 210, Greenwich Street,

Corner of Barclay Street.

6tf NEW-YORK.

J. BAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain sent of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have *proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.*

The success the pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Liver, Sick-ness, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Sour stomach, Loss of appetite, Costiveness, Heavy Cholera Morbus, Sick-ness, Asthma Piles Vertigo in Children, &c. and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them, my family I must say in justice to you, that they are clearly entitled to the above recommendation. They are composed of such materials as to be a safe medicine to be used by the most delicate female, and at the same time powerful enough to eradicate disease from the most robust person, and I do not hesitate to recommend them to my friends and neighbors as the best medicine I became acquainted with, and as I am about to remove to the city, and being an active traveller, and properly advised in almost all diseases and incidents to in season, they might prove of much use to us. We have experienced much the effects of your pills, and sometimes doses especially for sick-ness when which one of my family had been seriously afflicted within several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will be found a public general use, same one cannot but like them after having made use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness at their operation, but on the contrary are preferred vomiting, and for the nervous sick head-ache or dispepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PLET.

Also, Hawley's VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Conner, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master General, is sent only to Newspaper postage, that is one or two cents according to the distance, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

Twenty seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT THE

AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views and record the principles of the Anti-Slavery Societies of the United States. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to the known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have much influence for good or for evil. We believe the public have intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatives of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should throw our influence unduly lawful endeavor to rarify forces and one enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to engage a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

The Emancipator will be sent to no subscriber in advance, shall be continued to one copy gratis.

All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT Editor.

March, 1838.

New stock of GROCERIES,

Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.

Best quality West India Flour and other qualities, Indian Meal.

Pound Cakes, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.

Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, rice mixed, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Sal Ærat a candles cheese, white and common bar soap, segars, tobacco and snuff, Lemons, oranges, lemon syrup, and all kinds of Confectionary, cigars, Brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c. S. S. POUND.

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we intend keeping on hand at all times, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, well warranted, and made, at short notice; and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only keeps the store going. We solicit a share of custom.

THOMAS HILL.
WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 24, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Hats. Cheap. August 31. GEO. F. POUND.

NewJersey Railroad AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing September 1st. 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts —Elizabethtown, 87 1-2 cents—Rahway, 50 cents—New Brunswick 75 cts.

☞ Passengers who receive their ticks at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 A. M and 4 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Up by day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11. A. M. and at 2, 4, and 6, P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2 and 10 1-2. A. M.: and a 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2. P. M

Newark Night Line.

Leaves Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 6 o'clock P. M.

Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Fare on the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Post Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry House. Letters put immediately at the above named place in New York, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and in New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The down Trains in the city of Newark have been made first, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6-4 cents.

May 23th, 1838. 71tf.

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, such as Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk *Pans, Milk Strainers, Colanders, Dust Pans, Lantern* Leader Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

Tin Leaders and all kinds of Hatter's Kettles, made to order at short notice, and low prices.

Copper Force and stand Pumps made to order, and warranted.

All work that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Aug. 7, 1838. 81 tf

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS: SUMMONS, *&c. &c.*

ALSO,

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again May 1st. 1838.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Tower sitting Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 8th, 1838. 72 tf

SALT, by the sack.

Aug. 7. DUKE & AYRES.

Notice.

The People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the *Subscriber still* continues to do

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

at his old stand in this village, near Barklow's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch

Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 59 tf

New Cheap Cash *Grocery,* and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE *Subscribers respectfully inform their friends* and the *public generally* that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by L. V. Shotwell, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes, Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peaches, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Sand, Tobacco and Segars, Pipes, and Snuff; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, tool chests, Matches, Twine, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate

EPHRAIM DRAKE,
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orrin Rogers's Work, *New England Cough Syrup, and* Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 23d, 1838.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. Price 50cts.

GREEN BROOK *Family School.*

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education, for the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to prepare its classes that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce manful effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm ess and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each constitute a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, *and lights, is $240 a year, to be paid* quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner and residence, though intended chiefly for the use of such as shall board in the family of the principal, it nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected to be over at all times, and can all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured *that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall* be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on a high south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

To the subscriber's clients a share of public patronage is solicited pledged himself to all that he can to merit its encouragement. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Subscriptions received at this *Office*, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON

THE HOLY BIBLE,

By Mr. JENKS, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides such extracts from other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work:

From W. C. Brownlee:— Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Jenks. The choice, digested and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. In a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—in my estimation, every way surpassing for family reading as well as private reading—and is particularly applicable to the wants of *Sabbath teachers and Bible classes.*

It is beautifully printed, and contains several excellent engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our readers and friends. It is indeed a goodly pearl,' which every devout man should seek to possess in his family.

Subscriptions, also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume, at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—This well worthy a place in every family library.'

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

New Cheap Grocery *& Shoe Store.*

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store, at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, corner of Main street and Bonerey lane, opposite Pruden's street, where he will

be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with a call and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Chocolate, Cinnamon, *Sal Æratus*, Mackerel, Salt Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Flour, Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots a d Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes and other articles too tedious to mention, all of which he will sell as cheap for cash as any store in the county.

Please not the stand, three doors

GEORGE W. POUND.

July 24th. 79 6

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1838. Number 92.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cumins Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Noon.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted half the price of common advertisements.

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt. Wilsey,
LaFayette,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickhouse, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new House across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet to from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 104*

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, offer to the public upon very liberal terms said wheel, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearings, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the Reaction Water Wheel.

S. BISHOP, Ovid, N. Y.
S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave us a great advantage over the flutter wheel We have now in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the *Wing Wheel*, and has *all of it* much power with one third less water than the Wing wheel.

DRAKE DUNN.
JAMES T DUNN, Jr.

Brooklyn, July 23. 80tf

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c. June 26th.

Just Received, a Stock of *FRESH GROCERIES,*

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.

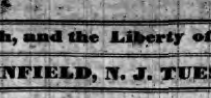
SAMUEL S. POUND.

July 31.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 26th.

POETICAL.



The following exquisite lines are from the September number of the Knickerbocker. They are replete with the most beautiful philosophy, and breathe the very soul of melody.

A Psalm of Life.

'Life that shall send
A challenge to its end
And when it comes, say 'Welcome friend.'

What the Heart of the Young Man said' to the Psalmist.

Tell me not in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real—life is earnest—
And the grave is not its goal.
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us further than to-day.

Art is long, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the glorious Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

Lives of all great men remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing leave behind us
Footsteps on the sands of time.

Footsteps, that, perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn, ship wrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

Two Preachers.—In the London Congregational Magazine, for August, 1838, is the following striking narrative—part of the article entitled "Reminiscences of America."

I was amused with the account which an Episcopalian minister gave me of a visit of some days which he paid to one of his Baptist brethren.—Toward the end of the week the Baptist preacher requested his visitor to preach for him on the following Sabbath, to which, free from all letters, his brother at once agreed; but on the Sabbath morning he thought he could discover in the countenance of his friend and host that something was troubling him. His anxiety was soon relieved by his host informing him that that day was a Sabbath on which they were wont to commemorate the Savior's dying love; and though he rejoiced to have it in his power to invite him to his pulpit, yet not considering him *baptized*, he could not invite him to join them in observing the ordinance of the Supper. 'O!' said the Episcopalian, 'do not let that distress you. Perhaps you are not aware that being an Episcopalian, I do *not consider you ordained*, and therefore could not receive the Supper at your hand.' *Each was amused with the others scruple's!* The Episcopalian preached—at the close of the sermon left the pulpit, and retired to a corner of the meeting house, while the members of the Church proceeded to the observance of the supper, which was administered by the pastor of the Church, who considered it necessary to state the reasons of both ministers for the apparently singular conduct of the stranger—expressing his regret, that there should be such differences in the church. When they were seated at dinner, the subject was resumed, the Baptist inquiring, 'How is it that you will not allow me to be *ordained?* To which the Episcopalian replies. 'How is it that you will not allow me to be *baptized?* To which the Baptist answered,—Well, I see *the one is just as bad as the other!*'

The Baptist was right. Both of those fallacies are described by the Apostle Paul, 1. Tim. vi, 4. They are "questions of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, and evil surmisings."

Anti-Bigot.

The consciousness of having acted from principle, and without the knowledge of any person whatever, is a pleasure superior to all that applause can give.

An editor in Maine having written an article about "unchanged democrats," (conservatives,) the compositor made it "*unhanged democrats.*"

Wisconsin Territory has elected Judge Doty to Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Chapter of a Work but little known.

I said to myself—nay, almost swore it—that I would not seek to see, but rather shun her—for a week to come. 'Tis two days since that—but two short days; and I have seen her—yes, have drunk delicious poison from her looks, and tasted also a far bitterer draught.

At mid-day I waited at her dwelling, ostensibly to see her brother, and we departed on a journey which he proposed, on the morrow, setting out so. The waiting-maid alone was in the house, and of her I inquired after the health of ——, and left any name as an inquirer for her brother. This was not enough. Night found me anew climbing that flight of steps that leads to her apartments. There was a perceptible trembling in the knock I gave. A door near her apartment jarred upon its hinges, and was closed again. 'Twas, true, her mother or herself who was approaching. The step was light—'twas she! The hand of welcome was extended—but it was the hand which, at the threshold of her door—all—every guest—such is her kind and frank demeanor—might hold as I did. Does each rude palm trem ble thus, thought I, when it experiences this gentle pressure! She had been ill when last I saw her; was it wonder, then, that I eagerly asked how she did, in a tone far different from that which commonly accosts ears the daily question, that requires no answer but one like itself—"I'm *better.*" Such answer she gave—she was quite well."—Quite well! What! in two days recovered? In two days restored to robust and perfect health? What wrought the cure? The doctor? Ay—the *doctor*—but not his prescriptions—not his preparations—but his *presence.* Or was it that the question, ay, even in its eager tone, fell idle on ears filled with the echo of the honeyed words of praise which lips beloved had dropped into them? Yes—it was so: and all that which, to others, was a melody, the tone of sympathy—the sound of interest and kindness, was from any one but him the jarring gibberish of an unknown tongue—the harshness of rude notes that own no unison with the soft chords which yet reverberate to the touch of love!—or but as the breathings of the idle wind, which, where it listeth, bloweth, and who is there that he doth it? Unasked I entered the parlour. As the door receded from my touch there was no sound of voice heard to say welcome. Was she then alone? Was I so fortunate as thus to see within my grasp the long prayed for opportunity? Deceitful hope! Miserable, miserable disappointment! *He* was there—*he*, he whom I will not name, and cannot—dare not hate; and yet unhitingly must envy! Count me your ransoms, captive princes; reckon me your debts, proud prostrate nations; tell me your wealth, pale Avarice—man hoarders;—sum, sum the dreamingwor ld Dorado riches, ye architects of fancy, and arithmeticians of imagination;—say, ye pale tremblers by the furnace gleam, ye hoarders o'er the alembick—watchers of projection's moment, say how much your stone the touch of which 'makes gold, would turn of lead into the yellow ore—and I will answer, more—yes, ten times told, than all your made up sums, were I their master, I would give to be that he; if that be she loves him but the tithe that I do dost upon her!

Did I turn pale when I beheld him? Yes. Did my tongue falter, and my brain come thick, like Macbeth's fancies, when I tried parlance? Did it? Did it not! There was emotion in my finger tips—feeling in every hair, that had the chill of the damp clamminess which forced its way through each pore upon my brow. Yet I did talk—but it was wildly; and I durst not look at her fond glances, as they shot across the narrow space that severed him and her. Ah! then the marble of that sculptured mantlepiece, on which Macbeth's fancies, when I tried parlance? Did it? Did it not! There was emotion in my finmy head was rested, seemed less hard—and oh! it was less cold, methought, than Fate—*My Fate!*

There was conversation—I was absent; there was argument, I was dogmatical; there was wit, I was dull; there was pleasure, and I was pain. Pain—pain! why, we have pain when we are hungered; are in pain when our fingers bleed—then what poor puling 'tis to call that bondage pain which then I sat beneath; that which quivered on my lips, beat in my pulse, and trembled in my hand. It was agony. Yet seemed I calm as the weltering wave—hugh, like Leviathan, which heaves, but makes no noise, rolls on, yet has no foaming crest, or wreck-strewn head to mark its site! awful.

Lacking aught to say, I carelessly observed that this was my day's second visit. 'Ay!' was the answer, 'were you here before? Oh! by the by—the girl said you were!'

That question—that idle question, and that 'by the by' that ran in absence of a thing forgotten, how did it stamp despair upon my soul, and turn the very core of hope into a coin where disappointment image graved; and its cold superscription, while it told me that 'all—all is vanity, gave currency to that with which the debts of love's good promises were cancelled.

Mother and brother entered—I was rooted to the chair, which, but for their coming, I should have risen to meet. Their seating themselves offered—and 'twas seized by her—the opportunity of placing herself near, nearer him. Stories were told, to which I seemed to listen. What were they? I cannot tell, for I could not hear on, nor sit still. For—for, but I knew that my rising would call him up also, and I (oh! madway in passion's wild career, how glorious 'tis to stay your reason turn, and taking its rock amid the raging stream; yes, from that station beat the assailing elements of wild emotion, which courses on—which baffled there, and though they near the goal of madness, leave that spot behind them, amid the mind's waste, scathless!) I, for I knew that I must quarrel with him, resolved that he should wait behind me—and he did so. I *made* him. I dreamt he had insulted me, or wished he had—I burnt to stab him or to be stabbed by him, the latter rather; and had done it, if not the weapon of a warmer clime, where the hand answers to the passions will, and wears its strength but for the hearts command, had hung about me, and he had been calm, proudly and coldly calm in his fair triumph, and had followed me.

Few were the wiles that detained me, cold the hands that pressed themselves to mine; (She did not proffer hers;) hurried the step that bore me to the door. She did not now place kindly on my shoulder that cloak she hallowed with her touch, till that Elijah's mantle was, for inspiration, but a fragment dropped to it. She did not (she was wont to do so) accompany me to the threshold where she welcomed me.—No! no! there was not there that look which made me to turn and turn upon the landing place, and linger on the steps. What then were *steps* to me? One dash—one whirl—and rush and shock, and I was on the ground, and in the air, the free, unwalled, up air—beneath the peaceful and unpassionate stars that have their gentle courses in the sky. Yet I could not breathe. There was a dew, the first fresh dew of spring floating mid air, and moistening the wind. Yet was I parched as if Sirocco had cawrapped me. There was fire within which all the dew on Hermon could not quench. 'The flame leaped up my throat, and as it touched my lips it withered them. My tongue rattled against my dry rough teeth, and there was not a damp of moisture on my frame, save where one drop on either temple quivered ere it fell (cold as her heart to me.)

To fly along the crowded streets and silent lanes which lie between her home and that of the friend nearest, asked a time so brief, that as it passed away its pinion left no mark on memory's tablets. Hunger is pain, but thirst, thirst, thirst is agony. On a table in the house of—a pitcher stood, a grasp, a grasp, a drop, but one small drop of hot and heavy water; a gaze wild as the Vampyre's, or the earth stained Goul's—a tetter and a brave—brave of the heart as laborer—and so do not the strings crack—(would they had broken rather!) and one weak dizzy whirl is all I knowabout of felt, till life as with a gasp it fled, with one returned; and the pulse, which had paused resumed its beat.

Who hath not felt the desta rdness of words? Who hath in the heart's alembick, heated up with passion's furnace glow, hath ever thought fine and divine the mightiest might of Language to something far more forceful, will not own her weak? She, the very essence of all spoken tongues is for the purposes that speech was made! Give, then, imagination but the metal bar, and it will coin for its own payment. I struggled, battled, conquered. I could not say to the whirlwind of passion "Peace, be still," or "listen to the voice of the Reimeenner," but I reefed my canvass, my canvass, nay, cut the masts by the board, tieu myself to the rudder, and now ride, while the gale sweeps past, in the shelter of philosophick tranquility. I will not be its fern; I remembered that I was a man—and I am so—CALM.

Furious Attack on Mr. Van Amburg, of Astley's Amphitheatre, by one of his Tigers.—Since Wednesday last the principal topic of conversation in the theatrical world has been the furious attack made upon Mr. Van Amburg, whose exhibition at Astley's Royal Amphitheatre of lions, tigers, leopards and other animals of the forest, in the grand zoological spectacle entitled the "Lion Conqueror of Pompeii," has excited within these few days past so much public attention. Mr. Van Amburg has been styled by the philologes of the above equestrian establishment, as the brute tamer, and certainly the appellation is well applied as the following daring feat will prove, for never was the courage or presence of mind of man put to a severer test. From the information obtained by our reporter yesterday, it seems an authentic fact, it appears that on Wednesday last a rehearsal was going on in the circus of the theatre, when Mr. Van Amburg, wishing one of his tigers to perform a certain feat, which the animal was utterly unable or unwilling to accomplish, had resource to severe corporeal punishment, which chastisement he inflicted with a large horsewhip. Smarting under the pain of the lash, the animal became incensed, and suddenly springing upon Mr. Van Amburg, who instantly on turning round, close to the ground from the strength and weight of his incensed assailant. Mr. Van Amburg who is of Herculian cast, and possessing extraordinary muscular power, instantly perceived the intention of the animal, which was that of tearing him to pieces, and with the courage and presence of mind which few men possess, seized his foe by the lip of the lower jaw, and thus pinioned as a bull dog would on an ox or a bull. A long and fearful struggle then ensued, in the course of which both the man and the tiger rolled over several times. At length Mr. Van Amburgh got the better of his foe by throwing him on his back at the same time kneeling on his stomach, and with his other hand, which was till now unengaged, commenced striking the prostrate animal with his clenched fist, the blows following in quick succession, over the head, face, and particularly his nose, until the blood flowed from the subdued animal which here quivered under the grasp of his conqueror. At last, Mr. Van Amburgh, perceiving that he had completely overcome him, released his hold, and the animal finding himself at liberty, retired a short distance from his master, and crouched down as if severely suffering from the punishment he had received. It may here be proper to mention that the performers (as we understood) did not pay any attention to the struggle, considering that it was merely a rehearsal of the part to be played in the evening, until they saw him administering the severe chastisement as before described to the enraged animal, and its efforts to release his hold. The encounter did not at all impede the entertainments of the evening.—*John Bull.*

HUSBANDRY.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

The Improvident Farmer.—Many years back I resided in one of the neighboring counties, on land adjoining the property of a full blooded improvident farmer. He had a comfortable house, a noble barn, a fertile farm—he was industrious so also were his household,—yet every day and all day long something or other was out of order and going wrong. If any thing was broken, he had the *wherewithal* to mend it, but just at the time of extremity it always seemed to be mislaid. If a staple was needed, the workshop having been in vain searched, a laborer from the plough or the harvest field, was sent for one to the blacksmith shop,—and it not unfrequently happened that by the time of his return, some one would recollect that there was a half a dozen, stowed away over the kitchen mantle. If either of his horses had lost a shoe he was rarely taken to be shod until he had become lame. The pigs were not penned up until they had wasted more corn than they were worth to their owner, nor until some of them had been shot by his neighbors. It would be vain for me to attempt to tell how many times a day the old farmer was called from his regular labor, to drive the pigs or the cattle from the grass, the grain the corn or the garden. All these *out of door* troubles were very vexatious and very expensive,—and then to crown the whole he was as improvident as respected the wants of his household as he was of his stock or his farm. His wood pile was often exhausted, and his fences not unfrequently suffered for it. It was a very rare occurrence for him to send grain to the mill until the last portion of flour had been consumed at home. This at certain seasons of the year, particularly in harvest time, when the streams were frequently low, occasioned them at times to be for a day or two without any bread.

This improvidence introduced the old man and his family into many disagreeable scrapes: for their friends often called to visit them when there was neither bread nor flour on the premises. One afternoon a large company found them in this condition. The family received the visitors with great courtesy, and every thing was agreeable and pleasant, until the females recollected it would soon be supper time. All was now consternation and perplexity. The old man was summoned and despatched to negotiate at the neighboring houses for provender. He was to beg or borrow cakes, bread—any preparation of flour—his distressed wife and daughter were willing to receive.

His course led him to one of the neighbors, whose wife was a most notable housewife, an untiring talker, and one of such boundless kindness, that she was ready at any hour of the day or night, without fee or reward to visit the sick or the wounded. As it happened, the old man had no bread to spare,—and feeling great sympathy with her female neighbors, she gave loose to that instrument which never grows dull by using, and administered therewith a real chastisement on the bread hunter for not keeping his family better supplied with flour. But whilst in the midst of this infliction, she espied a nice pot of buckwheat batter just ready for baking. Her tongue came to a rest; she drew it forth, and her good nature triumphing were over a desire to scold, she told the old man his family were quite welcome to it. He accepted the present with many thanks and rejoiced to think he had now obtained a panacea for all the trouble of his household. Grasping the treasure in his arms, he sallied forth,—passed safely through big gates and little gates, over bars and fences, until he at last sat astride of the topmost rail of that which surrounded his dwelling. There he rested himself, and while his countenance beamed with exultation and triumph, he looked as though he had never known sorrow. Suddenly the whole company of strangers who had started for a ramble round the farm turned the corner of the house and came plump upon him. They stared with astonishment to see the old man perched up in this manner, grasping the huge pot in his arms,—and he viewed them with a bewildering consternation. His muscles relaxed, his arms could no longer retain their treasure, the earthen vessel was broken by the fall,—and his imagined supper was spread in one great cake on the green grass, for the sun to bake and the pigs to eat at their leisure. N. E.

A drunken Irish Cartman exacted a tragedy on Monday night, in the Bowery. Two brigades of city volunteers were returning in column from the parade ground; and the cartman in question came in Michael Hogey, drove his horse and cart furiously into the soldiery knocked down some fifty or sixty of them killing or nearly killing several of the number. He was finally checked in his charge, knocked down and bayonetted, and probably would have been killed on the spot, but for the interference of one of the Aldermen, who happened also to be in command of a regiment. The wretch was nearly killed as it was.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Abstractions of Human Life.

Not to go to bed when you are sleepy, because it is not a certain hour.

To send your son to travel into foreign countries ignorant of the history, constitution, manners and language of his own.

To take offence at the address or carriage of any man, with whose mind and manners we are unacquainted.

To expect punctuality from an idle man.

To rise early on a cold morning when you have nothing to do.

To think for yourself, and declare your real opinions in every society you frequent.

To give advice to, or argue with, a fool.

To occupy the attention of a large company by the recital of an occurrence interesting to your self alone.

To ask advice of a man who has always mismanaged his own affairs.

To pronounce dogmatically upon the conduct of all our neighbors and acquaintances, and not to give them credit for knowing their own circumstances and views of happiness better than we can pretend to.

To expect that your friends will remember you after you have thought proper to forget them.

To give any man wise in his own conceit, or superior to you in life, a candid opinion when he asks your advice.

To live fifty years and be surprised at any thing.

Energy of Character.—Energy of character is the philosopher's stone of this life, and should be engraved upon every heart. It is that which has peopled the temple of fame—that which has filled the historic pages with great names, and the civil and military world, that which has brought a race from barbarism, drawn the veil from science, and developed the wondrous powers of Nature. It makes man great and makes men rich. First or last, it brings success. Without it Webster would have been a New Hampshire lawyer, Tom Ewing a buckeye salt boiler, and Ben Franklin a journeyman printer. Without it Demosthenes would have stammered on to his grave, and Cincinnatus died a common soldier. Shakespeare would have been shot for poaching, Pope died selling tape, Roscoe lived selling beer "by the small"—and Bonaparte have gone out of the world a Corsican bully. With it, each one has not only done much good for himself, much for his day and generation—but much for the world in the past, the present, and future.

Energy of character will do the same thing for any man in a small way that it has done for these. Give the lawyer energy of character, and he will succeed at the bar without talent. It is the secret by which the merchant, the artist, the scholar, and the mechanic, arrive at distinction and wealth. If they fail once, they try again; no contrary wind blows them down: or, if down, they will not stay down. The man who has energy of character will rise in spite of fortune and in spite of opposition. Give a man energy, and he is a made man, put him where you will, and surround him by what you will. It is this fact that gives us confidence that the American people will rise from their present depression as soon as the blast has blown over that threw them down. In defiance of sub-treasuries, suspensions, bad currency, and every other evil that malice and ignorance can fix upon them, the People of this country have energy enough for use and to prosper. He who gives up in despair, and cuts away the sheets of his canvass, because he finds contrary winds in his passage, is but a poor navigator.—*Louisville Gaz.*

Visiting Cuba for Health.—The Boston Medical Journal states that excellent preparations have been made near Mantanzas for the accommodation of invalids from the United States. Formerly the difficulty of procuring suitable lodgings prevented many from passing the winter in that beautiful island, who felt the necessity of fleeing from its boisterous approaches in New England. The place now organized with express reference to this class of strangers, is located at San Pedro de Hadean, eighteen miles from Matanzas. Board ranges at about fourteen dollars a week. The keeping of a horse is six dollars a month; the hire of one is thirty dollars per month.—Steamboats leave Havanna and Matanzas every other day, the fare being six dollars. Board by the day at either place is two dollars and fifty cents. A Horse costs from $68 to $160 There who can afford the expense should ship their own, as native breed being small and inferior. Invalids, to derive the most advantage from the mild air of Cuba, should leave here by the 1st of October, and remain till May. Physicians, in recommending a voyage to their consumptive patients, should keep this circumstance in recollection.

A Dear Kiss.—A curious trial was recently held at Middlesex Sessions, in England Thomas Saverland, the prosecutor, stated, that on the day after Christmas he was in the tap room, the defendant, Caroline Newton, and her sister who had come from Birmingham, were present. The latter jokingly observed that she had promised her sweatheart that no man should kiss her while absent. It being holiday time, Saverland considered this a challenge, and caught hold of her and kissed her. The young woman took it as a joke, but her sister the defendant, said she would like as little of that kind of fun as he pleased. Saverland told her if she was angry he would kiss her also: He then tried to do it, and they fell to the ground. On rising, the woman struck him: he again tried to kiss her, and in the scuffle she bit off his nose which she spit out of her mouth The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of the nose. The defendant said he had no business to kiss her; if she wanted kissing she had a husband to kiss her, a better looking man than ever the prosecutor was. The jury without hesitation acquitted her; and the chairman said, that if any man attempted to kiss a woman against her will she had a right to bite off his nose if she had a fancy for so doing.

A complete yet puzzling answer.—"Did you or did you not speak of me, sir, the other night!" said a peremptory gentleman to a fellow collegian now eminent in Massachusetts. "I did or did not speak of you,' was the reply.

Noble Instance of Indulgence.—On Wednesday the 22d of July, the friends and former creditors of William Henry Esq. entertained him at dinner at the Commercial Hotel Belfast on the occasion of presenting him with a superb piece of plate commemorating of his having, of his own accord discharged the balance of the engagements of his house at the period of their having stopped pay. ments in the year 1820.—This large sum, amounting to upwards of £13,000, has been recently handed to the creditors, or their survivors and representatives, by Mr. Henry; one of those instances of high minded justice and honor which reflect distinction and credit upon the community amongst whom they occur.

Awful Murder.—A Mrs. Bates was most inhumanly murdered by the discharge of a rifle through the window of her dwelling house, on the second instant, in the town of Shaftsbury, Vt. near the New York line. The culprit [who is supposed to be a brother of of the deceased's husband] was apprehended within a mile of the house, and secured before his victim breathed her last. which took place about 9 o'clock the same evening.

The supposed provocation, if provocation it can be called, for the unparalleled transaction, was the circumstance that the father of the brothers was about to negotiate with Philorman to take the principal share of his property and take cars of him through his old age. The deceased was of amiable and excellent character, and highly esteemed by the father and all who knew her and to this circumstance the murderer probably supposed his brother was principally indebted for the good fortune about to befal him. This is all that thus far appears.

Shocking occurrence.—On Saturday Sept. 23d as three boys were on a hunting excursion in the town of Marlborough, Ulster county, New York two of them ascended a tree for nuts. The other took a gun and said, here are two theives and I will shoot them, at the same time discharged the gun and wounded one in the hip and the other was dreadfully mangled in the face, having both eyes blown out, his teeth broken, and otherwise so seriously injured as to preclude all hopes of his recovery.

Singular Death.—We learn that John M'Nally a young man employed in twisting cotton at a manufactory in Phœnixville, above Norristown on Saturday last sent to an apothecary for pulverized chalk, and through mistake received sugar of lead. In applying the powder to the thread he had occasion to wet his fingers from his mouth and consequently communicated the substance to his tongue and lips. He had used it but a short time before he was seized with violent sickness, and soon died.—*Nat Gaz.*

Beat that Who Can.—We have before us a potatoe that would fill a pot of ordinary size and afford a meal for some half dozen individuals, even were they genuine Paddies whose love of potatoes is proverbial. It was exhumed in the field of our friend Dr. Daniel Sargent, is of irregular shape, its circumference being *twenty-three inches*, and its weight *three pounds and one ounce, avirdupoise.* We don't wonder the doctor boasts shield his pestle and mortar from physic to the dogs,' when he raises potatoes like this.—*Kinderhook Sentinel.*

Innate Appetite.—Sir George McKenzie in his Phrenological Essays mentions the following curious facts, witnessed by Sir James Hallr He had been engaged in making some experiments on hatching eggs by artificial heat, and on one occasion observed in one of his boxes a chicken in the act of breaking from his confinement. It happened that just as the creature was getting out of his shell, a spider began to run along the box, when the chicken darted forward seized and swallowed it.

A Good Kind of Ignorance.—It was remarked by a British officer after the battle of Lundy's Lane, near Fort Erie, that he had visited all Europe under the banner of Napoleon, and had been engaged in the severest battles the world had ever known, but that the American soldiery were the first he had ever seen who did not know when they were whipped, and that they would even fight till they tired out the enemy and gained the victory.

Rattlesnakes.—We are informed that recently whilst Mr. D. Mattingly and wife where on a whortleberry excursion near sung Run in the Allegany Glades, in this county, they killed eighty at one time, and wounded four that escaped. This is pretty well, considering, too, that a lady, should have participated in the fun of snake killing. She must be admitted to possess less fear than is usually attributed to her sex. The very *dry* and *hot season*; we are told, is supposed to be the cause of so many making their appearance during the summer and fall.

No Rain Yet.—The autumnal equinox passed off with a sprinkle of rain on the 21st and a gale of wind on the 22d. The dry weather (it can hardly be called a drought) may therefore be said still to continue. Vegetation in our fertile soil has however been but slightly affected by it. The corn crop will be one of the most abundant ever raised. The potatoe crop only will be lessened. To speak minutely, eight or nine hills ordinarily in good prairie, yield a bushel. This year it will take eleven or twelve.—*Peoria Reg. Sept. 30.*

Served him right.—One hundred dollars damages were lately recovered in the Superior Court of Connecticut, by a Mr. Kingsbury, against Hezekiah Allen, for selling the plaintiff a quarter of unsound and unwholesome beef—knowing the animal to be diseased when it was killed.

The Boston Mercantile Journal says the U. S. ship of the line Ohio is ready for sea and will sail in a few days for New York, under the command of Capt. Smith.

"From whence the phrase—'learn to die,'—I perceive that people succeed very well the first time," said a young lady.

Mr. Rothschild, an English banker, has purchased leaving £21,000,000 worth of landed and other property at his disposal. The stamp on the probate of his will was $15,000, and the next stamp will be £30,000 more. Think of a duty to Government of £45,000 on one million!

Valuable cargo.—The whale ship Vermont, of Poughkeepsie, arrived at New York on Tuesday week last, in 125 days from New Zealand, having on board 2600 barrels of whale oil, 200 of sperm and 28,000 pounds of whalebone. This cargo is estimated to be worth $30,000, and is the produce of a voyage of only 14 months and 10 days.

The Constitution of the United States contains the following clause, worthy to be put in letters of gold and hung up in every dwelling in the Union:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an Establishment of Religion, or Abridging the Freedom of Speech, or of the Press; or the right of the people peacably to assemble; and to petition for a Redress of Grievances."

A man was recently fined five pounds in England, *for walking on a rail road: that being a* trespass by the law. The trespasser is punished both for carelessly endangering his own life and for the risk of throwing a train off the track and endangering the lives of others.

So strict an eye is kept over the movements of foreigners in France, that an American, having lately forgotten his lodgings, was obliged to go to the police office to obtain the necessary information, when, to his great surprise, he was told who he was, where he lodged, and where he had taken on his dinner.

Lord Durham will leave Quebec or N. York and Washington on the 27th inst. when Sir John Colborne as commander of the troops, will assume the Government of Lower Canada. His secretary is to embark for England in November on board the frigate Inconstant, which comes round *from the St. Lawrence to receive him.*

The engine and car-house of the Carrollton Rail road, at Carrollton (New Orleans) was destroyed on the 7th inst, together with 15 cars and one locomotive Lost estimated at $200,000, of which about $150,000 was insured.

If ladies young and ladies older.
Should fancy they've a handsome shoulder,
And thinking men love fair complexion
Should keep them bare for their inspection—
Say—are they modest ones?

Postscript.—"Bring us no more reports." —From Trenton, we learn that the highest candidate on the Van Buren Congressional ticket is elected by a majority of 65, and the lowest by a majority of 19 votes! "Peaceably, if you can—*Force*-ably if you must." Somerset and Morris "Honey and Mustard! Oh!—*Rahway Her.*

The Vermont Watchman, a political paper at Montpelier, Vt. but Anti-Slavery in its bearings, was recently sent back to its publishers by the Post Master at West Point, Georgia, with an endorsement stating that the functionary considered it an abolition paper and would not del ver it from his office—wherefore the publishers need not send any more. The Postmaster might as well rub his spectacles and look at the Federal Constitution and the instructions of his superiors again, before reading any more papers directed to subscribers, to determine whether their character and objects make them proper for delivery. This is a stretch of constructive power which can never be tolerated without surrendering the entire Liberty of the Press.—*Jersey City Adv.*

The Jerseyman, (of Morris) says "We are *completely used up in this country, wound up in a cocoon,* and from what cause? Because our party would not adhere to the true Jacksonian principles, but must be continually experimenting upon Sub treasuries and little state monopolies."

Windy. A Mr. *Bellows* has recently been lecturing in New York on the mechanical properties of the *air.* The editor of the American naively remarks that Mr. B.'s *has experience* in the matter.

Weight of the Human Body.—M. Chausse dried the human body in an oven, the original weight of which was 120 lbs. Hence the solid matter of the body was to water as one tenth, or one tenth. From this it will be seen how great a proportion the fluids of the body bear to the solids.

The Globe says that the loco focos "will die in the last breach," and the N. Y Evening Post says, that they will 'die in the first breach.' So it seems that they expect to die in a pair of breeches. Some of them must make an important addition to their wardrobe first.—*Louis. Jou.*

Bend the first and third fingers of the hand, and commencing with the thumb, count on—the bent fingers will indicate the months which contain only 30 days.

The Bedouin Arabs outdone.—A few days ago, as a Dutch baker was driving his bread cart over the brick bridge which crosses the Washington Canal near the residence of Mr. Thomas Bingham, his horse became suddenly frightened, and mounted with his fore feet on the side wall, which suddenly giving way, the horse cart, and driver were precipitated into the canal, which is about forty feet below the bridge: and yet wonderful to tell, neither the driver, the horse, nor the cart was in any way injured! After such an exploit as this, will any one pretend to deny that *the Dutch are a match for all the world at ground and lofty tumbling.*

A Yankee Notion.—An English paper contains under the head of 'New American Patent,' the announcement of a Patent hydrophobia water proof hat, made of the skins of a mad dog warranted not to take water.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, October 23, 1838.

"For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man."—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Silk Culture.—This, we are well assured, is very soon to be one of the most important branches of agriculture pursued in the United States. New Jersey encouraged by the generous legislation of our law makers, the last winter, has of late come nobly up to the work. From all parts of the state we hear of extensive preparations going on for raising the mulberry trees, or making silk. We are extremely glad to be able to state such favorable prospects for the silk culture—for we have long earnestly desired the time to come when we as a nation should no longer be obliged to export annually, millions of dollars for silk, which we could ourselves manufacture with as much facility as any nation. The time is now evidently drawing near. Many are engaged in it. As soon as the great profit to be derived from it is known others will engage in it; and it cannot be long before the making of silk will be quite a general business. The risk attending it is not greater than that of ordinary farming operations, and in fact, is not so much so, as respects drought.

We have been favored this week with a copy of a monthly periodical, devoted to the silk culture, entitled the "Silk Grower." It is published in Philadelphia, and edited by Ward & Chesney, of Burlington, in this state, where this business is carried on very extensively. We found it *a very interesting publication, well printed and* conducted with talent,—well worth the price charged, $1 per annum. Any person wishing light on this interesting subject, would do well to take it. We have room only for this extract:

A proper clime and a suitable range of temperature are decidedly necessary for the production of good silk. The excessive heat, and the great humidity of certain countries, exert the same effect upon the silk worm as upon the constitution and habits of the inhabitants.—England will never be able to raise the raw material for her manufactures, owing to the great moisture of her climate; and her sole dependance for the supply of her manufactories, will, and must be, upon foreign countries. Possessing the capital that she does, combined with the energy, skill, and perseverence of her artizans, is it not probable that she will import the raw material from that country which will afford it the cheapest? She has long been dependant upon the United States for her cotton, and her profits have been immense Her merchants and manufacturers are justly styled Princes of the Earth. When she ascertains that our country can furnish her with raw silk proportionate to her demand, and at a cheaper price than she can obtain it from any other source, it is natural to suppose that our silk growers will always find a market for the products of their labor in her ports.

It has been satisfactorily proved that the United States can produce silk superior in quality to that produced by any nation whatever. With a climate neither too humid or warm, but exactly suited to the disposition and habits of the silk worm, we must eventually become as famous for our exportation of our raw silk as we are for our cotton. All that is wanted on our part, is a determination to "GO AHEAD," and in a few years we shall be ranked first upon the list of silk growing nations.

But to return to come, we care not for a foreign market; our immense population, by its demands for the fabric, will cause all the raw material to be worked up within our own borders. We shall no longer look to China, France or Italy for manufactured silk, and shall be as independent of them in that respect, as we are in regard to cotton—why then should we delay? Every thing appears favourable, and invites us to the enterprize.

Dr. Pascalis gives the following reasons why our agricultural brethren should engage in the silk business;—

1st. The article of silk added to the other pursuites of agriculture, the more enhances the value of land, that by it, such parcels as are poor and waste can be profitably employed.

2d. Said produce or staple of standard value, according to its quality, is always exchangeable in commerce in all its several conditions, as it is neither perishable nor corruptible.

3d. It is a material for the manufacture of all kinds of filature, for raw silk, of machinery for weaving warping; for building a variety of looms, bringing into use every process of dying, &c. which business being divided and subdivided, affords numerous Branches of mechanical industry by which immense populations in Europe are now prosperously supported.

4th. Nurseries of silk worms create also various branches of business among the poorer classes; The making of hurdles, frames, baskets &c. gathering mulberry leaves, and brushwood detaching and cleaning cocoons, and many other sorts of employment incident on the management and completion of the culture, as if every individual of the poorest community could not fail reaping from it some advantage and profit.

The Farmer's Cabinet.—This monthly has very much improved since the commencement of the third volume in August last. Every number is worth more to the farmer who will attend to its precepts than the cost of a volume. We should be pleased to obtain some ten or a dozen subscribers to it, in this vicinity, to aid the worthy proprietor in his praiseworthy undertaking, to commence with the present volume. For terms, and advertising in this paper. Specimen numbers can be seen at this office.

The Knickerbocker.—We have had the reading of this Monthly, for several months past.—We find it much improved of late. It is vastly superior to what it was one little year ago. In long articles of a higher and more serious cast, —to which monthly magazines are more adapted,—it is superior to the Mirror. But taken as a whole we much prefer the Mirror. The Mirror contains more reading, has elegant and common engravings, and, what is of the most importance, in the talent *generally* exhibited in its pages, it is fully equal if not superior to any journal of the kind this side of the Atlantic.

The Rahway Herald thus notices our remarks made some two weeks since, respecting the need of legs to make good Sub-Treasurers:

No need of legs, indeed! On what did all the "good sub-treasurers," already eloped, run on? Not on their heads, surely, Mr. Union. We believe that the most important ball given by a sub-treasurer, is "leg-ball."

Leg-ball, is but a poor kind of ball, and were we as well assured as you are, that it would be *the best* we could obtain from sub-treasurers, we, of course would go against the whole system. We shall probably have an opportunity of testing the question in a year or two,—for as the elections are going now-a-days, the prospects are very strong, that the Sub-treasury scheme will become ere long the law of the land.

Late Elections.

New Jersey.

Official Results.—COMPLETE RETURNS.

The Newark Daily Advertiser of Friday evening last furnishes us with complete official returns of the late election in this state for members of Congress, as follows:

Vroom,	28,492
Cooper,	28,455
Dickerson,	28,453
Ryall,	28,441
Kille,	28,426
Randolph,	28,426
Stratton,	28,395
Maxwell,	28,383
Halsted,	28,337
Yorke,	28,321
Force,	28,315
Ayerigg,	28,295

The following are therefore elected:

Administration.

Peter D. Vroom, of Somerset,
Daniel B. Ryall, of Monmouth,
William R. Cooper, of Gloucester,
Joseph Kille, of Salem.
Philomon Dickerson, of Passaic county,

Whig.

Joseph F. Randolph, Monmouth,

The following are the average majorities from each county.

	Whig	*Administration*
Essex	1562	
Morris	322	
Somerset	154	
Mercer	283	
Middlesex	167	
Burlington	523	
Bergen		225
Passaic	251	
Gloucester	517	
Salem		52
Cumberland		30
Cape May	236	
Sussex		1635
Warren		864
Hunterdon		916
Atlantic		162
Monmouth		230
	4045	4116
		4045

Administration majority, 71

Whole number of votes about 57,000—average Van Buren majority, 71. A year ago the whole number of votes was 52,872.—whig majority, 1,374. Increase of votes in one year, 4,125! Van Buren gain, 1,444.

The whigs polled last year,	27,123	votes.
This year,	28,362	
Increase,	1,239	
The V. B.'s polled last year,	25,749	votes.
This year,	28,433	
Increase,	2,684	

Essex County.—The highest vote on the whig ticket for Congress was Randolph and Maxwell, each, 4052. The highest on the administration do. was Vroom, 2500. The highest on the whig ticket for Assembly was Wm. Stiles, and A. V. Spicer, each, 4045. The highest on the administration do. was Jacob Manning 2405.

Whig majority in this county, 1562.—In 1836 it was 931. Whig gain, 641.

Georgia.

The State Rights party (Whig) have elected their entire delegation to Congress, 9 members, in opposition to the Union, or Administration party, by a small majority. In the state Legislature, there will probably be a majority of two in the senate, and four in the lower house, of the State rights party. The administration papers

as that many of the State rights party are sub-treasury, or, Van Buren men.

In the last Congress, the administration had 8, to 1 whig, from this state.

South Carolina.

As has long been expected South Carolina has gone for the administration. Eight of the nine members of Congress chosen this fall are sub-treasury men. Mr. Legare, the talented member of the opposition, has lost his election by 500 votes; and is succeeded by a sub-treasury man.

In the last congress, South Carolina had seven whigs and two administration.

Pennsylvania.

Mr. Porter, the Administration candidate for Governor, has been elected by about 9000 majority. The whigs have a majority in both branches of the State legislature. Of the 25 members to Congress, the administration has 18 and the whigs 10.

According to the Journal of Commerce, the last Pennsylvania delegation to Congress was 17 administration, to 11 whigs.

Ohio.

Has also changed her Governor Returns from 51 counties show a majority of 6,382 for Shannon, the administration candidate, over Vance, the whig candidate, and former governor. We have not received sufficient returns to determine how the state legislature will stand.

The last delegation to Congress was 11 whigs to 8 V. B. men. In the next congress, as near as we can judge, it will stand 7 whigs to 12 V. B. men.

Arkansas has elected an Administration Representative to Congress, as before.

Important!—The official returns of the election in this state, given in another column are correct; but it is said, that the returns from one two or three towns will be rejected, all of which give a Van Buren majority. If either of these towns should be rejected it would materially alter the result—and if all three are rejected, the whole whig ticket will be elected.

Supposing that the returns of neither of these towns are rejected, the result thus far, from all the states which have elected members to the next Congress is as follows:

Eleven states have elected 92 members; of whom in the last Congress 49 were for the Administration, and 43 were whigs—In the next Congress, 55 are for the administration, and 37 are whigs. Administration gain, 6.

If New Jersey should return 6 whigs the result would be much the same as before—the whig gain in Georgia ballancing their loss in South Carolina and Ohio.

In November, four states elect 54 more members, and the remaining eleven states elect the remaining 96 members in 1839.

In the last congress, *as elected*, the administration had a majority of 10.

This day the Governor and Council meet at Trenton, to count the votes of this state for Congressmen, after which we shall know with certainty who form our delegation to Congress. Our legislature also meet this day.

Texian Expedition.—We learn from the New Orleans Picayune that a company of capitalists have associated themselves together to form an expedition, to start ere long for the country lying on the western declivity of the chain of the Rocky mountains, towards the Pacific Ocean.

The main object of this company is to establish a road for waggons from Galveston island, through Chihuahua, to Monterey, a town of that name, situated on the upper part of the Gulf of California. In this pioneering expedition, which is expected to be merely the presage of more extensive operations hereafter, it is in contemplation to take along forty to fifty thousand dollars worth of goods; and, as there will be two hundred and fifty men in the company well armed and equipped, it is to be presumed that the caravan will proceed to its destination without much molestation from robbers banditti, &c.

The leader is to be Major A. Le Grand, of Texas, who is extensively known throughout the country to be traversed by the caravan. It is calculated that the company will be gone till about the commencement of next summer.

Westward Ho!—A fleet of some nine steamboats left our harbor this morning and in the course of the day, for the far west, bearing from the whirves at least fifteen hundred passengers, in the space of one day; has a population sufficient to create a respectable sized village, been removed from among us, and yet we do not miss them. They come among us, stay perhaps a week and depart, without increasing or diminishing our population perceptibly. It would seem that the whole world is on the move, and passing and repassing through our city. By the way our harbor is to small by one half for the increasing commerce of the Lakes—especially at such a time as this, when the wind down the lake has prevented departures for some days, and at the same time been filling its with arrivals. The guardians of Buffalo and its interests must become active in an enterprize so desirable and in fact so essential to its future prosperity.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

Sore Throat.—A writer in the Mercantile Journal recommends the daily use of cold water as a preventive against the sore throat. It should be thoroughly applied by a sponge to the region of the throat and breast, and persevered in regularly every day. If this be done there is no doubt of its efficacy.

Division in the Albany Synod.—The Synod of Albany met on Tuesday the 9th inst. at Hudson One hundred and eighty members were enrolled. Some others afterwards appeared, making the whole number 212. Immediately after the roll was completed, a resolution was offered, expressing an adherence to the assembly that met in the seventh church, Philadelphia, (the old school.) Another was made to lay this on the table, and the vote was,

Ayes	75
Noes	20
non liquet about	13

The mover then stated that it was evident a division must take place, and that in anticipation of this, a room in the same church has been procured, and he requested the minority to withdraw to that room. The whole body then united in prayer. Those that withdrew, including those that subsequently enrolled their names with them amounted to 36, who organized as a synod—Those that remained and acted with the old Synod numbered upwards of 60, and 10 or 15 declined acting at present.

Some of these are waiting the result of the law suits in November next. Nothing unkind was said or done. The division seemed the result of an honest difference of opinion.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

From the Cherokee Country.—Letter received in Norfolk from Athens, Tennessee, the present head quarters of Gen. Scott, dated Oct. 3d, state that the excessive drought had prevented the emigration of the Indians as contemplated, the rivers being low, and there not being water enough to sustain the Indians and their cattle. The emigration was thus retarded one month, but to our advices, showers of rain had fallen, and one thousand Indians were to have departed on the 2d to the Far West. At short intervals parties of 1000 each would follow suit, and it is probable, that, at this time, all the Indians are on their way westward, except the deercepid and sick, who will remain until the river becomes navigable.

St. Louis, it would appear by its papers flourishes apace. The Bulletin says more buildings have been commenced this year, than at any former period. The Bank of the state of Missouri is extending its discounts upon a very liberal scale and as it is gaining upon the confidence of the people, it will in a short time do much for the trade and, commerce of the country.

Salaries of the Governor's of States.—That of the Governor of Louisiana, is $7,500; of the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania 4000, of Massachusetts, 3,666; South Carolina, 3500; of Virginia, 3,333; of Georgia, 3000; of Maryland, 2,666; of Mississippi and Kentucky, 2,500; of New Jersey, North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee, 2,000 each; Maine and Missouri, 1500 each; Delaware, 1333; Ohio 1200; Connecticut, 1100; New-Hampshire, 100; Indiana, 1000; Illinois, 1000; Vermont, 750; Rhode Island, 400.

It is reported that snow has fallen to the depth of six inches in the mountains between Wheeling and Baltimore.

The great and leading measure of the age; It rests upon the imperishable foundation of truth, and though it may be defeated at first, its final triumph, if supported with energy and perseverence is certain.—*Calhoun's last toast.*

In Iowa, at a recent ball there were 50 gentlemen, and six ladies present. This was at a town called "Blue Ruin."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

J. R. Van Norden, $3,50; Nathaniel Compton, 3,00; Zachariah Webster, 2,00; John Crisp, 1,64; Davison & Wallace, 1,00; Manning Stelle, ,75; Daniel Shotwell, ,50.

MARRIED.

At Liberty Corner, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. English, Mr. Israel Compton to Miss Julia Ann, daughter of Deacon Schofield, all of that place.

At New York, on the 16th inst. by the Rev Dr. Brownlee, Mahlon Johnson, of Littleton, N. J. to Mary Ludlam, of Westfield, N. J.

DIED.

At Littleton, Morris co. 14th inst. Mrs. Mary, relict of John Vail, aged 78.

Stoves,

Cheaper than ever!

J. THOMPSON & CO. wish to inform the public generally, that they have now on hand a large assortment of Stoves of the most approved patterns, for burning coal or wood; and as they wish to close their business next Spring, they intend offering their whole assortment much cheaper than they were ever before offered in this market. Their assortment consists of Stanley's Rotary of all sizes, Postley's, Church & Stanley's, James', and all sizes of the nine plate.

Of the above named we have a full assortment, and we also have some of several other kinds. We also have a large number of second hand stoves, which we will sell extremely low; they consist chiefly of Postley's, Cluesman's, Lyne's, James', Onley's, Wilsons, Gills' and Nine Plates; they are all fitted out with fixtures, and in complete order. We hope those wishing to buy will give us a call before purchasing elsewhere as we feel confident we can suit them.

Russia Sheet Iron Stoves.

We have a more complete assortment of this article than we ever had before; and as they are known to exceed any other stove for beauty and heat; we shall only, that they are now made handsomer and more neat and we will sell them from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than last year.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Oct. 20th, 1838. 90 3

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTEAD, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Pearl streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 94 y

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 3s

New Goods,

Low for *Cash*.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a new and General Assortment of Fall and Winter *DRY GOODS*, such as Clothes, Cassimers, English Fustians, Flannels, Calicoes, Unbleached, and colored Muslins, English, Bleached, Cotton Drilling, &c. &c.

ALSO.—*A General Assortment of FRESH GROCERIES.*

Having purchased our stock at the lowest cash prices, we are prepared to supply all who may favor us with a call, on as good terms as any other establishment in this place.

LEONARD & RUNYON.

Plainfield, Oct. 16, 1838 91

All Persons

INDEBTED to us either on Notes or Book Account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, or further solicitation.

Oct. 16. 91 LEONARD & RUNYON.

WANTED,

WOOD, and all Kinds of Country Produce, in payment of dues to this Office.

September 11th, 1838.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS, FOR 1839.

JUST received, and for sale at this Office, at 6 cents each. It is the cheapest Almanac published this year, containing 48 pages of valuable reading matter, on fine type, good paper, and clear print. Sept. 25th.

Plainfield English *School.*

THE next term of this school will commence on MONDAY, October 21st, under the direction of

Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE.

In the Basement Room of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, Oct. 16, 1838. 91 3t

Assignee's Sale.

WILL be exposed for sale at Public Vendue on Monday, the 24th day of December next, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, a House and Lot of Land, on the corner of Second and Washington streets, in Plainfield. Said Lot is upwards of 90 feet front, exclusive of the street, and contains over half an acre of ground, with a good two story dwelling house and kitchen adjoining, nearly new, on the lot. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS BOICE.

Oct 16, 1838. 2m Assignee of John Vermule.

Hatters' Finishing

BLOCKS made and repaired, most Patterns, 4 Spindle Blocks, &c. &c. on accommodating terms Oct 9th. 90 E. W. BRIANT.

Public Notice

IS hereby given That an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for an act to incorporate a Company at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, to carry on the flouring business—working in iron, and other mechanical operations,—by steam power.

Plainfield, Oct. 8, 1838. 90 6t.

6 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Tuesday, the 18th of September, JOHN VAN SICKAN, an Indented Apprentice to the House Carpenter business, aged 19. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting said boy, under the penalty of the law, as I will pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward, and no charges will be paid for his return to the subscriber.

DAVID THICKSTUN.

Plainfield, Oct. 8, 1838. 90 3w

Teas, Teas!

HYSON, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Black Teas, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway

Cotton Batts,

COTTON Wat, candle wick and carpet warp, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th, 1838. Rahway.

Mr. Bond's Speech

In Pamphlet form, For sale at this Office, price 3 cents

ALSO

At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street,

RAHWAY.

FRESH GROCERIES.

RECEIVED Weekly from New York, and sold at lowest prices, by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

Man Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire immediately, a steady farming man, one who understands the work of a farm, is recommended to the above, and his wife would be handy about a house. Good recommendations will be expected. DAVID L. DODGE.

Cedar Brook, Plainfield, N. J. Oct. 9, 1838. 90 3

Coal.

THE First quality Hard Lehigh Coal in clean unbroken Lumps for Blacksmiths and furnaces, 6 per ton. A large lot of Red Ash Schuylkill expected this week, and will be sold at a very small advance if taken immediately from the dock.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th. 89 3w

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1838.

Manning Stelle, and Jacob Manning, Administrators of Randolph M. Stelle, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

UPON the application of the above named Administrators it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day, June 20th, 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent resided, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibith his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor, against the said Administrators.

By the Court,

JACOB O. DRAKE, Surrogate.

Sept. 11th, 1838. 86 9w

LAMP OIL, For Sale by Aug. 21. SAM'L S. POUND

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

Fall & winter goods

THE Subscribers have just received a new and general assortment of Goods such as Bleached and unbleached muslins; white, red, and yellow Flannels; Blue, black, drab, and invisible green Broad Cloths; Cassimeres, sattinetts, bouvetteens, English and French Merinoes, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,

A general Assortment of Earthen and stone ware, such as Pots, Jars, Pitchers, Bowls, etc. etc.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Country Produce.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

ALL Persons indebted to us on Book account are requested to call and settle, as short settlements make long friends, and our present books are full, we should like to settle them without transferring them to another book.

B. & D.

October 2d. 89

Butter.

15 Firkins of Butter, for sale by Oct. 2. BERRY & DUNHAM.

A Farm, to lease, or RENT.

IN the township of New Providence, Essex county, near Union Village, where terms will be made known by HENRY OSWALD.

Oct. 2, 1838. 1mf On the Premises.

JUST RECEIVED a Fresh Supply of Groceries, low for Cash or Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th 1838.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Just Received,

AT THE *PLAINFIELD CASH STORE* a Fresh supply of Fall Goods, such as Cloths Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Buffalo Cloth Mole-Skin, Flannels, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Calicoes, &c. &c.

Produce are taken at the highest Market prices.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th, 1838.

London Porter.

LONDON Brown Stout, for sale by the dozen or by single bottle, at the store of SHOTWELL & PRICE, Rahway.

Sept. 18th.

Vendue.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the subscriber in Plainfield.—Four Milk COWS, two of them new Milk Cows, one Horse, one Hog, a one-horse Waggon and Harness, a two-horse Waggon, plough and harrow, a wheel barrel, grain and waggon-Corn by the shock, Hay by the ton, potatoes by the bushel, three pecks of Timothy seed, a lot of Chesnut rails, a lot of large quantity of Corn for sale by the bushel, a lot of stone walling, a large quantity of stone along Stony Brook will be sold by the lump, Also,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds and Bedding of all kinds, a bureau, a common cupboard, a chamber carpet nearly new, woolen and rag carpets, four looking glasses, four tables, two sets of Fancy Chairs, two pair of window blinds, a set of china and earthen ware, of all descriptions, a set of tinn ware.

Also, a corn crib will be let for one year.

Conditions made known and attendance given by JOHN EDGAR.

Oct. 9th, 1838. 90 2w

$3 Reward.

A BOB on Saturday last my knife left me or ceremoniously and somewhat mysteriously. It was a Congress knife dated 1834, and when I saw it last had four blades and bore my full name on the handle.

Whoever will return the knife to me shall receive the above reward.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Oct. 1st. 1838. 89

New Lumber Yard

Rahway.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and Vicinity, that they have now on hand a large and general Assortment of Seasoned Lumber, consisting of all the kinds and qualities usually found in Lumber Yards. As our Lumber is delivered direct from Troy on our dock, we save the expense of cartage, and are enabled to sell on as good terms as any of the other Yards.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th, 1838. 89 3m

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts per lb. CASH. The subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bulmin's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. 89 3dcc

HAMS and Beef, for sale by Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

Flour

A Fresh Assortment of Western canal Flour, of all Qualities, just received, and for sale low by Sept. 25th. GEORGE F. POUND.

ALSO,

On hand a good Assortment of Boots and shoes, of the best quality and warrant. Some have an idea that Sale Shoes are good for nothing, but my shoes are made of the best materials, and warranted.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Round brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 5th 1838. 68

Cheap Fall Goods!

JUST RECEIVED, a new assortment of Fall Goods, which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce.

The highest price will be paid for butter and stocking yarn in exchange for Goods.

Sept. 1st, 1838. H. A. & D. CORY.

Stoves, Stoves!

IF you want to buy stoves cheap, now is your time as I am determined to sell low. I have on hand a general Assortment of Postley cooking, and James' improved cooking stoves.—Also, the Union stove, a new article, and highly recommended. Also, Franklin, Nine plate and sheet Iron Parlor stoves, Box, Box and salamander stoves, all of which are For sale Very Low. Stove Pipe, Boilers, Dripping Pans, &c. made to order.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Sept. 25th. 88 tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer, that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Cheap Muslins.

UNBLEACHED Muslins, from 4d to 18d per yard, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

FRESH FLOUR, by the barrel or hundred. Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield, October 1st, 1838.

Miss Mary Adair, Isaac Manning,
Noah Allen, Isaac J. Moore,
Bradford Allen, John Manning,
Miss Alexander, Miss Phebe Ann Smith,
Wm. Cornwell, Henry E. Mowbray,
Davis Correll, Mrs. Charlotte Marin,
Robert Day, John Mollerson,
Azariah Drake, Mr. Memaner,
R. Drake, Merrick Osborn,
John Enders, Erastus Miller,
P. G. Ingell, 2 Peter Pangborn,
Jotham D. Frazee, Stephen Rockman,
Caleb Freeman, Isaac S. Randolph,
Randolph Frazee, W. A. DeRosay,
Oliver Godfroy, John Shotwell,
Wm. Hill, Abby Ann Stansbury
Martin Holton, John Stites,
George F. Jackson, Jotham Townson,
Elmira E. Knapp, James Thorn,
Mr. Kinney, George Thorn,
David Rogers, Wm. Wells,
Asa Lawler, Zachariah Wilsey,
Nathan Leonard, Rev. H. Mahan.

Those calling for the above letters will please say advertised. 89 3t. Jacob MANNING, P. M.

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Samptown, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes. M. F. CORBIN.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods*,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

9 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

New Goods.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Drillings, Calicoes, Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Silk and Cotton Hdk'fs, &c. A large assortment of the above just received for Sale very low for Cash or Country Produce. PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Sept. 18th, 1838.

NewJersey Railroad
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing September 1st, 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.;*
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 *cents—Rahway,* 50 *cents—New Brunswick,* 75 *cts.*

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.
Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York, at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.
Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 4, and 6, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.
Horses, Every night except Sunday.
Leave New York at 5 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The Town Trucks *in the city of Newark* have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf.

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber *respectfully informs his friends and* the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Dust Pans, Lauterns Leader Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

Tin Leaders and all kinds of Hatter's Kettles, made to order at short notice, and at low prices.

Copper Force and Hand Pumps made to order, and warranted.

All ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Aug. 7, 1838. 81 tf

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by
BERRY & DUNHAM.
Feb. 28. 56 tf

New Cheap Cash *Grocery,* and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. V. Shotwell, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate.

EPHRAIM DRAKE,
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orig[illegible]ash, New England Cough Syrup, and Medical Pills and Phenix bitters: all of which are [illegible] recommended for the purposes intended.
May [illegible] 1838.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. ALSO,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, *&c. &c.*
ALSO,
SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE
Renovating Pills.

Arithmetical Table Book.

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again. May 1st. 1838.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, *will be punctually attended to.*

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

SALT, by the sack.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & ARRES.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and *For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen.* EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.
Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership, and will continue the business of E. M. Price, under the firm of PRICE & SHOTWELL.

BENJAMIN M. PRICE,
EDWARD E. SHOTWELL.
Rahway, Aug. 1st 1838.

GREEN BROOK *Family School.*

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and every care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm ess and impartiality, but without harshness. Its c ief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest.

The sacred Scriptures are received as the only *standard of morals; and religious instruction is* give, without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

New Cheap Grocery & *Shoe Store.*

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peace Graves, where he will

be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Cocoa, *Chocolate, Cinnamon, Sal Æratus, Mackerel, Herring,* Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Flour. Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please not ask for trust, these times.

GEO. FOX POUND
July 24th. 79 tf

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the
COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON
THE HOLY BIBLE,

By Mr. JENKS, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the sets will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee:—"Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Jenks. The grand and prominent doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. It is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private reading,—and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate the manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a *goodly pearl,* which every devout man should seek to possess in his family.

Susscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—this well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important *and valuable works.* All who are able should possess them both.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,
is published by JOHN LISBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on the 1st and the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood when ever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent each hundred within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half cent each hundred to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

☞ All letters must begin with the volume, No. 1 or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the *conclusion that all diseases proceed* from an irregular state of the *Gall,* principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain seat of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have *proved to be the greatest and most efficacious* medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Common Fevers, Jaundice, Affection of the stomach, Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever-Ague, Dysentery, Cholera, Sea-sickness, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, &c. &c. and they are found to be the most valuable remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE
Mr. Joseph Hawley, Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I was induced to purchase them; are for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into general use, and the benefit that I feel to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much pleased, after having made use of them in my family, and cautiously and fairly believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and active cathartic, and properly adapted to almost all diseases, first if resorted to in season, they might save much sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many complaints as recommended, especially for sick sides worms which one of my family had been seriously afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon get into general use, as no one cannot but like them after having made use of them; they do not create any pain or sickness at the stomach, but always has in every case prevented vomiting, and for the nervous sick head-ache or dyspepsia, they are a sure and effectual remedy.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's
VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

New Stock of GROCERIES,
Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.
Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal.
Soda Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at shop notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Rice, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Cheese, Tobacco, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, clover, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, white and common bar soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff; Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds; Crockery, tinware, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c.

S. S. POUND.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
At 143 *Nassau street, New York*

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, when a portentous conflict upon whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of nearly 200,000 persons, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, with this Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatism of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our cause to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the purest intelligence, and the most interesting information, connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, will be supplied to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired

All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.
March, 1838.

Boots and Shoes.

WE the Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that we have commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in Front street, between Peace and Cherry streets, where we make boots and shoes of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen to order, of good stock, and warranted well made, at short notice; and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash. Cash only keeps the mare going. We solicit a share of custom. THOMAS HILL.
WILLIAM HILL.

Plainfield, May 1st, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. 85c. and 75. G. FOX POUND.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE
New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent *Engravings on Steel,* by the best artists, designed and engraved, from original paintings expressly for the work. Etchings on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of original poetry and imaginative music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this purpose—interesting notices upon the various productions of fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engraving, music, &c.—notices of the drama, opera, and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous matter relative to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases,* in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of EPES SARGENT, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Willis, Cox, Captain Marryat, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of unbounded others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its muslick, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, full of not superiour, to its predecessors: and it is universally admitted that no work, extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum, as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it in light, graceful, and agreeable readings of elegantliterature, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country, —intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle Ladies, wayworn with the de l ded cares, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most fastidious maiden of 16, it will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each, and every one so engraved Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the Carriers to all subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

New, Cheap,
CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of
DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, JUSTS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vernule, deceased, situate in the town of Plainfield. There is a house and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Building and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of
Inquire of ANN V. VERNULE, Exr.
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vernule, dec'd.
Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 58 6m

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, from 12 to 15 years of age, of moral and correct habits, to learn the shoe making business. Apply to the Subscribers,
July 30. ISAAC V. TRIMPE & CO.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street.
6f NEW-YORK.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers at this time at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is *solicited.*
JOSHUA SEAMAN
WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 20, 1838. 1y

A Rare Chance.

Rahway Herald Newspaper Establishment For Sale.

THE Subscriber, after repeated unavailing attempts to rid himself of an affliction which has been of injury sustained several years since, is finally not relinquish the business of Newspaper printing. To any person wishing to embark in a permanent and lucrative occupation, this opportunity offers a good advantage, as the establishment, with the materials and good will of the Advocate and Herald and has no rival in the place—these rendering it one of the best newspaper stands in the State.

The materials consist of two excellent iron presses, 1 wooden Ramage do. standing press with boards complete, and a full assortment of new paper and job type, from 14 line pica to minion, and every other article necessary for conducting the business with profit.

For further information apply to David Felt, Esq. Stationer's Hall, 245 Pearl st. New York; M. F. Carman, New Brunswick; Editor Daily Advertiser, Newark, or in Rahway, to E. Y. Rogers Esq. or

THOS. A. GREEN, Editor, &c.
☞ All letters must be post paid.
Rahway, N. J. Sept. 13 1838.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks,
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Of ce of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.
June 15th, 1837.

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Amongst the recent purchases are Blue, Black, Satin, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $5.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 75 to 50 shillings per yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the richest style and cheap, perhaps, never before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pieces 4-quard and upwards, with all the other articles common in the business. To these will be added through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.
Newark, March 25th, 1838.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only.) for sale by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash. Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the
PAINTING BUSINESS,
the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Sign Painting with neatness and *dispatch.*

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
84 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.
January 31st.

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Paint, White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by
GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends opening on the 1st May next, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Dyson and Mr. Maling both as a Millinery and Dress Making business. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every exertion shall receive on mine.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, or desire to learn this exercise, that she would be happy to wait on young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Maiden and Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.
Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

10 boxes Soap,

10 BOXES Sale
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Beans,
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1838. Number 93.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three mo ths if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Noon.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt Wilsey.
LaFayette,	Vanpelt,
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickt own, some distance from the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house on the north side, next door to Mr. Jim Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28-52*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 1104*

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, offer to the public upon very liberal terms and wasted, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearings, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the common Water Wheel.

W. C. BISSELOE, Owal, N. Y.
S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave us a great advantage over other wheel We have now in use a Direct inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishops which has the same advantages of the Wing wheel, and has all as much power with one third less water than the Wing wheel.

DRAKE DUNN,
JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.

Brooklyn, July 23. 86 6w*

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.

June 26th.

Just Received, a Stock of *FRESH GROCERIES,*

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.

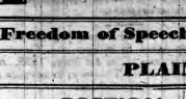
SAMUEL S. POUND.

July 31.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 26th.

POETICAL.



From the Knickerbocker.

'There is one God.'

What speaks the thunder, when its midnight fury
Rolls through Heaven's vast and cloudy palaces!
What wills the lightning on the ebon sky,
When the fierce tempests, wrapt in awe, ride rise
From their huge cradles on the mountain tops!
What about the gaunt and timeless sky sees,
That tom right royally their arms on high,
When from the hills the cold north-western gale
Calls to the torrent in the misty vale,
And the air rings with Heaven's artillery!
'There is One God!' to *Him* they lift their prayer,
He framed them temples, and they worship there—
Storm, wind, and howling thunder! Go, vain man,
And think their mighty creed a false one, if you can!

Utica, Aug. 1838. H. W. R.

Yes or No.

When of a man I ask a question,
I wish he'd answer "Yes" or "No,"
Nor stop to make some smooth evasion,
And only tell me "May be so."

I always doubt the friendly meaning—
"O well, perhaps, I do not know,"
When, for a favor I am suing;
I'd rather hear the answer "No."

When of a friend I wish to borrow
A little cash, to bear him say,
"I've just no cash—but on to-morrow"—
Is worse than if he told me "Nay."

Why all this need of plastering over
What we in fact intend to show?
Why not at once, with much less labor,
Say frankly, 'Yes, my friend, or No.'

From my soul despise all quibbling,
I'll use it not with friend or foe;
But when they ask, without dissembling,
I'll plainly answer 'Yes or No!'

And when I ask that *trembling question,*
"Will you be mine, my dearest Miss?"
Then may there be no hesitation
To say distinctly 'Yes, sir—yes!'

MISCELLANEOUS.

Enchanted Mountain.—The following account of a natural curiosity is from the Texas Telegraph:

This singular mountain is situated on the head waters of the Salley—a tributary of the Colorado about eighty miles from Bastrop, is a northwestedly direction. It is about 300 feet high, and appears to be an enormous oval roof partly embedded in the earth. When the sun shines, the light is reflected from its polished surface as from a mirror, and the whole mountain glows with such dazzling radiance, that the beholder who views steven from the distance of 4 or 5 miles is unable to gaze upon it without experiencing a painful sensation, similar to that experienced when looking upon the rising sun. The ascent of this hill is so very gradual, that persons can easily walk up to the top; but the rock is so smooth and slippery that those who make the attempt are compelled to wear mocasons or stockings instead of shoes. The ascent, together with the name of the place, Holy Mountain, formed the visitor very morality of the command made to Moses at Mount Horeb, 'Put off thy shoes from off my feet.' The Comanches regard it a hill with veneration, and Indian pilgrims frequently assemble, to perform their Payman rites upon its summit.

Sagacity of the Horse.—The horse possesses a sagacity nothing his way home from a considerable distance. Some dozen years have rolled over my head since I met my friend, Mr. Robert Gill of Richmond, Yorkshire, at the little town of Bowes, where we mounted each a pony for the purpose of proceeding to Wear-head, intending to shoot on the Durham moors the following day (the 12th of August) There being no direct cart road, in our progress we traversed a considerable quantity of moorland, threaded each number of lanes, and at length, after much misery, at twilight found ourselves on the border of an extensive common, intersected by numerous sheep walks, over which, however it was necessary for us to pass. The night did not become pitch dark; but we were enabled to discern the summit of a mountain; (pointed out to us by a shepherd,) which served as a beacon to guide our way.—We reached our quarters at twelve o'clock. After spending a week in Weardale and amongst the mountains which surround it, we began to retrace our steps. Strangers to the way whenever we were in doubt I wrongly advised leaving the decision to our ponies; and they did no deceive us in a single instance. However, upon one occasion, two lanes were presented the ponies leaned to the left, when my friend insisted they must be wrong. We, therefore, compelled the animals to take the right, which they did very unwillingly. After proceeding half a mile, we discovered our mistake; we returned and did not afterwards oppose the will of our sagacious nags. Those animals had been in this part of the country at any prior period; but, having once proceeded, for something more than thirty miles, through a very intricate country, having crossed moorlands, numerously intersected with sheep walks, they were enabled unerringly, to find their way back, and that without the least difficulty. The dog possesses this faculty in still greater perfection: indeed, it may be said to be general amongst quadrupeds, in which respect they are superior to man.—*Physiological Observations on Mental Susceptibility, by T. B. Johnson.*

New Way to detect a thief.—The father of the great American statesman, [Mr. Webster,] was a very humorous, as well as sensible man. Innumerable are the anecdotes that are related of him. As he was once journeying in Massachusetts, and far from his native town, he stopped rather late one night at an inn in the bar room were about twenty different individuals, who as he entered, called out for him to discover a thief. One of the company, it appeared, had a watch taken from his pocket, and he knew the offender must be in the room with them.

'Come Mr. Lawmaker, you know the signs of the times, be hidden things of the season, tell who is the thief!'

'Perhaps all the doors in the room, and let no one leave it; and then landlord go and bring your wife's brass kettle.'

'Why—ew! want to know? my stars! my wife's—wh—sa!' quoth boniface.

'Why you wouldn't be more struck up if I told you to get a pot.'

Boniface did as commanded. The great brass kettle was placed in the middle of the floor, bottom up, as black and sooty as the chimney back. The landlord got into his bar and looked on with eyes as big as saucers.

'You don't want any hot water or nothing, to take off the shades of no critter, do you squire?' said the landlord, the preparations looking a little too much like scalding—'the old woman has gone to bed, and the well's dry.'

'Now go to the barn and bring the biggest cockerell you've got.'

Why!—you wont bite him, will ye—he's a tough one.'

'I'll answer squire, he didn't steal the watch. The cock-rooster knows when to crow, without looking at a watch.'

'Go ahead—I want detect the thief.'

Boniface went to the barn and soon returned with a treasure, a great rooster, cackling all the while like mad.

'Now pass under the kettle, and blow out the light.'

'Now gentlemen, I don't suppose the thief is in the room—but if he is, the old rooster will crow when the chance touches the bottom of the kettle with his beak. Walk round in a circle and the cock will wink known the watch stealer. The innocent need not fear you know.'

The company then, to humor him, and carry out the joke, walked around the kettle in the dark three or four minutes.

'All done, gentlemen?'

'All done!' with the cry, 'where's your crowing, we hear no cockadoodledoo.'

'Bring on the light.'

A light was brought as ordered.

'Now hold out your hands good folks.'

Jim Tucker's hands after another. They were of course black, from coming in contact with the kettle.

'All up!'

'All up!' the response.

'All black!'

'A—ll—right, know, here's one fellow who hasn't been near the hand.'

'A, ha, you old boy, let's take a peep at your paws.'

They were examined, and were not black like the rest of the company.

'You'll find your watch about him—now search.'

And search proved. This fellow not being aware that the rest, of the trap that was set for the discovery of the thief, had kept about from the kettle lest when he touched it the crowing of the rooster should proclaim him as the thief.

At the sight of all the rest were blackened, the wink of one showed of course that he was the stealer. He jumped out of the frying pan into the fire, and was soon lodged in as uncomfortable a place as either, to wit, the jail.

Ocean Demonstration.—We find in an English paper, received by the last arrivals, the following account:

On Sunday week, among the tens of thousands who witnessed the majestic spectacle of the eclipse there was an honest weaver in the neighbouring village who, like many others, is imbued with the laudable desire of giving his children a more extensive education than he enjoyed himself. When the eclipse became annular he exclaimed, 'I wish our John was here. Since after he gaed to astronomy, he used to deceive me about the sun being many thousand of times bigger than the earth; but I've tell'd him he was mistaken. What he would say now to see the sun laid right on the top of the other?' I allow the astronomer, the weaver's neighbour, to have found his error in saying, and gave up, having had the incredible quantity of 3,700 bricks in 5½ hours. Nicholson continued until 12 M.; having laid 5 350 bricks, in 6 hours! which work was performed in the presence of the aqueduct inspectors, subsequently examined by the engineers, and pronounced thoroughly well done.—An average day's work is twelve hundred.—*N. Y. paper.*

Decision of Character, by Foster.

It may be presumed that a high degree of this character is not attained without a considerable measure of that kind of certainty, with respect to the relations of things, which can be acquired only from experience and observation; though an extreme vigilance in the exercise of observation, and a strong and strongly exerted power of generalizing on experience, may have made a comparatively short time enough to supply a large share of the wisdom derivable from these sources; but a man may be rich in the benefits of experience, and therefore may have all the decision of judgement legitimately founded on that accomplishment, long before he is old. This experimental knowledge he will be able to apply in a direct and immediate manner, and without refining it into general principles, to some situations of affairs, so as to anticipate the consequences of certain actions in those situations as confidently and rationally as the kind of fruit to be produced by a given kind of tree. Thus far the feats of his experience will serve him as precedents. At the next step, he will be able to apply this knowledge, in the form of general principles, to a multitude of cases bearing but a partial resemblance to any thing he has actually witnessed. And then, in looking forward to a combination of circumstances altogether new, if any such thing could happen, he can trust to the resources which he is persuaded his intellect will open to him, or is humbly confident, if he is a devout man, that the supreme intelligence will not suffer to be wanting to him, when the occasion arrives. In proportion as his views include, at all events, more certainties than those of other men, he is less fearful of contingencies. And if, in the course of executing his design, unexpected disastrous events should befal, but which are not owing to any thing wrong in the plan and principles of that design, but to foreign causes; it will be characteristic of a strong mind to attribute those events discriminatively to their own causes and not to the *plan*, which therefore, instead of being disliked and relinquished, will be still as much approved as before, and the man will proceed calmly to the sequel of it without any change of arrangement;—unless indeed those minister events should be such as to alter the whole state of things to which the plan was correctly adapted, and so to create a necessity, on this account, for an entirely new one to be formed.

Without absolutely despising the understandings of other men, he will perceive their dimensions compared with his own, which will preserve its independence through every communication and every encounter. It is however a part of this very independence, that he will hold himself at liberty to alter his opinion, if the information which may be communicated to him, shall give sufficient reason. And as no one is so sensible of the importance of a complete acquaintance with a subject as the man who answers and endeavors to think conclusively, he will listen with the utmost attention to the *information*, which may be received, sometimes from persons for whose *understanding* he has no great respect. Counsel will in general have so much weight with him as it supplies knowledge which may assist his judgement; he will yield nothing to it as authority; but he may hear it with more candor and good temper, from the absence of this latter dependence of his judgement, than the man who is afraid lest the first person that begins to persuade him, should confound his determination. He feels it entirely a work of his own to deliberate and to resolve, amidst all the advice which may be at tempting to control him. If, with an assurance of his intellect being of the highest order, he also holds a commanding station, he will feel it gratuitous to consult with any one, excepting merely to receive statements of facts. This appears to be exemplified in the man, who has lately set on the nations of Europe how large a portion of the world may, when heaven permits, be at the mercy of the solitary workings of an individual mind.

The strongest trial of this determined style of judgement is in those cases of urgency where something must immediately be done, and where the consequences of deciding right and wrong are of great importance: as in the office of a medical man in treating a patient whose situation while it renders some strong means indispensable, renders it extremely doubtful which ought to be selected. A still stronger illustration is the case of a general who is compelled, in the very instant to make dispositions on which the event of a battle, the lives of ten thousand of his men, or perhaps the fate of a nation may depend. He may even be reduced to choose between two dreadful expedients. Such a dilemma is described in Denon's account of one of the sanguinary conflicts between the French and Mamelukes, as having for a while held Dessaix, though a very decisive commander, in a state of anguish.

A bricklaying match came off last Friday, on a section of the Croton Water works, between R. H. Nicholson, of Hartford, Ct. aged 21, and G. W. Neagle, of Philadelphia, aged 19. The parties commenced their labor at 6 o'clock in the morning, on the rising arch of the aqueduct, a at half past 5 P. M. Neagle seeing that Nicholson found his strength failing, and gave up, having laid the incredible quantity of 3,700 bricks in 5½ hours. Nicholson continued until 12 M.; having laid 5 350 bricks, in 6 hours! which work was performed in the presence of the aqueduct inspectors, subsequently examined by the engineers, and pronounced thoroughly well done.—An average day's work is twelve hundred.—*N. Y. paper.*

HUSBANDRY.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

Kennett Square, 8th mo. 19th. 1838.

Respected Friend,—

The communication I received this day, dated 21st of 8th mo. last, desiring information relative to keeping sheep during the hot season of the year. The sheep that I tried the experiment on were full merino. In the forepart of 6th mo. 1835, I confined about 80 of those, including ewes, lambs and wethers, under a well ventilated shed for nine weeks, except about two hours in the morning and evening I let them run at large in an adjoining lot to get water and exercise themselves. In 1836 and '7 I kept 70 under the same shed for 12 or 13 weeks each summer during the hot season, feeding them three times per day, principally on clover grass cut in the morning while the dew was on. Every 8 or 10 days I had their pen covered about one inch thick with loam and on that a good littering of straw; this with the remnant of grass the sheep left was spread over at each feeding and kept them clear The loam was put over for the purpose of sweetening the pen and to prevent heating so as to injure the sheep, as well as to increase the manure by absorbing the urine, &c. Those sheep were not designed for the butcher, although some of them became very fat, and I have reason to believe that sheep will feed in a shorter time in the hot season of the year if rightly cared for in this way, than to run at large, for in warm days they lay in the shade feeding only morning and evening, but under a cool shed they will feed freely at any time through the hottest day.

Those sheep attended as above described for 12 weeks, made 30 large ox cart loads of as good manure as any produced by horses or cattle which I consider fully compensate for the trouble.

One acre of good ground with red clover kept the above sheep 13 weeks last summer, and kept them well. This acre we mowed once and about two thirds over the second time; the remainder going to seed, I let them run at large. I am satisfied that two acres of grass equally as good would not keep the same number of sheep for the same length of time, as they destroy as much grass with their feet as they eat. The sheep were more healthy, less subject to scour when kept in, than when they were out in the hot sun, heavy dews and rain; producing as much wool of quite as good quality, as well as more secure from the depredations of the dogs. Very respectfully thy friend,

MOSES PENNOCK.

James M. Thompson, M. D. Cor. Sec'y. Agr. Soc.

From the Jersey City Advertiser.

Silk Culture.—Much attention is given to the culture of the Silk Worm in various parts of New Jersey. In Monmouth county, it would appear by the Inquirer, that the people generally are about to engage in it. Particular mention is made of the economy of Mr. D. M'Lean, and it is added—

"During the last ten days, our village has been almost daily thronged with purchasers, already more than $15,000 have been realized in the sale of Trees in this place. The price of Trees, we are informed by both holders and buyers, is daily advancing, and the present prospect is, that by one month there will not be a tree for sale in the county of Monmouth. The profits which some of our citizens and villages have realized, are so great as to be almost incredible. One individual last spring, invested in trees $100 50, and a few days since sold them for the snug little sum of $3,000. Another invested $400 and has already sold to the amount of $3,000, and retained a considerable number of his Trees as stock for the next season. Our sales have been made from $1,000 to $6,000, affording to the growers profits almost as great as the above.

The raising of the mulbery has proved a profitable business every where, such is the general desire of farmers north and west to engage in the silk business. In the town of Flushing, Long Island, where Prince and Bloodgood, at their famous gardens, have cultivated large nurseries, the sales have been this year some $30,000, on which a profit of perhaps $20,000 has been realized. Three young ladies, sisters, in the same township, have, we hear, cleared $8000 by the silk manufactured within their own domicil from worms raised by their care.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Our Water Works, and Water Power.—If any thing were wanting to confirm our already confident impressions of the exceeding value and importance of our Buffalo water power, as an indispensable adjunct to our commerce, and as the crowning accomplishment to our position, for the entire control of the trade of the great west, the present season has afforded it. On all sides do we hear loud complaints of the difficulty in getting the wheat crops of the country floured. In the great western states, scarcely a mill is in operation. To the east, at Rochester, we hear that only a small portion of the mills are running: and the following article from the Baltimore American, shows that at the south they are equally unfortunate;

The Alexandria Gazette states that the mills in that neighborhood are lying idle for the want of water. The streams about Baltimore are also very low, by reason of the long drought, and the city millers are constantly unable to do more than a third or a fourth of their usual grinding. At Richmond, in consequence of the repairs to the canal, we believe there is but a single flour mill in a operation, which turns out about 400 barrels daily.

In the midst of the universal drought, our

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, October 30, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

We are pained to learn that a young daughter of Mr. Benjamin LaForge, of New Market, was burned to death, by her clothes taking fire, on Sunday morning, the 21st inst.

By the election returns from Ohio, we perceive that both Wm. K. Bond, and A. Duncan are re-elected to Congress—but both by greatly diminished majorities.

As we expected.—The Southern Commercial Convention, which met at Augusta, the 18th inst. was attended by only seven persons from South Carolina, and nine from Georgia!

It appears from the Jacksonville papers, that Mr. Prentiss, member of Congress from Mississippi, declines a re-election on account of his private affairs.

The Newark Daily, of Tuesday last, in commenting upon the last number of the "Christian Review," a Baptist quarterly periodical, published in Boston, gives a list of the contents. The subject of the 4th article we observe is "Immorality of the soul." A queer theme, or rather a queer mistake. Perhaps, however, the author under that title is discussing the subject of total depravity.

FOREIGN.

By the packet ship Hibernia, which arrived a New York, last week, eight days later news is received than by the Royal William. The political news is not of much consequence. The weather had been favorable for harvesting, and most of the crops had been secured in good order,—in consequence of which, the price of grain had fallen, and the duties on it had advanced 2s. and 8d per quarter, and were expected very soon to be up to 10s. 8d. and on flour, 6s. 5d. per barrel. Great complaints are made against the grain laws.

A new steam ship, the Liverpool, was advertised to leave Liverpool, for New York, on her first voyage, on Saturday, Oct. 20. She will probably be in New York next week.

A line of steam packets is soon to be established between Havre and New York, consisting of four steam vessels, of 1800 tons each.

Steamers are also upon the Euphrates and Tigris, in Persia, as appears from the following:

Accounts from Bagdad state the Euphrates steamer had entered the canal near Telugu, below Hit, and proceeded across the *flooded* marshes, had come out into the Tigris about a mile below Bagdad, and having from thence again descended the river to Bussorah to procure a fresh crew from India, had returned to Bagdad with Captain Lynch, who was ill at that place.

The Iron Trade.—In consequence of the great quantity of orders received from the United states by the leading houses in the trade, iron has already advanced 10s. per ton; and from the prospect which is held out, that the present heavy demand for iron rails will be immediately succeeded by others of similar magnitude, it is now confidently calculated upon that an additional 10s. will be maintained at the next quarterly meeting of the iron masters in the Staffordshire and Shropshire districts.—*Birmingham Adv.*

Tremendous Waterspout.—On Wednesday morning about 5 o'clock, the village and neighborhood of Kingsconn, county of Cavan, to the extent of 4 or 5 square miles, was visited for upwards of 6 hours by a tremendous water spout, the most destructive in its consequences ever witnessed in this part of the country. The village, being situated on the side of a mountain, with much difficulty resisted the overpowering torrent, which rolled from the heights with accumulated power; several houses were suddenly deserted by the inhabitants, and left a prey to the devouring element. Cornmixen, the seat of Mr. F. Frank, was so completely and so suddenly overwhelmed, that 20 men were required, knee deep in the water, to keep out the flood from the parlor and drawing room. The greatest loss, however, on this melancholy occasion was sustained by the poor people, whose flax, hay and corn, were indiscriminately borne down by the torrent a distance of several miles, and swept into one common mass into the Lake of Ballyho.—*Dublin Paper*.

The celebrated Indian chief, Black Hawk, died at his camp, on the river Des Moins, on the 3d inst. aged 73 years.

Among the recent deaths in the New York state prison at Sing Sing, is that of Walter F. Osgood, late a lawyer of New York city, of the most respectable connections. He died in prison of diarrhœa, on the 17th. He was sentenced for 14 years for forging pension certificates.—His fate says in language not to be disregarded, "Abstain from wickedness."

Worthy of Imitation.—A fatal duel was lately fought near Wimbleton, in England. The seconds have all been tried and found guilty of premeditated murder. A few such examples in this country, would do much in suppressing duelling.

Erie to draw upon, are in brisk operation, and turning out upwards of 700 barrels of flour daily. Our millers are constantly receiving propositions from Ohio, and elsewhere, to flour wheat on shares, at almost their own terms, so anxious are the holders of wheat to improve the present high rates of the flour market. Were there fifty runs of mill stones in operation at this point, they could be constantly supplied with Ohio wheat. One of the mills at Black Rock, we learn from good authority is actually clearing upon its flour, upwards of one thousand dollars a day! More than enough to pay for its entire construction, the present season.

Such a water power and an extensive as it is at this point, must be invaluable. Already it is beginning to be sought after by foreign millers and capitalists; and we learn that some four or five additional flouring mills, of the largest class are to be built in readiness for the next wheat crop. The Canal Commissioners are putting the Black Rock pier in the most permanent and durable condition, and we feel confident that our water power, and its convenient approach, will hereafter be in no jeopardy from the elements.

Wheat has already, at Rochester been up to $2 a bushel. A fleet of our largest, schooners, with about ninety thousand bushels, now lie in Black Rock harbor, unloading at the mills. And upwards of 200,000 bushels will have been ground and shipped, in flour to New York, before the season closes. Besides this, more than 700,000 bushels have gone forward, through Buffalo to the mills east of us, for grinding—which, for want of mills here, we have lost the flouring—a sacrifice no great for our abundant water power to sustain.

The extraordinary facility with which this branch of business is dispatched, may be thus illustrated; a few days since, a schooner, loaded with six thousand bushels of wheat, arrived at Kingham and Lurlee's mill in the afternoon. The discharge of the cargo was forthwith commenced, and at the next day, 300 barrels of flour manufactured from that cargo, were on their way to Albany! Such is the facility of our inexhaustible water power for the wheat manufacture of the west. And already has it seized the attention of some of the Rochester millers, who propose erecting flouring mills at Black Rock next season. They freely acknowledge that the difference in flouring western wheat for the New York market, is fully thirty cents a barrel in favor of our place.

Curious Typographical Error.—The celebrated printer Henri Ettine, son of Robert, (both known in the learned world by the name of Stephanus,) was once engaged in the printing of a splendid quarto Missal. The great number of subscribers seemed likely to make ample compensation for the heavy expense required by the undertaking. After the sheets had been corrected with the utmost care, the work was printed off splendidly bound, and delivered to the subscribers. It would be impossible to describe the astonishment of the learned printer, when one copy after another was returned to him, till all was sent back. He enquired the reason of this extraordinary circumstance, and was informed that in one place the compositor had put *Ices le petre cleres au cullotte*, (here the priest will take off his breeches,) instead of *calotte* (small black cap,) and the error escaped the correctors of the press. In vain did the poor printer offer to make a new set: the subscribers who were almost all ecclesiastics, positively refused to take the work on any terms. This unfortunate affair is said to have been the first and chief cause of the derangement which afterwards caused Henri Ettiene to be confined in the Lunatic hospital at Lyons where he died in 1690. There is a copy of the Missal with this unlucky error, in the Royal Library' at Paris.

The Book-Making Business.—The following is an extract from a Lecture on printing, delivered some time since before the Portsmouth Lyceum, and afterwards published. After speaking of the establishment of the Haspers at N. York, the author says, "At Brattleboro', in our sister state Vermont, is one which is deserving of notice. The printing establishment there keeps in operation (several) power presses. Connected with it is a paper mill, and a Book and Job Bindery at the other, so that (like the chrysalis changing of a vile catterpillar to a beautiful butterfly) what enters at one end, file cast off covering of the human body, is by a regular and rapid process brought out at the other extremity, beautiful paper finely printed and bound—a material for a permanent dress of the immortal *mind*. So rapid is the process that *rags have been received at that mill in the morning, manufactured into paper and printed before night*. The *Comprehensive Commentary* is now printing at that establishment. When it is completed, it will have consumed *fifteen thousand* reams of paper. Think not that the woollen or the cotton manufacturers are the only ones which benefit the agriculturist; for this one work will use the amount of a thousand bales of cotton in paper—and will have required the skins of *sixty thousand* sheep for its binding.

We understand that during the five years ending with the present, there will have been established at this establishment about 160,000 imperial octavo volumes averaging more than eight *hundred* pages each! These volumes contain each more than ten of the average of those issued by the Harpers, the largest publishing house in America, making an amount of matter issued equal to 1,600,000 such volumes as theirs! The business is now carried on by the "*Brattleboro, Typographic Co.*" incorporated in 1836, with the privilege of holding a capital of $200,000.—*Vt. Phenix*.

Juvenile Hardihood.—A few days ago, two little sons of T. Toby, Esq. of New Orleans, 8 and 12 years of age, went hunting, and set out to return in the evening on what is called the "Shell Road," where they were soon overtaken by two unknown boys, of about the same age as themselves, having guns also. The four travelled along near each other for some distance. 'I have a good mind to shoot one of these chaps,' said the eldest of the stranger lads at length to his companion. 'Well, I dare you to shoot one,' said the youngest of the Toby's, in a tone of manly defiance. 'Most certainly I will,' coolly replied the stranger lad, at the same time raising his gun and peppering the young Toby with small shot. The boy now turned, and the wounded one as he levelled his piece; but the stranger boys hastily threw themselves inglorionsly to the bushes, leaving their undaunted opponents masters of the bloody field. The wounded lad soon picked the shot from his legs, and went home as cheerful as if nothing had happened.—*Louis. Jour*.

Great Curiosity.—Lieut. Comdt. Sturgis, of the Revenue Cutter Hamilton, showed us, on Saturday morning, a hoe, completely embedded in a stick of live oak timber, of Georgia growth, intended for the ship Republic, Built last year at Wareham, by Capt. David Nye, and now, sailing out of the port of New York. The timber measured 15 inches square, and the hoe was discovered by one of the ship builders cutting into it with an ax. It was carefully extracted from its hiding place with a chisel, and the eye of the hoe, was found near the centre of the stick. where was a knot indianting a branch, and the edge was an inch below the surface. The probability is that the hoe was suspended on a branch of the tree being cleared, and was forgotten, and escaped notice until the wood grew over and buried it, past all remembrance.—*Boston Transcript*.

The schr. Success, Stackpole, of Nantucket, from New Orleans bound to New York, laden with lead, castor oil and furniture, was wrecked on the Florida coast, 35 or 40 miles south of St. Augustine during a heavy gale on the 9th inst.

The captain and crew saved nothing except the clothing they had on; their provisions were all lost, and a voyage washed ashore. The captain, mate, three seamen, and one passenger all the souls on board, reached Mantanzas inlet, and all, except the passenger, succeeded in reaching the opposite shore. The passenger, contrary to the advice of his companions, kept on a heavy box cout and his boots, and when he plunged in the water he sank almost immediately, and was drowned; his name, we learn, was Charles M. Williams, a silver smith by trade, residing in Chamber street, New York.

The captain and crew arrived near the light house on the 17th inst., when they were discovered by the pilot boat, which took them off, and brought them to St. Augustine.

From Mexico.—Tampico journals to Sept. 1st, and Mexican to August 17th, have been received by the New Orleans Bee. The Tampico Telegraph states that the Noticias of Guhuahua is filled with accounts of robberies, murders, fires and a thousand excesses committed by the savages in Rosarion and Coyachic, on the neighboring farms and dwelling houses. The journal adds that, that portion of the country is in the greatest state of destitution, and deprived of any sources of protection from the incursions of the Indians.

A band of 60 robbers, well mounted and armed, assaulted a caravan of mules on the 17th of August between Var reyes and Tepeyahualco, despoiling the conductors of a large quantity of silver which they had concealed in their flour sacks. These marauders are supposed to form a part of the league of robbers, the constitution of which we publish a some weeks since.—*Eve. Star*.

Intercourse Between the Atlantic and Pacific.—The Baltimore American of Monday says: "We learn with much satisfaction that it is proposed to address a memorial, signed by the merchants of this city to the President of the United States, praying for the establishment of a line of Government packets between this country and Chagres, with a view to the speedy transmission of intelligence, over-land, to and from the Pacific Such an arrangement could not fail to produce the best consequences, not only in the rapid reception of advices from our national ships in those seas is concerned but would be of incalculable advantage to the commercial interests in furnishing the shortest channel of intercommunication, and a safe mode of transmitting specie under the protection of our flag. It is also proposed that the vessels employed be fast sailing schooners, of the description for the construction of which our shipwrights are so justly celebrated.

From the Stamford Sentinel.

Ages of the Presidents.—We gather the following interesting facts from a long article, published in the National Intelligencer, some six or eight months past.

George Washington was born in 1732; elected President in 1789; installed the same year at the age of 57; served eight years, and then retired to private life at the age of 65.

John Adams was born in 1735; elected in 1796, 62 years of age when installed: served 4 years, retired in 1801, at the age of 66.

Thomas Jefferson was born 1749; elected in 1800: installed in 1801, at the age of 58 years; served 8 years; retired from office in 1809 at the age of 66 years,

James Madison, was born 1751; elected in 1808; installed in 1809, at 58 years of age; served 8 years: retired in 1817, when he was 66 years old.

James Monroe was born 1758; elected in 1816; installed the next year, when he was 58 years of age; served 8 years; retired from the office in 1825, at the age of 66 years.

John Quincy Adams was born 1775; elected in 1824; installed the following year, at the age of 60 years; served 4 years; retired in 1828, being then 64 years of age.

Andrew Jackson was born 1767; elected in 1828; went into office in 1829, at the age of 62; served 8 years: retired in 1837, at the age of 70 years.

Martin Van Buren was born in 1782; elected in 1836; installed in 1837, at the age of 55 years.

It will be seen by the foregoing that 4 of our Presidents were 66 years of age when they retired from public life, one 65, one 70, and one John Q. Adams 64 when he left the Presidential chair, but he is still in public business.

The following are the ages of three other distinguished individuals, who are spoken of as candidates for the exalted station of President of the United States, viz:

William Henry Harrison was born in 1773; Henry Clay in 1796, and Daniel Webster in 17.

Mr. Van Buren is the youngest President we have ever had, and should he serve the second time, he will then retire to private life younger than any of his predecessors.

But should General Harrison be elected in 1840, he would go into power at an age more advanced than any before him. Mr. Clay is now in his 61st year and Mr. Webster in his 57th.

Synod of New Jersey.—We understand that the Synod of New Jersey, at its late meetings in Morristown, by a vote of 100 to 80, adopted a preamble and resolution, recognizing the General Assembly of which Dr. Plumer was Moderator, as the true General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The Newark Presbytery was not exactly cut off but a resolution adopted making its standing depend on its choice of Commissioners to the General Assembly.—*Newark Eagle*.

A painful and lingering indisposition the Hon. Nelson Sanford died on the 14th inst. at his residence at Flatsburg L. I. He was a man much distinguished for talent, with a mind well cultivated, and possessing in an eminent degree, great decision of character.—He has filled several high and responsible stations with considerable success. He was first speaker in the N. Y. House of Assembly, then District Attorney of the U. S. for New York, and afterwards a Senator in the Congress of the U. S. for two successive years. He was then appointed Chancellor for the State of New York, which office he held for two years, during which period he made many important decisions. He relinquished it to represent his State in the U. S. Senate.—*N. B. Times*.

Beet Sugar.—Preparations are making to manufacture beet sugar in Northampton Mass. the coming season. In Northampton, about twelve acres are under cultivation, which will average fifteen tuns per acre, but when better understood, a larger crop may be expected. In French Flanders an average crop is fifteen tons to the acre; but forty tons are often produced; and in that country, it is said that even among the poorer class, no other than refined sugar is used. In Prussia the average crop is a ten tons to the acre, but in England, it is thirty tons, and a first rate acre sometimes runs to the acre.

Native Pearls.—We have just been shown (says the N. Y. Star,) by Doctor Peuchtwanger a large size and fine, beautiful native pearl, of a perfectly shining form, and a slight tinge of rose color, weighing nearly less than five and five-sixteenths of carats which would be worth in England $140. It was taken from an oyster from the beds in the Delaware river. Also, two others, of a still more delicate and beautiful color, and equally exact in symmetry, from the same quarter.

The Polar Star, published in Trenton, Gibson County Tennessee, relates a story of an old turkey cock, the property of Major Wolborn of that county, having raised a brooding hen of her nest took possession of her eggs, performed her duties until they were hatched, and may now be seen strutting with all the pomposity of hisnature, and is at present exhibiting the same tenderness of a mother in watching over and providing for his "little responsibilities."

Paper making at home and abroad.—A New York paper says—

"In the presence of 78 persons in London, a parcel of rags were recently taken, made into paper, dried, and printed on, *in five minutes*.—When the celerity becomes universal, loafers must dodge paper mills, as their ragged vestments will be whipped off, and tucked under their noses in the shape of a handbill advertising vegetants before they know it.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, in publishing the foregoing, remarks:—

Poh! This is nothing. The same thing has been done at the Inquirer Office time after time, within the last year or two. The very steam by which the first operation is performed, also performs this task, as our printing presses are all worked by the steam engine connected with the paper manufactory. John Bull is no doubt very ingenious, but Jonathan is quite a match for him.

For Health.—A writer in a London medical work, considers rail road traveling, with its other advantages, as conducive to health far above the common mode. The vibratory, or rather the oscillatory motion communicated to the human frame is very different from the swinging and jolting motions of a stage coach, and is productive of more salutary effects. It equal ses the circulation, promotes digestion, tranquilizes the nerves, and often causes sound sleep during the succeeding night—the exercise of this kind of travelling being unaccompanied by that insatiable aching and fatigue, which in weakly constitutions, prevents the nightly repose. The rail road bids fair to become the popular medical agent in many ailments to which the metropolitan and civic inhabitants are subject.

"*If you want teeth, prepare to cut them soon*," for we have an onion in our office large enough to supply a regiment of scape graces who may follow a rich relative to his last home. It weighs *three pounds*, measures 18 1-4 inches in circumference, of globular shape, and was raised from the seed this season by John M. Eddy, Esq. of Denmark, near Rockaway, in this county. Were we in a boasting humor since our late defeat we would banter any brother type to beat it if he could. This vegetable monster is suspended in our office for the benefit of the curious.—*Jersey-man*.

The poet Campbell, we are told by Willis, is coming to our country to visit the hallowed vale of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, which his pen has immortalized though never beheld by the author. It is also said that Mr. Dickens who writes under the signature of Boz, and is the author of Pickwick, Nicholas Nickleby, &c. will shortly embark for this country in the Great Western.

The dealers in dry goods at Lowell have entered into a compact (fully obligatory penalty for each offence to be given to a charitable institution,) to close their stores on every Wednesday evening, from October 8th, to March 20th, 1839. Their object is the moral and moral improvement derived from attendance on the Lyceum lectures delivered on those evenings.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that he is prepared to redeem the Treasury notes issued previous to the 1st May, 1838, on their presentation at the Treasury, in advance of the period on which they fall due.

Mr. Fennimore Cooper is preparing for the press the Naval History of the United States It is a subject rich in incident.

The following quaint toast was given at Wheeling, on the 4th of July, by a Mr. Felix O'Neil:

The memory of the man,
That owned the land,
That raised the corn,
That fed the goose,
That bore the quill,
That made the pen,
That wrote the Declaration of Independence

Imposition in Market.—Two New York butchers were lately fined $10 each, for selling mutton the kidneys of which were stuffed with the fat of other parts of the same animal.—*Phil. Herald*.

Lynching Extraordinary.—A barrel of whiskey was recently tarred and feathered, and then consumed by fire, at Valley Forge Va., after a temperance address by the Rev. Mr. Hunt; the leader of the work of destruction was a dealer in ardent spirits.

Poor Patronage.—Theatrical business seems to be at a low ebb in Montreal. The inhabitants are all too busy with Lord Durham's proclamation, &c. to think of amusement,—or at all events, of that kind of amusement. On Friday night the Transcript says, the house was opened at the usual hour, but there being not one person in it except the door-keepers and actors, it was quietly shut up again, and notice issued that there would be no performance.

The extent of the depression of the Ohio river is strikingly exemplified in the fact mentioned in the Wheeling Times, that the difference between the highest point attained by the water at Wheeling at the great flood of 1832 and the lowest point to which it has been this season, is just 44 feet, 5 inches, as ascertained by actual measurement.

The Peoria (Ill.) Register of the 6th instant, says the sickness prevails without the least abatement in that place. The business of the courts had been suspended in consequence. Among the victims was Judge Bigelow, known by his digest of the laws of New England.

We on ter tand that Count Survilliers, (Joseph Bonaparte) is about to become a resident of our city, and that next year he will build a handsome mansion.—*Philadelphia Gaz*.

A girl of 8 years of age died lately in the N. Y. Asylum for colored children, in consequence of eating stramonium (or stink weed) growing in the yard.

Census of Mobile.—A recent census of Mobile city and county, result as follows:

Whites,	11,142
Slaves,	6,474
Free colored	720
Total,	18,336

System.—Curran said to Grattan, "You would be the greatest man of our age, if you would buy a few yar ds of red tape, and tie up your bills and papers."

Land at 50 cents an acre.—It may not be uninteresting to some of our readers to be apprised that the reduction of a portion of the refuse Chickasaw lands, to 50 cents an acre, took place under the graduation principle, on the 1st September inst. Heretofore the minimum price at which they could be obtained, was one dollar per acre. Those lands though not the best in the country, have nevertheless among them many fine spots suitable for cultivation, and would make very comfortable farms for small families.—*Tuscumbian Alabamian*.

Two young gentlemen of Cincinnati, fought a duel a short distance below the city, on the Kentucky side, a few days ago—that is, they shot towards each other with pistols, at 12 paces. We learn that both survived the report of their own pistols, and returned to town the same evening.—*Maddison Banner*.

Yankee Enterprise.—The brig William, Capt. Underwood, sailed from New York some months ago with the machinery complete for a cotton factory, with men women, boys and girls, to run it, bound to San Blas, at the mouth of the river Santiago on the west coast of Mexico. News has just been received of her safe arrival.

Beauty and Star, Victoria's favorite Horses.—These two state-horses, called Beauty and Star, the former twenty-three and the latter twenty, seven years old, have borne, on important occasions, George III. George IV. William IV. and lastly Queen Victoria.

Driving Business.—The Boston Transcript states that in a house in a town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, three courtships are going on in one house, embracing three generations—a daughter, mother, and grandmother.

Governor Jennison, of Vermont, has recommended the passage of a law abolishing imprisonment for debt.

The receipts of the fair of the American Institute, at Niblo's garden, in one week, were over $7,000.

Sad Accident.—Governor Pennington, we are sorry to hear, was severely injured at Trenton, on Sunday evening, 21st inst. while attempting to jump from a carriage, in consequence of the restiveness of the horses. The upper joint of one of the hips is dislocated, and it is thought he will not be able to attend to his public duties for some time.

The votes for members of Congress have not yet been counted, in consequence of the accident recorded above, and of course we are as much in the dark as last week. The vexed question will not probably be decided in some time.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

New Jersey Legislature.

The Legislature met agreeably to law, at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, 23d inst.

Andrew Parsons, of Passaic, was re-elected Vice President of Council, by a vote of 9 to 6, over R. R. Morris, of *Sussex*.

Robert E. Horner was re elected Secretary, 10 to 7, over James D. Westcott, V. B.

Messrs. Brittin and Kennedy were appointed a committe to report rules and regulations for Council.

Mr. Morris presented a petition from Israel Stratton, of the county of Cumberland, setting forth that he received a majority of the votes for member of council, that the county clerk improperly gave the certificate of election to Nathaniel Foster, and praying relief, which petition was read and referred to Messrs. Morris, Smallwood, and Armstrong.

In Assembly, while the members were being sworn, the members from Cumberland being called, and having come forward to present their certificates, Mr. Cassidy said, it might be proper to make one or two remarks. These gentlemen, he believed had been elected by a minority of votes and had received their certificates in a way which perhaps was not very fair. He therefore objected to their being sworn, and made a motion to that effect. 26 were in favor of it, and 29 against it. So it was not agreed to.

After the members were sworn, the Assembly proceeded to the choice of speaker. Mr. Stites nominated Lewis Condict, Mr. Hull nominated John Cassidy. The former received 32, and the latter 19 votes. Mr. Codict was therefore appointed.

Peter V. Compack was appointed clerk, 32 to 20, over Joseph C. Potts.

Wednesday, Oct. 24th.

The Governor's Message was delivered to both houses, 500 copies were ordered to be printed by each house.

In Assembly, Mr. Cassidy presented a petition from David Whitaker, David Jones and Samuel Bowen, claiming to be elected members of Assembly, from the county of Cumberland, and praying to be allowed to take their seats. It was referred to the committee on elections, consisting of Pennington, Cassidy, Gen. Hancock and Brown with power to send for persons and papers, and leave to sit during the sessions of the assembly.

Thursday, Oct. 25th.

In both houses, the standing committees were appointed. Also, a motion was made to repeal th act of last session relating to the bounty on silk.

Friday, Oct. 26th.

Legislature went into Joint Meeting for the appointment of officers.

Lewis Condict was appointed president of the Joint Meeting, and Robert E. Horner, Secretary.

For Governor, Wm. Pennington received 38 votes, and James S. Green, 28.

Many appointments were made, among them we notice Andrew Smalley, Justice for Somerset county, and Benjamin Jennings, commissioner of Warren township.

Adjourned to Monday afternoon.

We shall publish the Governor's message next week.

A short argument.—A gentleman was railing a few days since at a public table against the law of Massachusetts, as depriving men of their natural rights to buy and sell and get gain; and turning to his neighbor, asked him if he did not think it high handed oppression. The gentleman replied, Sir, call it oppression if you please, I will state one fact well known to myself. A tax bill was recently brought me on my city property of $800 for which I gave my check. I carefully looked into the subject and found that $650 of it was for the support of drunkenness. Now what is this but oppression. But I suppose I have no rights. Rum sellers have all. They may tax me to support the criminals and drunkards they make $650 and I must be still. Sir, said the gentleman Massachusetts is right. It is the best argument I ever heard. It has overthrown all my theory about free trade. I will say no more but go the whole with you.

Burial of Black Hawk.—His body we understand was not interred, but was placed on the earth in a sitting posture, with his cane clenched in his hand, enclosed with slabs or rails. This is the manner in which chiefs of the Sac nation are usually buried, and was done at his own special request. A considerable number of whites we understand, were present at the disposition of his remains.

The U. S. government have sent a consular agent to Hayti, but without in any respect recognizing the government of the Island. The agent writes after an interview with President Boyer, that the Haytians are much aggrieved that the U. S. have no accredited agent, and that a mere letter from our Secretary of State announcing the appointment to their government would be received as sufficient, and that "the ten per cent. additional duty now charged on vessels of all nations which have not accredited agents, would be immediately removed from ours, and the trade placed on the same footing as that of any other nation." No formal recognition by Congress was asked for.

Jersey Products.—The Mount Holly N. J. Herald says:—"Mr. Joseph White of this town, from one vine raised 12 of the largest species of pumpkins the weight of which amount to 720 pounds. The largest weighs 148, and the next 130. The seed was planted in a garden without the hill being manured. In the same garden Mr. W. has a Morus Multicaulis tree, of this year's growth, that measures 4 3-4 inches in circumference 9 feet 1 inch high, and with side wood measures 67 feet. George haywood, has also raised from one seed upwards of 400 pounds of pumpkins."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

David Thickstun, $1,00; John M. Hand, 1,00 Miles Sweeney, ,87; Alexander Dunham, ,75; C. Boice, ,75; Wm. Davison, ,50.

MARRIED.

In this place, on Saturday last 27th inst. by the Rev. Mr. *Boad, George W. Anderson, to Susan* S. Hamlinton, both of Jersey city.

At Rahway, 18th inst. Charles D. Bliven, of New York, to Sarah M. Freeman, of Rahway.

In New Brunswick, on the 18th inst. the Rev. Dr. Samuel R. How, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of the former Chief justice Kirkpatrick.

In Metuchin, 18th inst. Peter Vroom, merchant of New Brunswick, to Jeanetta S. Rowland, of the former place.

In Rahway, of the 18th inst. Ezekiel Green, to Sarah Ann Mulford, both of Rahway.

In Elizabethtown, 19th inst. Peter McNulty, to Mary G. daughter of Peter Wakeman, of the former place.

At Westfield, 14th inst. Mr. Agur Roff to Julia Ann, daughter of Abraham Scudder.

DIED.

Near Plainfield, 22d inst. Mr. David Corcill, of consumption, aged about 26.

At the residence of his father David R. Runyon, near Bound Brook, the 21st inst. Reune Runyon, aged 18.

In Somerville, on the 8th inst. (by the accident taking on fire other clothes,) Gertrude, daughter of Garret Durling, aged 3 14 years.

In Rahway, 16th inst. Jacob Theodore, son of Rev. Thomas L. Janeway, in the eighth year of his age.

At Connecticut Farms, on the 20th inst. Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Williams, in the 16th year of her age.

At Westfield, on the 8th inst. Mr. Ogden Meeker Squier, aged 18.

Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1838.

John L. Heath, Administrator, &c. of Miron G. Olmsted, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named Administrator it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrator give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of Said Decedent, to bring in their debts demands or claims against the same within one year from this day, Oct. 23, 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the same period of one year public notice being given as aforesaid such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefore against the said Administrator.

By the Court,
JACOB O. DRAKE,
Surrogate.

93 2 m

Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1838.

John L. Heath, Administrator, &c. of Miron G. Olmsted, deceased. } Rule to show cause, for sale of lands to pay debts.

THE Said Administrator having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said Deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said Deceased, is insufficient to pay his said debts and praying the aid of the Court in the premises —The Court thereupon Order, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said Deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said Deceased, in the county of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts. A true transcript from the record,

JACOB O. DRAKE.
Surrogate.

93 6 w

Just Published,

AND For Sale, at this office, a new and handsome edition of "The Child's Instructor," with plates. Also, some new Toy books.

For Sale very low, at wholesale or retail.

Nov. 1st, 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Benjamin Fish, William G. Cook, Charles Green, William Grant, and Frazee Griffin. } Fi Fa. de bonis et terris.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias, I have levied on the following property of the Defendant in Plainfield, Essex county, New Jersey, viz.—all that parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in Plainfield, and described in deeds from James Leonard and wife to the defendant, recorded in book W 4 of deeds, page 574 and 575, and from Randolph Dunham to said defendant, recorded in Book N 4 of Deeds for Essex county, pages 77 and 78.

Which property I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Thorn's Hotel in Plainfield on the 15th day of December, 1838, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JONATHAN OSBORN, *Jr. Sheriff.*
Newark, Oct. 30, 1838. 93 6w

London Porter.

LONDON Brown Stout, for sale by the dozen or by single bottle, at the store of

SHOTWELL & PRICE.
Sept. 18th. Rahway.

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery, New Jersey.

Between
Mary Ayres, executrix,
Cornelius Boice, executor,
of Esaben Ayres, dec'd
Complainants,
And
Thomas Hill, and
Sarah Eliza, his wife,
Defendants.

} Fi Fa for the sale of Mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on the 24th day of December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at Laing's hotel in Plainfield, in the county of Essex, all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, and butted and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a stone in the stage road, corner of lands of Isaac Titsworth, now Elcurius L. Sheppard, then along said road north 43 and a half degrees east, 77 links to a stone in the road and corner of Caleb Freeman's land then with his line 49 1-2 degrees west, 2 chains and 37 links to a stone, then south 43 1-2 degrees west 74 links, to a stone in the line of lands of said Isaac Titsworth, now Elcurius L. Sheppard, then with his line south, 49 1-2 degrees east, 2 chains and 37 1-2 links, to the place of beginning: Containing 17-100 of an acre of land; and is all that lot or parcel of land which the said Thomas Hill purchased of Alexander Hammond and Catharine his wife, by deed bearing date 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1828, and recorded in Book X 2 of deeds for Essex county, pages 264 and 265; which said mortgage is recorded in Book V of mortgages, pages 181 and 182.

JONATHAN OSBORN, *Jr. Sheriff.*
Newark, Oct. 22d, 1838.

New Goods, Low for *Cash.*

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a new and General Assortment of Fall and Winter *DRY GOODS*, such as Cloths, satinets, English Fustians, Flannels, Calicoes, Unbleached, and colored Muslins, English Merinos, Cotton Drilling, &c. &c.

ALSO,—*A General Assortment of* FRESH *GROCERIES.*

Having purchased our stock at the lowest cash price, we are prepared to supply all who may favor us with a call, on as good terms as any other establishment in this place.

LEONARD & RUNYON.
Plainfield, Oct. 16, 1838. 91

All Persons

INDEBTED to us either on Notes or Book Account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, or further solicitation.

Oct. 16. 91 LEONARD & RUNYON.

WANTED,

WOOD, and all Kinds of Country Produce, in payment of dues to this Office.

September 11th, 1838.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS, FOR 1839,

JUST received, and for sale at this Office, at 6 cents each. It is the cheapest Almanac published this year, containing 48 pages of valuable reading matter, on fine type, good paper, and clear print. Sept. 25th.

Plainfield English *School.*

THE next term of this school will commence on MONDAY, October 21st, under the direction of Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE.

In the Basement Room of the Presbyterian Church.
Plainfield, Oct. 16, 1838. 91 3t

Assignee's Sale.

WILL be exposed for sale at Public Vendue on Monday, the 24th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, a House and Lot of Land, on the corner of Second and Washington streets, in Plainfield. Said Lot is upwards of 90 feet front, exclusive of the street, and contains over half an acre of ground, with a good two story dwelling house and kitchen adjoining, nearly new, on the lot. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS HOICE.
Oct. 16, 1838. 2m Assignee of John Vermule.

Hatters' Finishing

BLOCKS made and repaired, neat Patterns —Spindle Blocks, &c. &c. on accommodating terms

Oct. 9th. 90 E. W. BRIANT.

Public Notice

IS hereby given That an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for an act to incorporate a Company at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, to carry on the flouring business—working in iron, and other mechanical operations,—by steam power.

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 8, 1838. 90 6t.

FRESH FLOUR, by the barrel or hundred.

Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

A Farm, to lease, or RENT.

IN the township of New Providence, Essex county, near Union Village, where terms will be made known by HENRY OSWALD.

Oct. 2, 1838. 89tf On the Premises.

JUST RECEIVED a Fresh Supply of Groceries, low for Cash or Produce,

AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Sept. 15th 1838.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of

AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Just Received,

AT THE *PLAINFIELD CASH STORE* a Fresh supply of Fall Goods, such as Cloths Cassimeres, Satinetts, Buffalo Cloth Mole-Skin, Flannels, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Calicoes, &c. &c.

Produce taken at the highest Market prices.

AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Sept. 15th, 1838.

FRESH GROCERIES,

RECEIVED Weekly from New York, and sold at the lowest prices, by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 26th. Rahway.

Stoves,

Cheaper than ever!

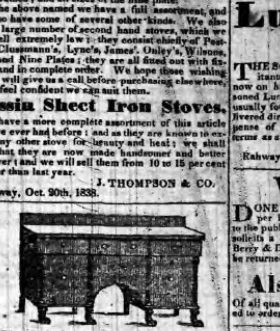
J. THOMPSON & CO. wish to inform the public generally, that they have now on hand a large assortment of Stoves of the most improved patterns for burning coal or wood; and as they wish to close their business next Spring, they intend offering their whole assortment much cheaper than they have ever before offered in this market. Their assortment consists of Stanley's Rotary of all sizes, Pooley's, Church & Stanley's, Jetsons', and all sizes of the nine plates.

Of the above named we have a full assortment, and we also have some of several other kinds. We also have a large number of second hand stoves, which we will sell extremely low: they consist chiefly of Pooley's, Clussmann's, Lyne's, James' Oxley's, Wilsons, Gilis' and Nine Plates; they are all fitted out with fixtures, and in complete order. We hope those wishing to buy will give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident we can suit them.

Russia Sheet Iron Stoves.

We have a more complete assortment of this article than we ever had before; and as they are known to exceed any other stove for beauty and heat; we shall only say, that they are now made handsomer and better than ever; and we will sell them from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than last year.

J. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, Oct. 30th, 1838.



Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be faithfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.
Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains, also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Oct. 22d, 1838. 92 1y

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1838.

Manning Sielle, and Jacob Manning, Administrators of Randolph M. Sielle, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

UPON the application of the above named Administrators it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day, June 26th, 1838, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor, against the said Administrators.

By the Court,
JACOB O. DRAKE, Surrogate.

Sept. 11th, 1838. 86 9w

LAMP OIL. For Sale by

Aug. 21. SAM'L S. POUND

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 21. G. FOX POUND.

Fall & winter goods

THE Subscribers have just received a new and general assortment of Goods such as Bleached and Unbleached muslins: white, red, and yellow Flannels: Blue, black, drab, and invisible green Broad Cloths: Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kerseys, English and French Merinoes, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,

A general Assortment of Earthen and stone ware, such as Pots, Jars, Pitchers, Bowls, &c. &c. etc.

☞ The highest cash price paid for Country Produce.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

ALL Persons indebted to us on Book account are requested to call and settle, as short settlements make strong friends, and our presents books are full, we should like to settle them without transferring them to another book.

B. & D.

October 24. 89

Butter.

15 Firkins of Butter, for sale by

Oct. 2 BERRY & DUNHAM.

6 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Tuesday, the 18th of September, JOHN VAN SICKAN, an Indented Apprentice to the carpenter business, aged 19. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting said boy, under the penalty of the law, as I will pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward, and no charges will be paid for his return to the subscriber.

DAVID THICKSTUN.
Plainfield, Oct. 8, 1838. 90 3w

Teas, Teas!

HYSON, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Black Teas, for sale by

Sept. 25th. PRICE & SHOTWELLE, Rahway

Cotton Batts,

COTTON Warp, candle wick and carpet warp, for sale by

Sept. 25th, 1838. PRICE & SHOTWELL, Rahway.

Mr. Bond's Speech,

In Pamphlet form, For Sale at this Office price 3 cents

ALSO

At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street, RAHWAY.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has now on hand a large quantity of prime lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 5th 1838. 68

Coal.

THE First quality Hard Lehigh Coal in class 5/4 broken Lumps, for $6.50—Broken and screened $7 per ton. A cargo of Red Ash Schuylkill expected this week, and will be sold at a very small advance if taken immediately from the dock.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.
Rahway, Sept. 24th. 86 3m

New Lumber Yard Rahway

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and Vicinity that they have now on hand a large and general Assortment of Seasoned Lumber, consisting of all the kinds and qualities usually found in Lumber Yards. As our Lumber is delivered direct from Troy on our dock, we state the expense of cartage, and are enabled to sell it as good terms as any of the neighboring towns.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.
Rahway, Sept. 24th, 1838. 86 3m

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bolman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. 69 tfcc

HAMS and Beef, for sale by

Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

Stoves, Stoves!

IF you want to buy stoves cheap, now is your time as I am determined to sell low. I have on hand a general Assortment of Pooley's cooking, and James' Improved cooking stoves.—Also, the Union stove, a new article, and highly recommended. Also, Franklin, Nos. 2 and sheet Iron Parlor stoves. Nine plate, Box, and salamander stoves, all of which are For sale Very Low. Stove Pipe, Boilers, Drying Pans, &c. made to order.

JOHN N. DENNISON.
Sept. 25th. 85 tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—A that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Cheap Muslins.

UNBLEACHED Muslins, from 4d to 18d per yard, for sale by

Sept. 25th. PRICE & SHOTWELL, Rahway.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods,*

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

A 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

New Goods.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Drillings, Calicoes, Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Silk and Cotton Hdfs. &c. A large assortment of the above just received and for Sale very low for Cash or Country Produce.

PRICE & SHOTWELL.
Rahway, Sept. 18th, 1838.

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by

April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Flour

A Fresh Assortment of Western canal Flour, of all Qualities, just received, and for sale low by

Sept. 25th. GEORGE F. POUND.

ALSO

On hand a good Assortment of Boots and shoes, of the best quality and warranted. Some have an idea that Sale Shoes are good for nothing, but my shoes are made of the best materials, and warranted.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Plainfield, Sept. 1st, 1838.

Miss Mary Adair,
Noah Allen,
Bradford Allen,
Miss Alexander,
Wm. Cornwell,
Davis Curvi,
Robert Day,
Azariah Drake,
E. Drake,
John Enders,
P. G. Engell, 2
Joshua D. Frazee,
Caleb Freeman,
Randolph Frazee,
Oliver Guitroy,
Wm. Hill,
Mandy Holton,
George P. Jackson,
Elmira E. Knapp,
Mr. Kenny,
David Rogers,
Asa Lawler,
Nathan Leonard,
Isaac Manning,
Isaac J. Moore,
John Manning,
Miss Phebe Ann Martin,
Henry E. Mowbray,
Mrs. Theodore Mathis,
John Mollerson,
Mr. Messener,
Merrick Osborn,
Erastus Miller,
Peter Pangborn,
Stephen Rockinsin,
Isaac S. Randolph,
W. A. (or Ray),
John Shotwell,
Miss Abby Ann Stansbury
John Stiles,
Jocham Townson,
James Thorn,
George Thorn,
Wm. Wells,
Zechariah Wilson,
Rev. H. Mahon.

Those calling for the above letters will please say advertised. 92 3t Jacob MANNING, P. M.

Cheap Fall Goods!

JUST RECEIVED, a new assortment of Fall Goods, which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce.

The highest price will be paid for butter and stocking yarn in exchange for Goods.

Sept. 18th, 1838. H. A. & U. COEY.

NOTICE.

Mr. Elisha Runyon is our authorized agent to obtain subscribers, collect subscriptions to the Plainfield Union, and to deliver the paper, in Scotch Plains, Short Hills, Westfield, Washington Valley, Stone Mills, Brooklyn, Somerset, New Market, Bound brook, Green brook, and the intermediate routes.

M. F. CORSINE.

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain seat of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended as Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Giver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Cholera, Sea-sickness, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, Fits, &c.; and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.
Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley.

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into general use, and the obligation that I feel to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit, I be publish, I send you these few lines. I am very much pleased, after having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and purgative, and properly adapted to almost all diseases, and if resorted to in season, they might prevent such sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many months, and especially for socials for scarcities worms which one of my family had been seriously afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon get into general use, as no one cannot but like them after having made use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness at the stomach, but always has in every case prevented vomiting, and for the nervous sick head-ache or dispepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

New Stock of GROCERIES,

Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.
Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal.
Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Sal Aeratus, pearl ash, saleratus and common hair soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff. Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds. Crockery, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, twine, &c. &c.

3 S. POUND.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orris Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Sparks, No. 212, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each sum. It may be sent any part of the United States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume. No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the principles, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservators of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views of our duty, we urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume
OF THE
New York Mirror,
Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent *Engravings on Steel*, by the best artists, designed and engraved from original paintings expressly for the work: Dashings on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful and peculiar music, Arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—literary notices upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—specimens of the drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, machanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications post paid to the editor, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of Epes Sargent, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Mrs. Sigourney, Fay Cox, Captain Marryatt, Sheridan Knowles, Iamaan Willis, and a list of twio hundred others, well known to the reading community, in various departments of literature, and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its music, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume in every respect, not only unsurpassed, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work, extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum, as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and it is were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable substance of elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country, —intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle countrywomen, the seclided student, the man of business, and the gay scholar. In short, the New York Mirror, in every respect, shall be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased

elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds, Caps, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information apply to inquire of

MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'tx;
Enquire of JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, dec'd.

Plainfield, Feb. 28, 1838. 58 6w

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale here," "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, from 12 to 15 years of age, of moral and correct habits, to learn the shoe making business. Apply to the Subscribers,

July 34. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street.
NEW-YORK.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers this line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN
Warren Township, December 30, 1838. 1y

New Dry Goods,
131 MARKET-ST.
NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Drab, Brown, Green, Adelaide and Imperial Dress Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $5.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Printed and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Pocket Handkerchiefs; Plain and figured silks of the most fashionable and cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and shirting Muslins, 6 pence per yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THO. KENSETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

A Rare Chance.

Rahway Herald Newspaper Establishment For Sale.

THE Subscriber, after repeated & unwilling attempts to rid himself of an office full of business, caused by injury sustained several years since, is finally but reluctantly compelled to relinquish the business of newspaper printing. The pay generally to country offices is permanent & lucrative occupation; this opportunity offers great advantages, as the establishment combines the materials and good will of the Advocate and Herald and has no rival in the place—is residing it one of the best establishments in the state

The materials consist of two excellent iron presses, 1 wooden Rewage do. standing press with boards complete, and a full assortment of newspaper and job type, from 14 line pica to minion, and every other article necessary for conducting the business with profit.

For further information apply to David Felt, Esq. Sinniner's Hall. 345 Pearl st. New York; to M. F. Carman, New Brunswick; Editor Daily Advertiser, Newark, or in Rahway, to E. Y. Rogers Esq. or

THOS. S. GREEN, Editor, &c.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

Rahway, N. J. Sept. 12 1838.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,**
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING

June 15th, 1837.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, an intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

Plainfield
Boot & Shoe
—STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice.

ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM

January 31st.

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Paint & White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by

GEO. W. STOBWELL.

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that her work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Residence, a few doors above the corner of Mainand Cherry streets. MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

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10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt.
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels Clover Seed
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by

May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

NewJersey Railroad
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT
Commencing September 1st, 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.;*
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 *cents—Rahway,*
50 *cents—New Brunswick.* 75 *cts.*

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.
Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.
Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York at 9 and 11 A. M. and at 2, 4, and 6, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M. and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.
Horses. Every night except Sunday.
Leave New York at 8 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers by Night Line, will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf

New Cheap Cash *Grocery,* and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by C. V. Stothwell, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring. Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes, Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix, Raisins, Gloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Blacking, and Shoe brushes, Ladies, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate.

EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Medlar's Life Pills and Phenix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 22d, 1838.

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Sifters, Cullenders, Dust Pans, Lanterns Leader Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

Tin Leaders and all kinds of Hatter's Kettles, made to order at short notice, and at low prices.

Copper Force and Hand Pumps made to order, and warranted.

All wear that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Aug. 7, 1838. 81 tf

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 58 tf

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.
ALSO,
SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE
Renovating Pills.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again. May 1st. 1838.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

SALT, by the sack.

Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barkley's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and despatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, or of good materials, and by experienced workmen.

EPHRAIM W. BRYANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership, and will continue the business of B. M. Price, under the firm of PRICE & SHOTWELL.

BENJAMIN M. PRICE.
EDWARD W. SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Aug. 1st 1838. 79 tf

GREEN BROOK
Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are not expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience in every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its encouragement. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the
COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON
THE HOLY BIBLE,
By Mr. JENKS, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee :—Were I to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work for all my purposes. The grand and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. It is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—and, moreover, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private reading,—and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a 'goodly pearl,' which every devout man should seek to possess in his family.

Subscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—this well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

New Cheap Grocery & *Shoe Store.*

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, at the corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peace street, where he will

be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Cheese, Ginger, Alspice, Cloves, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Salæratus, Mackerel, Hams, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Flour, Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots & Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please not ask for trust, then you will please

July 26th. GEO. FOX POUND.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1838. Number 94.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office: entrance from the rear: Milton F. Comfort Printer and Editor.

Terms or Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25: and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Noon.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at the same rate, per week, for one in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Decision of Character, by Foster.

This indispensable basis, confidence of opinion is however not enough to constitute the character in question. For many persons, who have been conscious and proud of a much stronger grasp of thought than ordinary men, and have held the most decided opinions on important things to be done, have yet exhibited, in the latelessness, or inconstancy of their actions, a contrast and a discordance to the operations of their understandings. For want of some cogent feeling impelling them to carry every internal decision into action, they have been still left where they were; and a dignified judgement has been seen in the supine plight of having no effective forces to execute its decrees.

It is evident then, and I perceive I have partially anticipated this article in the first letter, that another essential principle of the character is, *a total incapability of surrendering to indifference or delay the serious determinations of the mind.* A strenuous will must accompany the conclusions of thought and constantly urge the utmost efforts for their practical accomplishment. The intellect must be invested, if I may so describe it, with a glowing atmosphere of passion, under the influence of which, the cold dictates of reason take fire, and spring into active powers.

Revert once more in your thoughts to the persons most remarkably distinguished by this decision. You will perceive, that instead of allowing themselves to sit down delighted after the labor of successful thinking, as if they had performed some great thing, they regard this labor but as a circumstance of preparation, and the conclusion resulting from it as of no more value till applied to the greatest labor which is to follow, than the astonished lamps of the Resurrection. They are not disposed to be content in a region of mere ideas, while they ought to be advancing into the scene of realities; they retire to that region sometimes, as ambitious adventurers anciently went to Delphi, to consult but not to reside. You will therefore find them almost uniformly in determined pursuit of some object, on which they fix a keen and steady look, and which they never lose sight of, while they follow it through the continued trial itself or other things.

The manner of a person actuated by such a spirit, seems to say, Do you think that I would not disdain to adopt a purpose which I would not devote my utmost force to effect; or that having thus devoted my exertions, I will intermit or withdraw them, through indolence, debility, or caprice; or that I will surrender my object to any interference except the uncontrollable dispensations of Providence? No, I am linked to my determination by iron bands; my purpose is become my fate, and I must accomplish it, unless arrested by calamity or death.

This display of systematic energy seems to indicate a coast tution of mind in which the passions are exactly commensurate with the intellectual part, and at the same time hold an inseparable correspondence with it, like the faithful sympathy of the tides with the phases of the moon. There is such an equality and connection, that subjects of the decisions of judgment become proportionally and of course the objects of passion. When the judgment decides with a very strong preference, that same strength of preference, actuating also the passions, devotes them with energy to the object, as long as it is thus approved; and this will produce such a conduct as I have described. When therefore a firm self- confiding, and unstirring judgement fails to make a decisive character, it is evident either that the passions in that mind are too languid to be capable of strong and unremitting excitement which defect makes it impossible to resolute men or that they perversely sometimes coincide with judgment and sometimes clash with it, which makes an inconsistent or versatile man.

There is no man so irresolute as not to act with determination in many single cases, where the motive is powerful and simple, and where there is no need of plan and perseverance; but this gives no claim to the term *character*, which expresses the habitual tenor of a man's active being. The character may be displayed in the successive unconnected undertakings, which a mesh of limited extent, and end with the attainment of their objects. But it is seen in the greatest advantage in those grand schemes of action, which have no necessary point of conclusion, which continue on through successive years, and extend even to that dark period when the agent himself is withdrawn from human sight.

I have repeatedly remarked to you, in conversation, the effect of what has been called a ruling passion. When its object is noble, and an enlightened understanding directs its movements, it appears to me a great felicity; but whether its object be noble or not, it infallibly creates, when it exists in great force, that active ardour constancy, which I describe as a capital feature of the decisive character. The subject of such a commanding passion wonders, if indeed he were at leisure to wonder, at the persons who pretend to attain importance to an object which they make no part but the most languid effort to secure. The utmost power of the man are constrained into the service of the favorite cause by this passion, which sweeps away, as it advances, all the trivial objections and little opposing motives, and seems almost to open a way through impossibilities. This spirit comes on him in the morning as soon as he recovers his consciousness, and commands and impels him through the day with a power from which he could not emancipate himself if he would. When the force of habit is added, this determination becomes irresistible, and seems to assume rank with the great laws of nature, making it nearly as certain that such a man will persist in his course as that in the morning the sun will rise.

A persisting untameable efficacy of soul gives a seductive and pernicious dignity even to a character and a course which every moral principle forbids us to approve. Often in the narrations of history and fiction, an agent of the most dreadful designs compels a sentiment of deep respect for the unconquerable mind displayed in their execution. While we shudder at his activity, we say with regret, mingled with an admiration which borders on partiality, what a noble being this would have been, had not his destiny! The partiality is evinced in the very selection of terms, by which we shew that we are tempted to refer his atrocity rather to his destiny than to his choice. I wonder whether an eclectic reader of Paradise Lost, relative to the leader of the infernal spirits: a proof, if such were the fact, that a very serious error has been committed by the greatest poet. In some of the high examples of ambition, we almost revere the force of mind which impelled them forward through the longest series of action, superior to doubt and fluctuation, and deadinful of cease, of pleasure, of opposition, and of hazard. We bow to the ambitious spirit which reached the proud sublime, in the reply of Pompey to his friends who thus aided him from venture ng on a tempestuous sea, in order to be at one on an important occasion: "It is necessary for me to go, it is not necessary for me to live."

Revenge has produced wonderful examples of this unmanking controlling to a purpose. Zinga is a well supported illustration. And you may have read a real instance of a Spaniard, who, being injured by another inhabitant of the same town, resolved to destroy him; the other was apprized of this and received with the utmost secrecy, as he thought, to another town at a considerable distance, where however he had not been more than a day or two, before he found that his enemy was arrived there. He refrained in the same manner to several parts of the kingdom, remote from each other; but in every place quickly perceived that the deadly pursuer was near him. At last he was struck to death America where he had enjoyed his security but a very short time, before his unrelenting enemy came up with him, and effected his purpose.

You may recollect the intention, in one of our conversations, of a young man, who wasted in two or three years a large patrimony in profligate revels with a numb r of worthless associates who called themselves his friends, and who, when his estates should be had again; he had formed its plan too, which he instantly began to execute. He walked hastily forward, determined to do the very first opportunity, of however humble a kind, to gain any money though it were ever so despicable a trifle, and resolved absolutely not to spend if he could help it, a farthing of whatever he might obtain. The first thing that drew his attention was a heap of coals shot out of carts on the pavement before a house. He offered himself to shovel or wheel them into the place where they were to be laid, and was employed. He received a few pence for the labor. The first assistance of the saving part of his plan, requested some small gratuity of meat and drink, which was given him. He then looked out for the next thing that might chance to offer and went, with indefatigable industry, through a succession of servile employments, in different places, of longer and shorter duration, still scrupulously avoiding, as far as possible the expense of a penny. He promptly seized every opportunity which could advance his design, without regarding the meanness of occupation or appearance. By this meth od he had gained, after a considerable time, money enough to purchase, in order to sell gain, a few cattle of which he had taken pains to understand the value. He speedily but cautiously turned his first gains into second advantages; retained without a single deviation his extreme parsimony and thus advanced by degrees into larger transactions and incipient wealth. I did not hear, or have forgotten, the continued course of his life; but the final result was that he more than recovered his lost possessions, and died an inveterate miser, worth £80,000. I have always recollected this as a signal instance, though in an unfortunate and ignoble direction, of the decisive character, and of the extraordinary effect which, according to the general laws, belongs to the strongest form of such a character.

(To be Continued.)

From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.

The Unknown Painter.

One beautiful summer morning, about the year 1631, several youths of Seville approached the dwelling of the celebrated painter Murillo, where they all arrived nearly at the same time. After the usual salutations, they entered the studio. Murillo was not yet there, and each of the pupils walked up quickly to his easel to see if the pencil had dried, or perhaps admire in it the work of the preceding evening.

Mendez, with a careless air, approached his easel, when an exclamation of astonishment escaped him, and he gazed in mute surprise on his canvass, on which was rougly sketched a most beautiful head of the Virgin; but the expression so admirable, the lines so clear, the contour so graceful, that compared with the figures by the which it was surrounded, it seemed as if some heavenly visitant had descended among them.

"Ah, what is the matter?" said a rough voice. The pupils turned at the sound and all made a respectful obeisance to the great master.

"Look, senor Murillo, look!" exclaimed the youths, as they pointed to the easel of Mendez.

"Who has painted this—who has painted this head, gentlemen!" asked Murillo, eagerly.

"Speak, tell me. He who has painted the Virgin will one day be master of us all. Speak, whoso he had done it. What a touch! what delicacy! Mendez, my dear pupil, was it you!

"No, senor," replied Mendez, in a solemn tone.

"Was it you, then, Iturtu, or Ferdinand, or Carlos?"

But, they all gave the same reply as Mendez, "It is said not, however, some here without hands said Murillo impatiently.

"This is certainly a curious affair," observed Murillo, "but we shall soon learn who is this mighty visitant. Sebastian," he continued, addressing a little mulatto boy, about fourteen years old, who appeared at his call. "I did not desire you to sleep here every night?"

"Yes, master," said the boy, with timidity.

"And have you done so?"

"Yes, master."

"Speak, instantly, who was here last night and this morning before the gentlemen came? speak slave, or I'll make you acquainted with my cudgel," said Murillo, angrily to the boy, who continued to twist the hand of his trowsers without replying.

"Ah, you don't choose to answer," said Murillo, pulling his ear.

"No one, master, no one," replied the trembling Sebastian with eagerness.

"That is false," exclaimed Murillo.

"No one, but me I swear to you master, cried the mulatto, throwing himself on his knees, in the middle of the room, and holding out his hands in supplication before his master.

"Listen to me," pursued Murillo. "I wish to know who has sat since the head of the Virgin, and all the figures which my pupil had every morning here on coming to the studio. This night, instead of going to bed, you shall keep watch, and if by to-morrow you don't discover who the culprit is, you shall have 25 strokes from the lash. You hear—I have said; now go and grind the colors, and you, gentlemen, to work.

It was night, and the studio of Murillo, the most celebrated painter of Seville—this studio, which during the day was so cheerful and animated, was now silent as the grave. A single lamp burned upon a marble table, and a young boy, whose ample but animated red with the surrounding darkness, but whose eyes sparkled like diamonds at midnight, leaned against an easel. "Twenty-five lashes to-morrow if I do not tell who sketched those figures, and perhaps more if I do. Oh, my God, come to my aid" and the little mulatto threw himself upon the mat where he soon fell fast asleep.

Sebastian awoke at day break; it was only 3 o'clock; any other boy would probably have gone to sleep again; but so Sebastian, who had but three hours he could call his own.

"Courage, courage, Sebastian!" he exclaimed, as he shook himself awake, "three hours are thine—only three hours! then perhaps they will be mine, not belong to my master,—slave. Let me at least be my own master for three short hours. To begin, these figures must be effaced;" and seizing a brush, he approached the Virgin, which appeared more beautiful than ever.

"Efface this!" he exclaimed, "efface this! No, I will die first. Efface this! they dare not—neither dare I. No—that head—she breathes—she speaks—it seems as if her blood would flow. I should offer to efface it, and that I should be a murderer. No, no, no; rather let me finish it.

Scarcely had he uttered these words, when, seizing a palette, he seated himself at the easel and was soon totally absorbed in his occupation. Hour after hour passed unheeded by Sebastian, who was too much engrossed with the beautiful creature of his pencil, which seemed bursting into life, to mark, the flgh of time. "Another touch," he exclaimed; "a soft shade here—now the mouth. Yes, there! it opens those eyes—they pierce me thro'! what a forehead!—what delicacy! Oh, my beautiful—" and Sebastian forgot the hour, forgot he was a slave—forgot his dreaded punishment—all, all was obliterated from the soul of the youthful artist, who saw nothing, thought of nothing, but his beautiful picture.

But who can describe the horror and consternation of the unhappy slave, when, on suddenly turning round, he beheld the whole pupils, with his master at their head standing beside him

Sebastian never once dreamed of justifying himself, and with his palette in one hand, and his brushes in the other, he hung down his head, a waiting in silence the punishment he believed he justly merited. For some moments a dead silence prevailed; for if Sebastian was confounded at being caught in the commission of so flagrant a crime, Murillo and his pupils were no less astonished at the discovery they had made.

Murillo having, with a gesture of his hand, imposed silence on his pupils, who could scarcely restrain themselves from giving away to their admiration, approached Sebastian, and concealing his emotion, said in a cold and severe tone, while he looked alternately from the beautiful head of the Virgin to the terrified slave, who stood like a statue before him. "Who is your master, Sebastian?"

"You," replied the boy, in a voice scarcely audible.

"I mean your drawing master, said Murillo.

"You, senor."

"It cannot be; I never gave you lessons," replied the astonished painter.

"But you gave them to others, and I listened to th m, rejoined the boy, emboldened by the kindness of his master.

"And you have done better than listen; you have profited by them," exclaimed Murillo, somewhat longer to conceal his admiration. "Gentlemen, does this boy merit punishment or reward?"

At the word punishment, Sebastian's heart beat quick; the word reward gave him a little courage, but fearing that his ears deceived him, he looked with timid and imploring eyes towards his master.

"A reward, senor," cried the pupils in a breath.

"That is well: but what shall it be?"

Sebastina began to breathe.

"Ten ducats at least," said Mendez.

"Fifteen," cried Ferdinand.

"No," said Gonzalo, "a beautiful new dress for the next holiday."

"Speak, Sebastian," said Murillo, looking at his slave, whom none of these rewards seemed to move. "Are these things to your taste? Tell me what you ask for; I am so much pleased with your beautiful composition, that I will grant any request you may make. Speak, then, do not be afraid."

"Oh, master, if I dared—" and Sebastian, clasping his hands, fell at the feet of his master. It was easy to read in the half opened lips of the boy, and his sparkling eyes, some devouring thought within, which timidity prevented him from uttering.

With the view of encouraging him each of the pupils suggested some favor for him to demand.

"Come, take courage;" said Murillo, gaily.

"The master is so kind to-day," said Ferdinand half aloud, "I would risk something; ask your freedom, Sebastian."

At these words Sebastian uttered a cry of anguish, and raising his eyes to his master, he exclaimed in a voice choked with sobs, "the freedom of my father! the freedom of my father!"

And these also, the master, who no longer able to conceal his emotion, threw his arms around Sebastian, and pressed him to his breast.

"Your pencil," he continued, "shows that you have talent; your request shows that you have a heart; the artist is complete. From this day consider yourself no only a my pupil, but as my son. Happy Murillo! I have done more than paint, I have made a painter."

Murillo kept his word, and Sebastian Gomez, after having been under the name of the mulatto of Murillo, became one of the most celebrated painters in Spain. There may yet be seen in the churches of Seville the celebrated picture which he had been found painting by his master; also at St. Ann, another done by Joseph, which is extremely beautiful; and others of the highest merit.

A Highwayman Outwitted.—"Stand and deliver," were the words addressed to a tailor trying his luck on foot, by a highwayman, whose brace of pistols looked rather dangerous than otherwise.

"I'll do that with pleasure," was the reply, at the same time handing over to the outstretched palm of the robber, a purse apparently pretty well stocked; "but continued he, "suppose you do me a favor in return. My friends would laugh at me were I to go home and tell them I was robbed with so much ease, so I should like to prove you live your two bull-dogs right through my hat; it will look like resistance." His request was acceded to; but scarcely had the smoke dom ne discharge of the weapons passed away, when the tailor pulled out a rusty old horse pistol one in his turn, politely requested the thunderstruck highway man to shell out every thing of value, his pistols not omitted, about him.

Death of Joseph Lancaster.—The injuries received by Mr. Lancaster a few days since, in being run down in New York by a runaway horse and cha ise, we regret to learn have proved fatal. He died yesterday at his residence, aged 67 years. Mr. L. was a native of London, and belonged to the society of friends. His distinguished services in the cause of juvenile education have filled the world through which he was doomed almost to, beg his bread, with his fame, and now that he is beyond the reach of human succor or sympathy we may look for the most liberal encomiums of his merit, and services.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Legislative Council, and General Assembly, of the State of New Jersey.

Gentlemen:—You are again assembled for the responsible work of legislation. Every return of this season brings with it more or less solicitude, lest measures should be adopted which may retard, and not promote the general welfare With a people, the larger portion of whom are engaged in agriculture, there is far more danger if too much, than of too little legislation; and it may well be questioned whether there is any public necessity for a fresh volume of laws every year. In some of the States, to avoid the evil of too much legislation, the Legislature meets only once in two years. And it is undoubtedly our true policy to have the laws few in number, and plain and easy to be understood, but fluctuating but permanent, and to insist that they be rigidly enforced. The best wish in my power to offer you is, that your present session may be distinguished rather by the wisdom and the obvious necessity, than the number of its enactments.

Whatever views we may be disposed to take of public policy, it is quite certain that we live in a day of the most trying character to Republican institutions. In looking to the defences of the State, we are too prone to narrow our views in the comparatively unimportant event of an election. At such times we look to the predominant state of public opinion, to trace the consequences of the current principles and conduct of society, and to deliberate calmly on the best modes of ensuring the high purposes of the institutions which we hold in trust, for ourselves and those who are to come after us. The chief duty and care of all governments are to protect the rights of property and the tranquility of society; to secure and support the feeble against the strong, the peaceful against the turbulent, and the right against fraud and oppression. Unless these ends are attained our forms are a vain show. How jealous then should every man be who values our system of Government, of the slightest encroachment on these fundamental rights. If we would be honest with ourselves, we must frankly admit that there is a growing relaxation of the salutary restraints of reason and law. Experience is lost upon us if we deny it. As a people, we are as sober and intelligent, as free and as ready to be free, as any in the world; yet, like all other people, we have passions and prejudices, which require the wholesome restraints of law. We have seen lawless mobs rioting upon the community without even an attempt to bring the aggressors to the punishment they deserve. Public opinion, generally sound has been too kind to error; and the wildest schemes and doctrines have been permitted to pass unrebuked, until they have almost acquired the authority of truths. Under party auspices, the most disorganizing dogmas have sprung up in all directions, and that free spirit of inquiry by which men's minds are preserved in a healthy condition, too often yields a slavish acquiescence to arbitrary opinion. Men who know better—men who occupy high official stations, in their zeal for popular favor have given sanction to the doctrines which must subvert the fundamental laws of all civil society, unless they are corrected by an enlightened public sentiment. According to these theories, not only are the rights of property depending upon the will of an annual Legislature, but all law and right are in fact at the mercy of a victorious faction. There is nothing so fixed that a majority may not change it. Nothing so sacred that their voice may not consign to destruction. Such revolutionary views must be put away by the intelligence, and integrity of the people, or the days of the Republic are numbered. In New Jersey we may felicitate ourselves upon having been preserved from riotous meetings, and the guilt of sanctioning any of those wicked and dangerous doctrines which tend to destroy the security of person and property. Let it, gentlemen, always be our pride, whatever may be our other respects our political views, to maintain the laws by redy upon their unchanged and regular operation for the redress of grievances, and to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of his constitutional rights and possessions.

The most mischievous of all disorganizers are those who encourage and foment jealousies among the different conditions of society: the demagogues who seek to array the employed against the employer, the poor against the rich, and one branch of industry against another. Such men war against the peace and harmony of the whole and should be held up to our universal condemnation as the common enemies of all. There is no truth more obvious than that all prosperous communities are made up of every variety of condition; each has his allotted sphere of usefulness, and there a mutual dependence and relation equal from which none are exempt, and from the multitude a harmony of interests that never grow than madness to disturb.

ballot box is an instrument of great power. To keep that pure should be our constant aim. The laws on that subject are well adapted if put in force and guarded against fraud. They restrain the use of legislation on the subject last mentioned. They contributed to the present improved condition of things in New Jersey, all men of candor admit. Instead of promoting an angry and contentious spirit between the State and the Banks, which must have produced a like spirit between the Banks and their dealers, the whole difficulty has been happily overcome. Quiet and satisfaction now prevail, and all the Banks in the State, we believe, have resumed the payment of their obligations in specie, and that too with a praiseworthy promptness, and without the slightest public sensation. Moderation and forbearance was the only course of safety in such a crisis; and the people exhibited a character which must ever command the respect of all. At the time that it took place the suspension was inevitable, and the resumption was made as early as was practicable. It is due to the State of N. Jersey to say that they have all passed through the most trying period ever known in our country, and no man can say he has lost a dollar by any one of them. With the restoration of specie payments business has gradually revived, to the great joy of every man who has a heart, to feel for the distresses and misfortunes of his countrymen. This whole subject may therefore be considered at rest for the present, and as not requiring any further legislative action.

In relation to the Treasury of the State I desire to be explicit and plain. The last Legislature was improperly assailed upon this subject during the recent election. It is wise for those who may be entrusted by their fellow citizens with the management of the public interests, to be patient under misusage, and to vindicate their measures with moderation and forbearance. It has been charged that the Legislature increased the taxes of the people. A plain statement will expose the aspersion, and place this subject in its proper light.

The tax of $40,000 has been spoken of as unusual, uncalled for and manifesting a recklessness in the expenditure of the public money. In this true? For a long succession of years, excepting only the year preceding the last, it had been the practice to raise this amount by tax. This is known to all intelligent men in the State. There is nothing unusual in the proceeding. The commission that preceding was silent, and unless well advised, it will be readily perceived, would render a recurrence to the more necessary. It is not for me to assign motives for the suspension of this ordinary means of supporting the government: but I am quite certain that there was not, at that time, anything in the condition of the finances of the State to justify it. The omission to raise a tax was against the express recommendation of the Treasurer at the time. The treasurer is now dead, and has been for some time, and I must elapse before we shall be entirely relieved from its effects.

The State was in no respect benefitted by it, and we still owe a part of the money borrowed to support the Government during that very year. The Treasurer in his report to the Legislature on the 23d of Febuary, 1837, recommends a tax of twenty thousand dollars for that year under the very favorable estimate he then made. And when the Legislature met at the extra session in May, the Treasurer, in his report of the 25th, only three months thereafter, after stating the disbursements from October 1st preceding at $88,938 29, uses this language—"it will be seen by the foregoing statement, that the disbursements for the present year will largely exceed the estimate of the Treasurer of the 23d of February last. The estimate was based upon the expenses of former years, but the expenses of Government have been unusually large the present year, together with the several appropriations, viz: for repairs of Government property, finishing State Prison, converting Old Prison into an Arsenal, &c. it swells up the account already about $6000 beyond the former estimate, and will at the end of the current year (if all the appropriations and expenditures are carried out) exceed the estimate about $12,000. With regard to your second inquiry whether any legislative action is necessary to procure funds for the support of Government, the Treasurer thinks it necessary to call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that the Treasury is minus several thousand dollars as above stated, and would therefore merely suggest without presuming to dictate, the propriety of the Legislature authorizing a temporary loan to meet the present demands upon the Treasury."

It is clear that the omission to levy a tax for the year 1837 was against the recommendation of the Treasurer, and that in three months afterwards he was obliged to call on the Legislature to authorize a loan of money to meet the demands on the Treasury. The Governor appears by his message to the Legislature on the 8th of January 1837, evidently had no other idea than that a Tax was necessary, for after recurring to the situation of the Treasury, he says "From this statement of our finances it is evident that it will be unnecessary, for the current year to raise by direct taxation from the people an amount greater than has been usually raised in that manner. I would recommend as a general rule, that all impositions upon the people for the support of Government should be as far as possible uniform both to the objects of taxation and amount of tax, not fluctuating with every extraordinary excess or deficiency of the Treasury." And in the message of the 26th of October, of the same year, in which he says "That without providing for the payment of the debt of the State, or for the payment of any appropriation which may be made, the ordinary disbursements for the support of Government during the current year will exceed our income by the amount of $23,956 48 above stated, that it is therefore evident that it will be necessary again to resort to a State tax."

These are the views of the officers of the government, of the situation of the Treasury at and prior to the meeting of the last Legislature. The Treasury was exhausted, demands were presented which could not be paid, and the officers of the Government were pressing the necessity of adopting some measures to relieve the embarrassments into which the state was thrown by the extra session in the spring preceding. The Legislature had refused to provide any means for security, on relief; and they were left to the alternative of a loan, or a tax. Both were unpopular measures, and the Legislature had to choose between them. They chose the former, and in my opinion faithful to the interests of the people. Time has proved the correctness of their decision. As the case now stands, and will not be removed until the Treasury meets the coming winter, we have been obliged, under your authority, to borrow money for the ordinary support of Government. My duties connected with the Treasury are little more than signing orders. But one warrant has been signed except such as the law required, and as to them I have felt it to be due to the credit of the State that they should be promptly paid, whenever presented at the Treasury.

The Treasurer, under the law of the last session will furnish you with a detailed statement of the disbursements for the past year, containing the items of expenditure: by which you will be enabled to judge of the manner in which that department has been managed, and the many difficulties to which it has been subjected. By that statement it will be found that, after deducting such payments as are properly applicable to the previous year, that the current expenses of the last year, instead of exceeding, do not equal those of the preceding, year by the sum of $16,000.

The whole amount of money paid out for all purposes will not exceed $74,000. Of this sum $8000 are properly applicable to debts of the preceding year, leaving the sum of $66,000, under ordinary appropriations, chargeable to the current year. To meet this demand all the money received from every quarter, including that from the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, amounts to $32,389 17, and the residue has been borrowed, and will be repaid when the money arising from the tax of last year shall be received into the Treasury. When you come to examine the Treasurers accounts, if there should appear to be any items which can be reduced consistently with the public welfare, it will be your duty and no doubt your pleasure to make the retrenchment. I recommend that you make no appropriations which can with propriety be avoided, but that you provide for meeting such as are made, and for the current expenses of the government. I am opposed to accumulating a debt on the state. It is our true policy to keep the current expenses within the current resources.

As the accounts of the Treasurer are not yet closed, it is impossible, at present, to furnish more than this general statement of the condition of the Treasury.

The School fund amounts, at this time, to $278,234, after paying the appropriation of $30,000 for the present year. The investment of this fund remains the same as last year.

There are at this time in the New York and Philadelphia institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, 20 beneficiaries of the state: 9 in the former and 12 in the latter. There are 2 beneficiaries also, in the Philadelphia institution for the blind. The number of applications for assistance, made to me by the friends of this unfortunate class of persons, satisfies me that the state should enlarge the scope of her beneficence. I am well satisfied that they receive in those institutions every attention and care, which their particular circumstances require. The number now receiving assistance from the State exhausts the appropriation made for that object.

I enclose a report from the Quarter Master General, by which you will be fully informed of the condition of the army and military stores under his superintendence.

The report of Professor Henry D. Rogers on the geological survey of the state, is also enclosed. By that report you will perceive that he is diligently pursuing his investigations, which must greatly promote the Agricultural interests of the State. I send you the entire report as the best means of communicating to you the progress he has made.

By a report made to me by the keeper of the State prison, on the 1st of this month, it appears that there were at that time 163 prisoners under his care, which is a greater number than was ever reported under any former period. The new prison and grounds are nearly completed, and the keeper estimates the balance in favor of the prison for the present year as about the same as the last. The system now adopted of keeping the prisoners in solitary confinement at stated tasks, it is believed will be found the best mode yet devised for the government of the penitentiary.

You will permit me, in conclusion, to renew the expression of my ardent desire that you will not allow the great interest of education, under the common school system, to pass without your careful attention. It is a subject that should be dear to every Jerseyman. The whole strength of our institutions depends upon the intelligence and information of the people. My own opinion always has been, and still is, that there should be in this, as there is in several other states, an efficient road to this branch of the public service.

WM. PENNINGTON.

Trenton, Oct. 24, 1838.

Among the articles exhibited at the late fair of the American Institute in New York was a new species of cloth. There were several pieces of different textures and thicknesses. It was from a factory in Norwalk, Con. and is made without either spinning or weaving, by a process similar to that employed in manufacturing hat bodies. It is without threads, and finished on the surface, leaving the body of the cloth perfect and entirely unimpaired by the process of finishing. In manufacturing, the wool is put together at right angles, in a web, by very ingenious machinery, with great rapidity, and at an incredible small expense. It can be made of any desired thickness. The advantages claimed for this over cloth manufactured in the ordinary way are, that it is much less expensive, that it is warmer and that it will last longer. We should judge from the specimen before us that this cloth would be an excellent article for overcoats. One thing is certain about it, he who wears it can never have a threadbare coat.

The proprietors of this invention feel very sanguine that it is calculated to effect an entire revolution in the woolen manufacture, and raise the branch of our domestic industry to an effectual competition with the foreign market.

Jonathan Outdoor.—Our transatlantic brethren can cope with them in any thing only let them trumpet forth our abilities as they do. A gentleman at Cooksborough tells me that he has a horse of extraordinary speed, and that he is constantly offered sums of money for him. He says he will not sell him for any price, as he is a favorite, and he is determined to keep him for the use of his family.

A man in the dress of a workman was lately walking in the streets of Berlin with a packet in his hand sealed with five seals, addressed with an address and a wish that it should be handed to the Queen's birth. As the bearer appeared of a low he was accosted by a passer-by, who asked him who he was looking for. The simple countryman placed the packet in the inquirer's hands, and requested that he would read the address. The reply was made as with an agreeable surprise, "Why, this letter is for me: I have been expecting it for a long while!" The messenger upon this, demanded ten thalers for the carriage of the packet, which was readily paid with a liberal addition to the porter. The new possessor of the packet hastened to an obscure corner to examine his prize, but, on breaking the seals, found nothing but a few sheets of blank paper, on which was written "Dupe!"—*Ib.*

The Queen's Bed.—The visitors at Buckingham palace, who have an opportunity of seeing the Queen's bed, and who are accustomed to conclude that royalty must repose on feather beds and downy pillows, will be astonished to have pointed out to them a small camp bed, with a hard mattress, and one small pillow, as the couch of royalty: but such is the fact. If ladies generally would follow her majesty's example, they would feel the benefit of it in the improvement of their persons and figure, and in the flow of of health and spirits it would secure.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, November 6, 1838.

"I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man."
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That application will be made to the present session of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey for an act making a new County from the eastern part of Essex county, the northern part of Middlesex, and the south-eastern part of Somerset, and probably the southern part of Morris county.

Plainfield, Nov. 5th, 1838. 94 6w

We give publicity to the above notice with pleasure. It has engaged the attention of the people hereabout for some time, and is not only desirable, but what, we feel confident, we are fully entitled to.

New Jersey Congressional Election decided at last! The whole Whig Delegation have received the Certificates!!

The Governor and Privy council had a final meeting, on Wednesday last, for the decision of this vexed and long doubtful question; and on counting all the votes before them from the several counties in the state, gave the following result

Randolph,	28,283
Stratton,	28,252
Maxwell,	28,239
Halsted,	28,192
Yorke,	28,177
Ayorigg,	28,150
Vroom,	27,990
Cooper,	27,954
Dickerson,	27,951
Ryall,	27,939
Rille,	27,924
Force,	26,813

That is the six whig candidates are elected by an average majority of 275.

This does not include the votes of Millville, in Cumberland county, which gave an administration majority of 106; and does not include the votes of South Amboy, in Middlesex county, which gave an administration majority of 152. Had they been added the returns would have been as before given in this paper.

As respects Millville, the return was handed by the town clerk to the county clerk, *without a seal*, and on that account the Cumberland county clerk rejected it, and sent the returns of the county, Millville omitted, to the governor at Trenton. The clerk of Middlesex county, for similar and other additional reasons rejected the votes of South Amboy in his returns to Trenton. This is the cause of all the difficulty, and the reason the decision has been so long delayed. The whole blame, both as respects the delay and the result, if blame there be, belongs to the town or county clerks exclusively, and not to the governor and privy council.

On Tuesday last, Gen. Wall, administration Senator from this state, appeared before the Governor and Privy Council in behalf of the administration candidates, and in a long and talented speech, argued that it was the duty of the Governor and Privy Council to go behind the returns of the county clerks, and inquire whether and why any townships were omitted. On Wednesday, a very able and conclusive opinion from the Governor was received and read, in which it was stated that the Governor and Privy Council could not lawfully decide who were properly elected to Congress, that that duty belonged solely to the House of Representatives, that the duty by law to the mere casting up of the votes presented to them,—and that if any votes were improperly omitted, or any member was unjustly deprived of his seat, the House of Representatives alone had full power to set the matter right. Accordingly, the council thus decided, and cast up the votes only that were before them, with the result above given, referring the whole matter to Congress.

The probability is that the House of Representatives will admit to the seats, three of each party, or five of the administration candidates, and one whig.

The Governor's Message.—We have this document in our paper this week, though it takes up much room, because it is so exactly of such interest to the citizens of this state, and all of both parties would wish to read it. Of it, the New Brunswick Fredonian says:

"It is a plain, sound, sensible, practical document—precisely such as the times called for, and very appropriate to the occasion. No one can fail to be convinced of the uprightness of the intentions, and the sincerity of the views and opinions of the writer. And that few, we should think, will be found to question the justness and propriety of those views and opinions.

"The plain and explicit statement of the governor in relation to the financial condition of the State, and the necessity that existed for providing a current revenue to meet the current expenditures, leaves those without excuse who have labored to make it appear that the tax of the present year was *unusual or unnecessary.*

The Newark Eagle says of the same document:

The message of Gov. Pennington is quite different from the annual messages we have heretofore been in the habit of publishing at the opening of a new Legislative session. It is almost exclusively devoted to party politics, and for ourselves we do not believe that Gov. Pennington ever wrote it. We can in no way reconcile his general deportment and conversation with the sentiments of this message without imputing to him hypocrisy and a want of sincerity in his general intercourse. We are rather inclined to the opinion that he has entrusted the matter to the President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, who felt the necessity of making it agree with the sentiments of master Biddle. As a citizen of the state we feel mortified that the governor of the state of New Jersey should descend to sanction such a production for his annual message."

Pennsylvania Legislature.—The whig papers claim that the Legislature of Pennsylvania will stand as follows:—In the Senate, 24 whigs and 9 administration men, and in the lower house, 53 whigs to 47 Van Buren men,—which gives to the whigs a majority of 21 on joint ballot.

The administration papers claim that it will stand thus:—In the senate, whig majority 2, and in the lower house, administration majority 14,—which gives an administration majority on joint ballot of 12.

A United States Senator is to be chosen by this Legislature, so it is important to know which of the two parties has the majority, and it will be known in the course of the winter. In that state as well as in our own, many of the election returns will be contested.

☞ A most blameworthy and foul transaction, too bad for belief is said to have occurred in Saddle River township, Bergen county, at the late election. *Thirty-two* individuals have sworn before a Justice that they each voted the Whig ticket, while the returns of the town clerk give only *twenty-four* whig votes. We earnestly hope there is some mistake about this, for if it be true, the ballot box must have been robbed by respectable men for the despicable gain of only eight votes. The Jerseyman well remarks of this base crime, 'Any man who would do this would steal the coppers from the eyes of his deceased parents.'

The New York Star says that the "Letters from under a Bridge," by N. P. Willis, published in the Mirror, surpass any thing of the kind in the English language, not excepting Charles Lamb's writings in the same pleasing sparkling vein. This is high praise, but not more than Willis deserves—he was always a favorite writer of ours.

The October number of the Knickerbocker contains a review of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, by his son-in-law, Lockhart,—a long and most able article. It is one of the best things of the kind we have ever read, full of interest, and full of instruction, in plain, convincing and powerful language. We suppose it was written by J. F. Cooper, the great American novelist. One such article in every number would be worth more than the price of the Magazine, without taking into consideration the very many other articles of great interest, always to be found in this Magazine.

☞ We much regret to state that there is a strong probability of another Canadian war this winter—and one that will be much more difficult to quell, than the last insurrection. Most extensive preparation are seen now making along our whole northern frontier for an invasion.

Take Notice.

The Stockholders in the building office of the Plainfield Union, are hereby requested to meet at Jacob Thorn's Hotel, on Thursday evening next, 8th inst. at 6 o'clock, on business of importance. All are requested to attend.

By order of the Trustees.

Plainfield, Nov. 5th, 1838.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

New Jersey Legislature.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 30th and 31st Council was mostly engaged in canvassing the votes for members of Congress, with the governor.

In Assembly, on Wednesday, the Treasurer reported, in compliance with a resolution, that the whole amount of monies paid by the state, in pursuance of the law of the last session to encourage the culture of silk, to be $19.

Nothing of importance was done in Council, Thursday or Friday. Adjourned to Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Thursday, Nov. 1.

In Assembly, a petition was presented praying for a law to prohibit the holding of Justices' courts in taverns, as injurious to the cause of temperance, justice and honesty, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Friday morning, Nov. 2.

In Assembly, a bill was reported for the support of the government of this state, which was read once, ordered to a second reading and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Adjourned to Monday afternoon.

The trial for the contested seats from Cumberland, goes on bravely before the committee.

A new election for member of Congress is to be held in the 4th district in Vermont, on Tuesday next.

Underneath the "College of mines and Civil Engineering," in St. Petersburg, containing about 300 students, is an *artificial* mine, showing the various strata of all the kinds of earth, rock, and ores, found in the various mines in Siberia, all the materials used in delineating the strata and metals are the *natural* substances taken from the several mines. This mine, with its shafts and galeries, is of the full working size.

AN OLD ONE.—The Sloop Nancy renewed her register and coasting license to day—she having been built at Pembroke in the year 1797, being now fifty one years old! We doubt whether there are many older vessels, now serviceable in the country.—*Bost. Jour.*

Another Fatal Steamboat Explosion.—The Grand Gulf Advertiser says the "flues" of the steamer Gov. Shelby "collapsed" near the mouth of the Arkansas and scalded 20 deck passengers, most of them mortally. Where are the steam boat Inspectors? This is the first fatal explosion since the law of Congress passed "Collapsing flues" in a soft expression, by which owners of boats mean burning boilers."

Canada Proclamations.—Sir George Arthur has issued a proclamation at Toronto announcing that certain information had been received of an extensive conspiracy in the United States against Canada, and that there are among them some British subjects who will not be *really* seduced from their allegiance.

Declarations of attainder have been issued against about 100 of the old insurgents, who were indicted for treason, and escaped to the United States, among whom are McKenzie, Ralph, &c.

Quicksilver Mine.—We are informed by Mr. *Cooper*, that in boring near this place, through the soft stone upon which this region is based, his augur, at the distance of several hundred feet from the surface, dropped into a lake of quick silver; 14 ft. and some inches deep.—*Marengo (Ala.) Gaz.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

James L. Spencer, $1,00; Henry Allen, 75.

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult. Dr. James B. Coleman, of Trenton, to Henrietta Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Frederick Beasely, D. D. of Elizabethtown

Oct. 20th, B. F. Arnold, of Perth Amboy, to Jane, daughter of the late Wm. Compton, Esq. of Woodbridge.

On the 18th ult. Isaac Stewart to Mary Fitzpatrick, both of Elizabethport.

In Union township, on Thursday evening, 25th inst by Rev. N. Murray, Mr. George Maxwell, to Miss. Mary M. Wimans, both of Union.

DIED.

In Warren, near Union Village, Somerset co. on Sunday, 28th Oct. Mr. David French, aged 93 years.

On the 29th ult. Mrs. Maria, wife of Jeremiah Price, of Elizabethtown.

Something New!

To All who wish Health or Comfort.

MR. I. TITSWORTH is now in Plainfield, with a Machine for extracting the Gasses and all impure Substances from new Feathers, and cleansing the dust and filth from old and worn Feathers, while the operation renovates them to Lightness and Elasticity nearly equal to new. The machine is in operation in the Harper Shop, of Mr. James Thorn.

Plainfield, Nov. 5th, 1838. 94 3w.

House and Lot FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having discontinued keeping house offers for sale his late residence situate in second street. The house is small and very convenient for a small family, with a good garden spot attached. Any person desirous of purchasing will please call upon the subscriber at Jacob Thorn's Tavern.

Should the above property remain unsold until the 1st of March, it will then be for Rent.

WM. R. MOORE.

Plainfield, Nov. 6, 1838. 94 4m

WANTED,

WOOD, and all Kinds of Country Produce, in payment of dues to this Office.

September 11th, 1838.

Just Published,

AND For Sale, at this office, a new and handsome edition of "The Child's Instructor," with plates.

Also, some new Toy books.

For Sale very low, at wholesale or retail.

Nov. 1st, 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Benjamin Fish, William G. Cock, Charles Green, William Grant, } Fi Fa. de bonis et terris.
vs.
Frazee Griffin.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias, I have levied on the following property of the Defendant in Plainfield, Essex county, New Jersey, viz: all that parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in Plainfield, and described in deeds from James Leonard and wife to the defendant, recorded in book W of deeds, page 574 and 575, and from Randolph Dunham to said defendant, recorded in Book N 4 of Deeds for Essex county, pages 77 and 78.

Which property I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Thorn's Hotel in Plainfield on the 25th day of December, 1838, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Oct. 30, 1838. 03 tds

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery, New Jersey.

Between
Mary Ayres, executrix, Cornelius Boice, executor, of Reuben Ayres, dec'd Complainants, and Thomas Hill, and Sarah Eliza, his wife, Defendants. } Fi Fa for the sale of Mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on the 24th day of December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at Lang's hotel in Plainfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, and butted and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a stone in the stage road, corner of lands of Isaac Titsworth, now Eicurius L. Sheppard, then along said road north 43 and a half degrees east, 27 links to a stone in the road and corner of Caleb Freeman's land; then with his line 49 1-2 degrees west, 2 chains and 27 links to a stone, then south 43 1-2 degrees west 74 links, to a stone in the line of lands of Isaac Titsworth, now Eicurius L. Sheppard, then with his line south, 48 3-4 degrees east 2 chains and 27 1-2 links, to the place of beginning. Containing 17-100 of an acre of land; and is all that lot or parcel of land which the said Thomas Hill purchased of Alexander Hammond and Catharine his wife, by deed bearing date 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1835, and recorded in Book Y 3 of deeds for Essex county, pages 364 and 365; which said mortgage is recorded in Book V of mortgages, pages 181 and 182.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Oct. 22d, 1838.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS, FOR 1839,

JUST received, and for sale at this Office, at 7 cents each. It is the cheapest Almanac published this year, containing 48 pages of valuable reading matter, on fine type, good paper, and clear print. Sept. 25th.

Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1838.

John L. Heath, Administrator, &c. of Miron G. Olmsted, deceased. } Rule to show cause, for sale of lands to pay debts.

THE Said Administrator having made an exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debt of said Deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said Deceased, is insufficient to pay his said debts and praying the aid of the Court in the premises and the Court thereupon Order, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said Deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said Deceased, in the county of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts. A true transcript from the record.

JACOB O. DRAKE.
Surrogate.

93 6 w

Hatters' Finishing

BLOCKS made and repaired, neat Patterns, Spindle Blocks, &c. &c. on accommodating terms

Oct. 9th. 90 E. W. BRIANT.

Public Notice

IS hereby given That an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for an act to incorporate A Company of Plainfield, in the county of Essex, to carry on the flouring business, working in Iron, and other mechanical operations, by steam power.

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 8, 1838. 90 6t.

FRESH FLOUR, by the barrel or hundred.

Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

Teas, Teas!

HYSON, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Black Teas for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

Stoves,

Cheaper than ever!

J. THOMPSON & CO. wish to inform the public generally, that they have now on hand a large assortment of stoves of the most approved patterns, to burning coal or wood; and as they intend to close their business next Spring, they intend offering their whole assortment much cheaper than they were ever before offered in this market. Their assortment consists of Stoves called Salaters, Powhatans, Chunks & Stanley's James', and all sizes of the nice plate.

Of the above named we have a full assortment, and we also have some of several other kinds. We also have a large number of second hand stoves, which we will sell extremely low: they consist chiefly of Pawley's, Clussman's, Lyne's, James', Onley's, Wilsons, Gills' and Nine Plates: they are all fitted out with fixtures, and in complete order. We hope those wishing to buy will give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident we can suit them.

Russia Sheet Iron Stoves.

We have a more complete assortment of this article than we ever had before; and as they are known to exceed any other stove for beauty and heat; we shall only, that they are now made handsomer and stronger than ever: and we will sell them from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than last year.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Oct. 20th, 1838.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains, also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 1y

Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1838.

John L. Heath, Administrator, &c. of Miron G. Olmsted, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named Administrator it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrator give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of Said Decedent, to bring in their debts demands or claims against the same within one year from this day, Oct. 23. 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the same period of one year public notice being given as aforesaid such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefore against the said Administrator.

By the Court,
JACOB O. DRAKE,
Surrogate.

93 2 m

A Farm, to lease, or RENT.

IN the township of New Providence, Essex county, near Union Village, where terms will be made known by HENRY OSWALD.

Oct. 2. 1838 89tf On the Premises.

JUST RECEIVED a Fresh Supply of Groceries, low for Cash or Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th 1838.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Just Received.

AT THE *PLAINFIELD CASH STORE* an Fresh supply of Fall Goods, such as Cloths Cassimeres, Satinetts, Buffalo Cloth Mole-Skin, Flannels, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Calicoes, &c. &c.

Produce taken at the highest Market prices.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th, 1838.

FRESH GROCERIES,

RECEIVED Weekly from New York, and sold at lowest prices, by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by

April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Flour

A Fresh Assortment of Western canal Flour, of all Qualities, just received, and for sale low by

Sept. 25th. GEORGE F. POUND.

ALSO,

On hand a good Assortment of Boots and shoes, of the best quality and warranted. Some have an idea that Sale Shoes are good for nothing, but my shoes are made of the best sole-stock, and warranted.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 6th 1838. 86

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1838.

Maurice Smith and James Manning, Administrators of Randolph M. Smith, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

UPON the application of the above named Administrators it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day, June 26th, 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex for two months and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in the State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor, against the said Administrators.

By the Court,
JACOB O. DRAKE, Surrogate.

Sept. 11th, 1838. 86 6w

LAMP OIL. For Sale by

Aug. 21. SAM'L. S. POUND

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 21. G. FOX POUND.

New Goods, Low for *Cash.*

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to the former stock, a new and General Assortment of Fall and Winter *DRY GOODS*, such as Cloths, sattinets, English Fustians, Flannels, Calicoes, Unbleached, and colored Muslins, English Merinos, Cotton Drilling, &c. &c.

ALSO,—*A General Assortment of FRESH GROCERIES.*

Having purchased our stock at the lowest cash price, we are prepared to supply all who may favor us with a call, on as good terms as any other establishment in this place.

LEONARD & RUNYON.

Plainfield, Oct. 16, 1838. 91

All Persons

INDEBTED to us either on Notes or Book Account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, or further solicitation.

Oct. 16. 91 LEONARD & RUNYON.

Coal.

THE First quality Hard Lehigh Coal in clean unbroken Lumps, for $6.50—Broken and screened, $7 per ton. A cargo of Red Ash Schuylkill expected this week, and will be sold at a very small advance if taken immediately from the dock.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th. 89 3m

New Lumber Yard Rahway

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and Vicinity, that they have now on hand a large and general Assortment of Seasoned Lumber, consisting of all the kinds and qualities usually found in Lumber Yards. A fresh supply will be delivered direct from Troy on our dock, we save the expense of cartage, and are enabled to sell on as good terms as any of the neighboring towns.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th, 1838. 89 3m

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY, at 6 cts per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale by manufacturer to order. 89 tdcc

HAMS and Beef, for sale by

Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

Stoves, Stoves!

IF you want to buy stoves cheap, now is your time as I am determined to sell low. I have on hand a general Assortment of Pawley's cooking, and James' Improved cooking stoves.—Also, the Hall Stove, a new article, and highly recommended. Also, Franklin, Nott's, and sheet Iron Parlor stoves. Stove plate, Box, and salamander stoves, all of which are for sale Very low. Stove Pipe, Boilers, Dripping Pans, &c. made to order. JOHN J. BENNISON.

Sept. 25th. 86

FOR SALE,

A VERY superior pail, with a side silk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN J. BENNISON.

Cheap Muslins.

UNBLEACHED Muslins, from 6d to 18d per yard, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods*,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

81 CRAIG & SHOTWELL

New Goods.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Drillings, Calicoes, Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Silk and Cotton Hdfs, &c. A large assortment of the above just received and for Sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Sept. 10th, 1838.

Mr. Bond's Speech,

In Pamphlet form, For Sale at this Office for 5 cents

ALSO

At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street, RAHWAY.

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial wagons, are in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt. Wilsey.
LaFayette,	Vaupell.
New Jersey,	Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that the boats are in good order, comfortable for passnige, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at his risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickhouse, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, offer to the public upon very liberal terms said wheel, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearing, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the Reaction Water Wheel. W. C. BISHOP, Ovid, N. Y.

S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodridge, N. J.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave us a great advantage over the Setter wheel We have now in use a Direct inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the *Wing Wheel*, and has *half as much power* with one third less water than the Wing Wheel. DRAKE DUNN,

JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.

Brooklyn, July 23. 86 6w

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 86 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit.—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 1304

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.

June 26th.

Just Received, a Stock of *FRESH GROCERIES,*

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.

SAMUEL S. POUND.

July 31.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 16th.

Plainfield English *School.*

THE next term of this school will commence on MONDAY, October 21st, under the direction of Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE.

In the Basement Room of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, Oct. 15, 1838. 91 3t.

Assignee's Sale.

WILL be exposed for sale at Public Vendue on Monday, the 24th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, a House and Lot of Land, on the corner of Second and Washington streets, in Plainfield. Said Lot is upwards of 90 feet front, exclusive of the street, and contains over half an acre of ground, with a good two story dwelling house and kitchen adjoining, nearly new, on the lot. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS BOICE.

Oct. 16, 1838. 3m Assignee of John Vermule.

Fall & winter goods

THE Subscribers have just received a new and general assortment of Goods such as Bleached and unbleached muslins: white, red, and yellow Flannels: Blue, black, drab, and invisible green Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, sattinets, beaverteens, English and French Merinoes, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,

A general Assortment of Earthen and stone ware, such as Pots, Jars, Pitchers, Bowls, &c. etc.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Country Produce.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

ALL Persons indebted to us on Book account are requested to call and settle, as short settlements make long friends, and our present books are full, we should like to settle them without transferring them to another book.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

October 9d. 89

Butter.

15 Firkins of Butter, for sale by

Oct. 2. BERRY & DUNHAM.

Cotton Batts,

COTTON Wrp, candle wick and sewing cotton for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th, 1838. Rahway.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume

OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

A finish'd specimen of Chalcography, (proof the American press, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, designed and engraved from original paintings expressly for the work. Etchings on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume: besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—criticisms upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events—remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, me chanics, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid to the editors, at the subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of Epes Sargent, who will continue, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Fay, Cox, Captain Marryatt, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In short, the interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its music, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render, in every respect, equal, if not superiour, to its predecessors: and it is universally admitted that no work extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable melange of entertainment, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country, —intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, the sedentary student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vitiate a pleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is published once every three months, with a splendid super royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, &c. For what volume an engraving, Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded to subscribers in any part of the United States, by the early conveyance. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of D. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, blind and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

At Private Sale.

THE Premises lately occupied by C. S. Vermule, deceased, near Plainfield. There is ten acres of land, and a good dwelling house, and other out houses on the Premises. Possession given immediately. It is on the main road from Plainfield to Somerville, about one mile from Plainfield. Buildings and fences are in good repair. Terms of payment liberal.

For further information please inquire of

Enquire of MARY ANN VERMULE, Ex'tx.
JOHN VERMULE, Executor,
of C. S. Vermule, decd.

Plainfield, Feb. 26, 1838. 58 6m

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

6tf NEW-YORK.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers at his time at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

Warren Township, December 28, 1836. 1y

London Porter.

LONDON Brown Stout, for sale by the dozen or by the single bottle, at the store of

SHOTWELL & PRICE.

May 20th.

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the useful branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm ess and impartiality, but without harshness. Its e ief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provision are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, duri g the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May, —the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Pedlars and ice furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire. The school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected to be over at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The cities of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can each be reached in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber's desire a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its co tinuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

New Cheap Grocery & Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Dunn's Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peace street, where he will

be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, viz. Molasses Sugar Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cotton, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Saleratus, Mackerel, Herring, Starch, Candles, salt, the best of Western Flour

Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please not ask for trust, these times

GEO. FOX POUND

July 24th. 79tf

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY BIBLE,

By Mr. Jenks, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, *super royal octavo*.

They contain nearly the whole of the commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work.

From W. C. Brownlee:—"Were I to leave my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge on the other, I would decide—I would choose this work by Dr. Jenks."

The great and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. Its a work of singularly great value in the private christian and to heads of families and ministers, conveniently arranged for family reading as well as private reading—and particularly applicable to the wants of B. Schools, teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed cuts, all designed to illustrate the Bible manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a 'goodly pearl,' which every devout man should seek to possess in his family.

Susscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—"this will worthy a place in every family library."

Dr. Alexander says—"The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

New Jersey Railroad AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing September 1st, 1836.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.; —Elizabethtown, 87 1-2 cents—Rahway, 50 cents—New Brunswick 75 cts.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket gratis.

Brunswick Trains.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 4, and 6, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Monday. Every night except Sunday

Leave New York at 8 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

are on the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Horse cars passes daily at the above named hours. At Brunswick the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and a New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Trains in the city of Newark have been undertook, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 26th, 1838. 71 tf.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklee's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ The Wagons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen.

EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th, 1838. 53 tf

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership, and will continue the business of B. M. Price, under the firm of PRICE & SHOTWELL.

BENJAMIN M. PRICE.
EDWARD R. SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Aug. 1st 1838.

New Cheap Cash Grocery, and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by L. V Shotwell, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Beef, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, salted Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes, Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles too many to enumerate

EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANI L. W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 22d, 1838.

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Dust Pans Lanters & Leader Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

Tin Leaders and all kinds of Hatter's Kettles, made to order at short notice and at low prices.

Copper Forge and Hand Pumps made to order, and warranted.

All work that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis. JOHN N DENNISON.

Aug. 7, 1838. 81 tf

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 58 tf

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS:
Bonds to let Boarders,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again. May 1st 1838.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALGEO.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 73 tf

SALT, by the sack.
August. DRAKE & AYRES.

Job Printing

ALL kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS
LABELS, &c. &c.

done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1838.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have an intended keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk tassels, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb 13th. 56 tf

A Rare Chance.

Rahway Herald Newspaper Establishment For Sale.

THE Subscriber, after repeated unavailing attempts to rid himself of an afflicting lameness, caused by injury and disease of long existence, is finally but reluctantly compelled to relinquish the business of newspaper printing.

Any person wishing to embark in a respectable, and lucrative, calling, this opportunity offers great advantages, as the establishment combines the materials and good will of the Advocate and Herald and has no rival in the place—thus rendering it one of the most profitable in the State.

The materials consist of two excellent iron presses, 3 wooden Ramage do. standing press with boards complete, and a full assortment of newspaper and job type, from 14 line pica down, and ever, other article necessary for conducting the business with profit.

For further information apply to David Felt, Esq. Statesman's Hall, 264 Pearl st. New York; Mr. F. Carman, New Brunswick; Editor Daily Advertiser, Newark, or in Rahway, to E. Y. Rogers Esq. or

THOS. A. GREEN, Editor, &c.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

Rahway, N. J. Sept. 12 1838.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC PITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice. ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

Plainfield, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country dealers and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dahlia, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $6.00 per yard; Rich and elegant Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 75 to 250 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap as has been offered to the public; Merinos and Light Saney shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pieces 4 yard wide and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THO. KENSETT.

Newark, March 26th, 1838.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL

Plainfield, June 15. 81tf

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Pain White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by

GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

A CARD.—To Ladies.

MRS. VERMULE begs leave to inform the ladies of Plainfield, and its vicinity that she intends carrying on the Dress and Habit Making business in all its various branches. Ladies who favor her with their patronage, may rest assured that their work will be done with neatness and in the newest fashion, and every customer shall receive satisfaction.

She also begs leave to say to parents and guardians who have young ladies under their care, who desire to learn this occupation, she would be happy to take two young ladies immediately.

Inside door, a few doors above the corner of Main and Cherry streets.

MARY ANN VERMULE.

Plainfield, May 1, 1838. 67 tf

10 Boxes Soap,

10 BOXES Pale,
10 BOXES Dark Mottled,
50 bushels White Sand
Sweet and Linseed Oil by the bottle,

For Sale low for cash by

BERRY & DUNHAM.

May 15th.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

SHEWEL'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain seat of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever Ague, Dysentery, Cholera, Sea-sickness, Measles, Piles, Worms in Children, Fits, &c. &c. and they are found to be a powerful remedy in removing the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I must say from what I have seen of them, are, for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into general use. I feel under the obligation that I feel to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much pleased, after having made use of them in my family, and can safely say that I believe them to be a safe, valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and active cathartic, and properly adapted to almost all diseases, and if resorted to in season, they might prevent much sickness. I have recommended them to many complaints as recommended, especially for assemblee worms which one of my family had been seriously afflicted with, and after taking one box and a half of your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and in very good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon get into general use, as no one cannot but like them after having made use of them. I believe them for any pain or sickness at the stomach, but always has in every case prevented vomiting, and for the nervous sick headache or dispepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, *sole agent for* Plainfield.

New Stock of GROCERIES, Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.
Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal.
Dried Peaches, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugar, Rice, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, ginger, currants, cloves, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, white and common barsoap, segars, tobacco and snuff; Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts; and whole & Quarter Casks of Wine, Tobacco, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c.

S. S. POUND.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Hedges' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 117, Canal-street

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages, on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS one dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the consent of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 300 miles out of the state—more than this and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or Volume No. 6.

March, 1838.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no other for moral worth and disinterested patriotism, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently conceived and faithfully carried out, to be the true preservation of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and triumphant success.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

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All unchosized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street,

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS HEDGES.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1838. Number 93.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Morning, at the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear. Milton F. Cumbie Printer and Editor.

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No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Noon.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1838.

Manning Stelle, and Jacob Harding, Administrators of Randolph M. Stelle, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

Upon the application of the above named Administrators it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day June 30th, 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor, against the said Administrators.

By the Court.
JACOB O. DRAKE, Surrogate.

Sept. 11th, 1838. 86 9w

Lamp Oil, For Sale by Aug. 21. SAM'L S. POUND

Just Received, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 21. G. FOX POUND.

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

The Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheels, offer to the public upon very liberal terms said wheel, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearings, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the Reaction Water Wheel.

W. C. BISHOP, Ovid, N. Y.
S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave us a great advantage over the double wheel We have now in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the *Wing Wheel*, and has *all of it* and more with one third less water than the Wing wheel.

DRAKE DUNN,
JAMES T. DENN, Jr.

Brooklyn, July 23. 80 6w

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house adjoining Mr. Wing, next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.
JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 6m*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet ge from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 1294f

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine. Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.
June 26th.

Plainfield English School.

The next term of this school will commence on Monday, October 21st, under the direction of Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE.

In the Basement Room of the Presbyterian Church.
Plainfield, Oct. 15, 1838. 91 3t

Hams and Beef, for sale by Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Decision of Character, by Foster.

(Continued.)

But not less decision has been displayed by men of virtue. In this distinction no man ever exceeded, for instance, or ever will exceed, the late illustrious Howard.

The energy of his determination was so great that if, instead of being habitual, it had been shewn only for a short time on particular occasions, it would have appeared a vehement impetuosity; but by being uninterrupted, it had an invisibility of manner which scarcely appeared to exceed the tone of a calm constancy. It was so totally the reverse of any thing like turbulence or agitation. It was the calmness of an intensity kept uniform by the nature of the human mind forbidding it to be more, and by the character of the individual forbidding it to be less. The habitual passion of his mind was a measure of feeling almost equal to the temporary extremes and paroxysms of common minds: as a great river, in its customary state, is equal to a small or moderate one when swollen to a torrent.

The moment of finishing his plans in deliberation, and commencing them in action was the same. I wonder what must have been the amount of that bribe in emolument or pleasure, that would have detained him a week inactive after their final adjustment. The law which carries water down a declivity, was not more unconquerable and invariable than the determination of his feelings toward the main object. The importance of this object held his faculties in a state of excitement which was too rigid to be affected by lighter interests, on which therefore the beauties of nature and of art had no power. He had no leisure feeling which he could spare to be diverted among the innumerable varieties of the extensive scenes which he traversed; all his subordinate feelings lost their seperate existence and operation, by falling into the grand one. There have not been wanting trivial minds, to mark this as a flaw in his character. But the mere men of taste ought to be silent respecting such a man as Howard; he is above their sphere of judgment. The invisible spirits, who fulfil their commission of philanthropy among mortals, do not care about pictures, statues and sumptuous buildings; and no more did he, when the time in which he must have inspected and admired them, would have been taken from the work to which he had consecrated his life. The intricacy which he might feel, was reduced to wait till the hour should arrive, when its gratification should be presented by conscience, which kept a scrupulous charge of all his time, as the most sacred duty of that hour. If he was still at every hour, when it came, fated to feel the attractions of the fine arts but the second claim, they might be sure of their revenge; for no other man will ever visit Rome under such a despotic consciousness of duty as to confine himself time for surveying the magnificence of its ruins. Such an agreement is too far beyond the reach of common sainship to commit. It implied an inconceivable severesty of conviction, that he had one thing to do, and that he who would do some great thing in this short life, must apply himself to the work with such a concentration of his forces, as, to idle spectators who live only to amuse themselves looks like insanity.

His attention was so strongly and tenaciously fixed on his object, that even at the greatest distance, as the Egyptian pyramids to travellers, it appeared to him with a luminous distinctness as if it had been nigh, and beguiled the toilsome length of labor and enterprise by which he was to reach it. It was so conspicuous before him, that not a step deviated from the direction, and every movement and every day was an approximation. As his method referred every thing he did and thought to the end, and as his exertion did not relax for a moment, he made the trial, so seldom made, what is the utmost effect which may be granted to the last possible effort of a human agent; and therefore what he did not accomplish he might conclude to be placed beyond the sphere of mortal activity, and calmly leave to the immediate disposal of Omnipotence.

Unless the eternal happiness of mankind be an insignificant concern, and the passion to promote it an ing lorious distinction, I may cite George Whitefield, as a noble instance of this attribute of the decisive character, this intense necessity of action. The great cause which was so languid a thing in the hands of many of its advocates, assumed in his administrations an unmitigable urgency.

Many of the christian missionaries among the heathens, such as Brainerd, Elliot and Schwartz, have displayed memorable examples of this dedication of their whole being to their office, this eternal abjuration of all the quiescent feelings.

This would be the proper place for introducing (if I did not hesitate to introduce in any connexion with merely human instances) the example of him who said, "I must be about my Father's business. My meat and drink is to do the will of him that sent me, and to finish his work. I have a baptism to be baptised with, and how I am straitened till it be accomplished."

Jew d'Esprit.—A fellow the other day sold some clothing to a Jew. After the sale had been concluded, he said to him: "Do you know they hang a Jew and a jackass together on the gallows in England?" "Well, no;" was the rejoinder; "but ain't it blessing them both of a sin? there seeming that they might hang one on account of his *nation*, and the other on account of his *ass*."

From the Cottage Magazine.

Extraordinary Providence,

Thomas Hownham, the subject of the following providence, was a very poor man, who lived in a lone house or hut upon a moor, called Barmour Moor, about a mile from Lowick and two miles from Doddington, in the county of Northumberland. He had several sons to support a wife and two young children save the scanty earnings obtained by keeping an ass, on which he used to carry coals from Darmour coal hill to Doddington and Wooler; or by making brooms on the heath, and selling them round the country. Yet poor, and despised as he was in consequence of his poverty, in my forty years acquaintance with the professing world, I have scarce met with his equal, as a man that lived near to God, or one who has favored with more evident answers to prayer. My parents then living at a village called Hanging Hall, about 1 mile and a half from and Wooler; or by making brooms on the heath, and selling them round the country. Yet poor, and despised as he was in consequence of his poverty, in my forty years acquaintance with the professing world, I have scarce met with his equal, as a man that lived near to God, or one who has favored with more evident answers to prayer. My parents then living at a village called Hanging Hall, about 1 mile and a half from his hut, I had frequently interviews with him, in one of which he was solicitous to know whether my father or mother had sent him any unexpected relief the night before. I answered him in the negative so far as I knew; at which he seemed to be uneasy. I then pressed to know what relief he had met with and how? After requesting secrecy unless I should hear it from some other quarter, (and if so he begged I would acquaint him,) he proceeded to inform me that, being disappointed in receiving money for his coals the day before, he returned home in the evening, and to his pain and distress found that there was neither bread nor meal, nor any thing to supply their place in the house; that his wife wept sore for the poor children, who were both to bed, and their mother with them, who likewise soon went to sleep—being worn out with their sufferings of the children and her own tender feelings.

Being a fine moonlight night, he went out of the house to a retired spot a little distance, for to meditate on these remarkable expressions in *Heb.* 3: 17, 18: "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines—the labour of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat—the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herb in the stall—yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation." Here he continued, as he thought, about an hour and a half;—and in a sweet, serene, and composed frame of mind he returned into the house; when, by the light of the moon through the window, he perceived something upon a stool or form (for chairs they had none) before the bed; and after viewing it with astonishment, and feeling it by it, it to be a joint of meat roasted, and a loaf of bread about the size of our half peck loaves.—He then went to the door to look if he could see any body; and after using his voice as well as his eyes, and neither perceiving nor hearing any one, he returned in, awoke his wife, who was still asleep, asked a blessing, and then awoke the children, and gave them a comfortable repast. Such was their history; but he could give me no further account.

I related this extraordinary affair to my father and mother, who heard it with astonishment, but ordered me to keep it a secret as requested, and such it would have remained but for the following reason: A short time after this event, I left that country; but on a visit 12 years after, at a friend's the conversation one evening, took a turn about one Mr. Strangeways, commonly called Strangeage, a farmer, who lived at Lowick high in rent, whom the people named Pinch-meager, on account of the miserable wretch she dwelt there. I asked what had become of his property, as I apprehended he had never done one generous action in his life time. An elderly woman in the company said I was mistaken, for she could relate one which was somewhat curious. She said that she had lived with him as a servant or housekeeper; that about twelve or thirteen years ago, one Thursday morning, he ordered her to bake a whole joint of meat roasted having given her directions a day or two before to bake two large loaves of white bread. He then went to Wooler market, and took a bit of bread and cheese in his pocket as usual. He came home in the evening in a very bad humor, and went soon to bed, in about two hours after he called up his man servant, and ordered him to take one of the loaves and the joint of meat and carry them down to the moor to Thomas Hownham's and leave them there. The man did so, and finding the family asleep, he set them at the bed side and came away.

The next morning her master called her and the man servant in and seemed in great agitation of mind. He told them that he intended to have invited Mr. John Mool, with two or three more neighbouring farmers, (who were always treating him for his meanness) to sup with him the night before; that he would not invite them in the morning, as he proposed to take them by surprise near home, as two or three of them lived in the house but a small shower of rain coming on, they rode and left him before he could get an opportunity, that going soon to bed, he did not rest well, full of dreaming, and thought he saw Hownham's wife and children dying of hunger; that he awoke and put off the impression; that he dreamed the second time, and endeavored again to shake it off; but that he was altogether overcome with the pressure the third time; but that since he was so loth as to send the meat and bread he could not forbear, and charged her and the man never to speak of it, or he would turn them away directly. She added that since Hownham's wife died long ago, she thought she might relate it as a proof that he had done one generous action though he was grieved for it afterwards.

Surely this was a wonderful instance of God's special interposition in behalf of his own children—plainly showing us that when he becomes the God of grace, he also becomes, in a peculiar manner, the God of Providence to his people. The infidel or sceptic may assert that the above account is incredible, and denounce it as a fiction got up by some fanatic or enthusiast; and, alas! the worldly minded and formal professors of christianity will be apt to join both the former in his ridicule; or, at any rate, may say, this is carrying the doctrine of God's particular providence rather too far; but the sincere and genuine christian will be prompted to say, this affecting story is a higher and holy admiration of that gracious God and Father, who feedeth the young ravens when they call upon him, and therefore can give bread to his people, and supply their wants in a way which shall call forth the deepest gratitude and add to his glory. Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all other things (needful) shall be added unto you, and 'they that fear the Lord shall not want any good thing.'

"Let's Wife."—Mr. Colman, in his Agricultural address last week, thus stated the folly of modern fashionable female education:

A young man who had for a long while remained in that useless state designated by "a half pair of scissors," at last seriously determined he would procure him a wife. He got the 'refusal' of one who was beautiful and fashionably accomplished, and took her on trial to his home. Soon learning that she knew nothing, rather how to darn a stocking, or boil a potatoe, or roast a bit of beef, he returned her to her father's house as having been weighed in the balances and found wanting. A suit was commenced by the good lady, but the husband alleged that she was not "up to the sample," and of course the obligation to retain the commodity was not binding. The jury inflicted a fine of a few dollars, but he would have given a fortune rather than not be liberated from such an irksome engagement. "As well might the farmer have thrown the original trade-Mule placed in his kitchen," said the orator, "as some of the modern fashionable women." "Let's feed," continued he, "it won't be much better to have Lot's wife standing there," for she might answer some useful purpose. She might *salt his bacon!*"—*Northampton Courier.*

New England.—The following beautiful and just compliment to New England was pronounced by the Hon. Wm. Slocumb, of North Carolina, in the course of a speech delivered in the United States House of Representatives during the late session.

"Did I believe it essential to the prosperity or welfare of the Southern States, that the manufactories of the North should be levelled with the dust, it would be an unpleasant duty to vote a benefit to myself which would be an entire ruin to others. A few summers ago, while flying from the demon of ill-health, I visited New England. I found her towns and villages crowded with an industrious and enterprising population, her hills and valleys redolent with health, prosperity and contentment; every mind seemed to be intent, every head was occupied; the world does not contain a more free and happy community. There the advantages of education are extended to the poorest individual in society, and that society receives its remuneration in its sober, industrious, and economical habits. If Plato were alive he would no longer draw upon his imagination for a specimen of a perfect Republic; he would there find a community, in which the humblest individual had the same vote with his more wealthy neighbor, in laying the public burdens for the public welfare. I asked myself if it were possible that the prosperity of an artificial system, or rather if it were not the result of a long established habit of an industry that never tired—of an economy that never slept. I looked upon the scene around me with no feeling of murmuring discontent—I felt more rejoiced because it was a part of my country."

On the maxim that every man's house is his castle, Lord Chatham made the following beautiful remarks:—"The poorest man in his cottage bids defiance to all the forces of the crown. It may be frail—its roof may shake—the wind blow through it—the storm may enter—the wind may enter—but the king of England cannot enter! All his power dare not cross the threshold of that ruined tenement!"

Good nature is the best feature in the finest face—will may raise admiration, judgement command respect, and knowledge emotion. Beauty may inflame the heart with love, but good nature is a more powerful influence. It adds a thousand attractions to the charms of beauty, and gives an air of beneficence to the most homely face.

Not Bad.—At a late assize in Ireland, two men were condemned to be hanged. On receiving the sentence, one of them addressed the Judge and said that he had but two favors to ask him. What are they? inquired his lordship. "First, my lord, your honor," said pat, "will you let me hang this man before I hang myself?" What is the other request? said the Judge. "Why, please your honor, will you let my wife hang me for she will do it more tenderly than the hangman—and then what she receives for the job will help the poor creature to pay her rent."

The new steamboat Illinois, on Lake Erie, accommodates 1000 passengers.

Dutton Corn and Rohan Potatoes.—The following agricultural information may be gratifying to your numerous country friends. In a letter just received from Judge Beal, the editor of the Cultivator, of Albany, that gentleman says:

"My crop of Dutton corn this year, yielded from 110 to 120 bushels of shelled corn to the acre.

Speaking of the Rohan potato, the Judge says "I dug myself, in one hour, the tops being pulled, *twenty seven bushels.* A man may easily dig 100 bushels a day. As but 2 eyes are planted in a hill, and some potatoes have 40 to 50 eyes, the economy in seed, you will perceive is immense. My yield was at the rate of about 370 bushels to the acre, notwithstanding the drought.

According to this, two eyes to the hill, and the hills 3 feet apart each way, it will require only about 7 bushels to plant an acre, as a bushel averages 1480 eyes. Of the qualities of the Rohan potatoes Judge Beal says: 'We cannot judge so well of the qualities for the table, never having tasted of but one, we should class it second, tho' others class it first, among our good northern potatoes. According to the seed sown, we have no hesitation in saying that it is the most productive of any variety we know."

Recipe for the Fever and Ague.—As soon as the ice is out of the river, buy yourself an old skiff, take part in a seine, and go a-fishing on shares. Stand half-leg deep in water for six weeks in succession, with two inches cat-fish slime on your trousers, and bathe the inside with new whiskey, to keep it from striking to your stomach. Put up a couple of barrels of cat-fish for family's use—slight sprinkling of salt, plenty of Maumee water—that's pretty strong, especially at this season of the year. Take plenty of fresh air especially nights; and if you can't get to sleep in the big government purchase, take a sleeping apartment with only two sides, and neither top nor bottom. By and by the cat fish begin to show their strength—a sprinkling more salt, plenty more Maumee water—strong smell's very healthy. Eat plenty of cat fish broth and go a coonin' a nights for exercise. Weather begins to grow hot; good plan to get asleep under the shade of a tree, and let the sun come round and catch you at it. Eyes begin to look yellow; mouth tastes bad; Maumee water don't sit well; tongue furred; fever; doctor; drugs and so on. Get better; more cat-fish broth, a mixture of green corn, buttermilk and plenty of new whiskey. Bowels out of order; physick out with muskmelons; begin to feel scaly; heels running up to seed; clothes grow too large; body sharpened and almost ready to drive down; take more buttermilk and lie down on the sunny side of a haystack, and in half an hour, shake like a lamb's tail. Proper bad country!—*Maumee Express.*

One of the happiest instances of imperturbability which ever came to our knowledge is that of one of our western negroes. A steamboat was lately pushing ahead down the river, when a skiff, in which a negro man and woman were seated, started out from the Kentucky shore, apparently for the purpose of disposing of some articles of fruit. As they approached and hailed the steamer, those having charge exhibited no disposition to stop. The negro, determined to get on board, rowed directly under the bow. As it was seen that the skiff must be inevitably run over, the bell was rung and the engine stopped. As the two boats came in contact, the negro, a fellow of singular agility, watched the opportunity, and seizing hold of something which offered, safely threw himself in an instant upon the deck, while the skiff and negro girl as quickly disappeared beneath the steamer. Without uttering a syllable, the negro walked to the furnace, turned his back, deliberately parted the skirts of his coat, and exclaimed with unchanging gravity, "Thunder, how the old woman will swear when we get ashore again." The above is true to the letter.—*Cincinnati News.*

Transportation.—An old convict ordered his son to turn out the saddle and hang up the mare. Said he to a neighbor, "When I came home yesterday, I found my wife sour, and the doors sick a bed; the gate had left the boy open, and the field was in the hogs; so I caught up a hog and broke it over every rail's back in the field, and every pumpkin took up a hog and run!"

We have heard of a man who is so tall that his pantaloons have to be wove in a rope walk. He folds up like a two foot rule, and has to get on his knees to put his hands in his pockets.

Opium vendors of Constantinople.—Talking of drinking and dramming, puts me in mind of the opium eaters, on a number of whom the sultan played a capital trick some time back. He was passing through a quarter of the city where they sold the noxious drug, and the thought struck him that, as the father of his people, he was bound to put a stop to so pernicious a practice so, without much more'ado, he pulled down all the shops, over the site of which I have several times had the honor of walking, and sent every single soul he found in them to the madhouse, which happened to be close by; and there they remained with iron collars around their necks, tod chained to the walls for two or three months, at the end of which time his sublime highness let them out on their solemn promise never to go mad any more. —*Capt. Ross' Three month's Leave.*

Gen. Leakin, who has just been elected mayor of Baltimore, was a few years since a Jesuit's lay preacher.

POETICAL

(Original)

Extracts,
From a Poetical Epistle to a Friend.

* * * * * *

[Thoughts on the First Snow Storm]

Beloved summer!—nature's dearest friend!
Friend of my heart—now surely thou hast fled!
I knew thou wert departing—but then came
Autumn so wily, and stole one by one,
Thy beauteous charms, that with deluded hope,
I still clung fondly to these—but 'tis past!
There's no delusion here—winter is crowned.
With pomp and power he comes! dark angry clouds,
And whitened sun, and winds tempestuous, mark
His coming;—icy chains and frozen breath,
Are his attendants. Nature, ah how sad!
These rich green boughs, through which the summer breeze
So lightly played, and where the feathered tribe
Made their soft nests, will lift themselves to heaven,
All sere and stricken, seeming to implore
The eye of pity: murmuring rills will cease
To warble their heart, with their soft melody;
And ocean's waves will fade from off the sky.
Ah me! Cease now my kind and gentle muse—
Forbear to touch that keener sense of soul!
And let me turn from this absorbing theme.

* * * * * *

[The Christian should 'rejoice always.']

How can we sigh, and ever be cast down,
Who look above, for an immortal crown!
We, who are ransomed from the dark abode
Of sin, and made joint heirs with Christ, our God,
To an inheritance, most blessed, pure,
That will through all eternity endure!
What if our leader takes us through a road
Beset with thorns! It was the path he trod!
Ah! deeper still, the path for us he bore:
Then let us be submissive, and adore.
If sin is conquered, and we reach at last
Our home on high, danger and sorrow past,
How sweet with him to trace our pathway here,
And have each step that now seems dark, made clear!
Then shall we see that in no other way,
Could we have triumphed, in that glorious day.
What fervent songs of gratitude will rise
To him who bought, and helped us gain the prize!
Notes full of joy and love, will echo then,
For every trial we are called to bear.
Then let us now look upward and be still—
Happy to do, and suffer all his will.

* * * * * *

[Original.]

Missionary Hymn.

[Written for the Plainfield Musical Association.]

Christians! ye who unmolested
Worship 'neath your native vines;
Who the Gospel worth have tested,
By the light which round you shines!
Oh! behold the darkness covering
Regions o'er the swelling tide,
Where no wing of mercy hovering,
Scatters blessings far and wide!

See, O see! the strange delusion
Which immortal minds doth chain,
Where no gospel's blest infusion,
Freedom sheds, o'er hill and plain!
See! the land which nature blesseth,
With her balmy breath and smiles,
Pleaty, but no peace possesseth,
Captive led by Satan's wiles!

Christians! *yours* it is to banish
Mists from heathen nations far;
Error's shades will quickly vanish,
At the gospel's glorious car!
Speed ye then, O speed its motion,
O'er the waste of waters wide!
Where the sunny isles of ocean,
Wait for blessings long denied.

Haste, the "bread of life" to send them;
Let the man of God go forth!
While unceasing prayers attend them,
In their wanderings through the earth:
And, while from the fig-tree's shadow,
Thro' the grove, Christ's message wings;
Here, be gifts from vale and meadow,
Tribute, which the Christian brings.

E. C. S.

(Selected.)

I Love the Sea.

I love the sea,
The blue, the free,
The roar of its mighty minstrelsy:
The foam of its waves,
That madly raves,
In the dearest sight my bosom craves.

With thee, my bark,
O'er the waters dark,
With the summer moon our course to mark:
How proud we ride,
O'er the dashing tide,
While the white foam leaves thy heaving side.

We cut our way
Through the shining spray,
While the crowding billows round us lay:
And, our theme of glee,
Rung wild and free,
On the mighty waste of the boundless sea.

The mariner's dirge,
Shall never be sung
As it rings its knell on the grave's dark verge:
And his last long sleep,
In the quiet deep,
Is as calm as when withers'd or blossoming.

I love the sea,
The blue, the free,
And the roar of its mighty minstrelsy:
Where the wild waves roam,
In their caves of foam,
The mariner finds his chosen home.

Then spread thy wing,
And far o'er the waves like a sea-gull spring:
Our trust on high,
In the smiling sky,
And we rove 'neath the light of a watching eye.

The following account of a *Splendid Rail road Opening* is copied from a late London paper. Only think of a train of Cars *one mile and a half long!*

OPENING OF THE NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—On Monday the opening of the railway took place with considerable ceremony and festivity. The distance of the line from Newcastle to the Canal Basin, at Carlisle, is 61 miles. "The anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, which crowned the British arms with success and restored peace to Europe," says the "Tyne Mercury," was selected as the day on which to celebrate the event, and one of the engines is named the Well ington. Different portions of the Railway have been opened from time to time, and made available to the commerce of the north but on Monday the whole line was passed over for the first time.

The engines started in the following order; First the Rapid, as an advanced guard, and without any train, displaying the union jack, which has so long "braved the battle and the breeze;" next, the Meteor, with four carriages and a flag, on which was inscribed, "England expects every man to do his duty." In this train we observed the Mayor of Newcastle and his friends, and the Allendeads band: then followed the Victoria with nine carriages, the Wellington with nine, and the Nelson with seven, the Lightning with ten, and the Carlisle band; next the Tyne with its steam organ and nine carriages; after these came the Carlisle with eight, the Eden with ten, the Goliath with nineteen and about 600 passengers; then the Atlas with seventeen, next the Samson with eleven; in this train there were very few passengers, but it was succeeded by the "New Castle," with nine carriages well filled and a flag hoisted "Prosperity to New Castle, followed by the Hercules, the last of the list with eight carriages. The aggregate number of passengers in all the trains, upon a fair computation, exceeded 3,500, and at the proper time previous to starting reached nearly half a mile, but when in motion could not be less than one mile and a half, allowing as much space between each train as was consistent with safety.

Apprentices.—When serving your apprenticeship you will have time and opportunity to stock your minds with useful knowledge. The only way for a young man to prepare himself for future usefulness, is to devote himself to study during his leisure hours. First by industry in business—never complain that you have to work; go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness and it will become a habit which will make you respected and beloved by your master and employer, make it your business to see and promote his interest; by taking care of his you will learn to take care of your own.

Young men at the present day are too fond of getting out of work, they seek for easy and lazy employments, and frequently turn out to be miserable vagabonds. You must avoid wishes to live without labor which is a blessing instead of a curse—it makes men healthy, it procures them food, clothing, and every other blessing, and frees them from temptation to be dishonest.—*American Presbyterian.*

Russia before the World.—A mechanic in Russia has succeeded in making a steam man. It is probably one of the most interesting experiments ever offered to the world. It is a large colossal statue the feet of which are placed upon wheels on a rail road; and as he goes thundering over the course, the steam comes puffing out of his nostrils in a manner to give the appearance of Satan.

A correspondence between a Yankee school master in Mississippi and his mother in Maine:

May 15th, 1838.

Dear Son—Come home. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Your affectionate mother, till death.

July 4th, 1838.

Dear Mother—I went. Come here. A rolling log never gets fat.
Your dutiful and affectionate son.

Test of Integrity—CONSTANTINE, when he was chosen Emperor, found several christians in office, and issued an edict, requiring them to renounce their faith or quit their places. Most of them gave up their offices to preserve their consciences, but some of them resigned and renounced Christianity. When the emperor had made full proof of their dispositions and characters, he removed all who had thus basely complied with his supposed wishes, and retained the others, saying that those who would desert or deny their Divine Master would desert him, and were not worthy of his confidence.

Napoleon's Widow.—In the account of the coronation of the Emperor of Austria, as king of Lombardy we find the following short notice: Maria Louisa, the widow of Napoleon!

In the State carriage next to that of the emperor, was the widow of Napoleon, Maria Louisa. Her full form, ample countenance, and careless or contented expression would seem to indicate that the vicissitudes of life have passed over her without leaving any deep traces or enduring recollections behind. She is now the wife we believe, of some German nobleman, and follows joyfully in the train of the *legitimates* wherever they move.

REPORT of KEEPER of STATE PRISON.

To his Excellency the Governor of the State of New-Jersey.

SIR—I have received from the Inspectors my duty to lay before you the statement of the affairs of the State Penitentiary. You will remember, last year the committee of accounts of the prison showed a balance in favor of its operations, after paying all its expenses of $174,31. They then cautioned the public against expecting the same result in the coming year, inasmuch as the contracts would be much lower for the labor of the convicts.

In the weaving department, alone, the prices for weaving charged to the contractor has been reduced one fifth in this year: and it will remember that we were visited in the fore part of this year with the small pox, which prevented some of our best workmen from labor for a considerable time, and our customers from bringing their work, as usual to the prison. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the operations of the prison will show as well the year as the former one. We had, on the 1st of October, 1837, 141 prisoners. We had received 73, and discharged 56 (four of which have died) which leaves us 163 on the 1st of October, 1838, which is the greatest number ever before reported to have been, at one time, in the New Jersey Prison; and if the number increases in the same ratio in the coming year, we shall be in want of more cells, and it will become necessary to build another block.

The prison and out-grounds are nearly completed. No further appropriation will be necessary except to pay some debts now due, the amount of which will be presented to the committee on accounts. The balance in favor of the operations of the prison for the present year, will be about the same as the former, or a little over; and we hope the day is not far distant when there will be a more healthy state of affairs in the mechanical operations of our country, that will enable us to realize a fair compensation for convict labor, and enable the convict in all cases, to pay the costs of conviction, as well as the expenses of the prison.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH A. YARD, *Keeper.*

October 1, 1838.

The Fair of the American Institute closes this evening with an address by the President, Gen. Tallmadge. Among the most remarkable of the Machines exhibited is a *Shingle maker*, which consists of an upright wheel made of planks, with two knives upon its surface, diverging a little in opposite directions. When the wheel is set in rapid motion and a block of wood applied, each knife strikes off a finished shingle, and the next point changing up and down alternately, so that each revolution of the wheel makes two finished shingles, and they fly out of the hopper like a flock of pigeons. The result is, the production of nine hundred shingles a minute.

The Journal of Commerce—the best authority in statistics—estimates that "it would prepare shingles enough to shingle the canopy of our planet, in a little while."

Machines are erected for rails with less expedition by another machine; and the pill-maker throws out "hundreds of thousand in almost no time," according to the same authority. And neat housekeepers will be glad to hear that Hughes, of New Haven, has contrived a sort of rotary grate by which ashes are shaken out without escaping into the room, and in rekindling the fire, it is only necessary to place kindlings on the top, and then roll the grate bottom upward.

OUTRAGE.—*Youthful Depravity.*—The Columbia (Pa.) Courant says:—"A dreadful outrage was committed in this borough yesterday morning about 6 o'clock, by a colored boy, aged about 12 years. He had been requested to do something by his sister, a girl about 16 years old, which he refused. She then threatened to whip him, upon which he went into another room, got his fathers gun and deliberately shot her. The shot entered her face and neck, nearly or quite destroying one eye, and otherwise mangling and mangling her. Her recovery is considered doubtful.

WISCONSIN.—The corn crop of this territory, says the Prairie Beacon, is unusually abundant. The quantity of wheat raised is at least ten times greater than ever before; the average yield has been about twenty bushels to the acre. A farmer of Fond du Lac raised from one grain of wheat seventy heads, averging sixty grains a head, and making in all forty two hundred grains. A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post says that the present season has been a perfectly healthy throughout this territory. There was no fever and-ague at Milwaukie and its vicinity; and no fevers have prevailed there the past summer and the present autumn.

The Potatoe Trade.—The Massachusetts and New Hampshire papers inform us that large quantities of Potatoes have been shipped to most of the sea port towns for southern states. The Portsmouth Gazette says, ten thousand bushels of potatoes have already been shipped from that port to the south. They sell common at 40 cts. and Chenangoes at 50. Back in the country 20 or 30 miles the Gazette says they turn out well. The Bath Telegraph says that a greater quantity of potatoes than ever before known, has been shipped from that place and the towns above during the last fortnight, for southern ports. They are worth there from 30 to 40 cents per bushel. The Telegraph estimates that upwards of $300,000 will be expended in the state in the purchase of potatoes for shipment.

One hundred and thirty bushels of potatoes were raised on a lot, 80 feet by 120, of Mr. Lemuel Wilkins in this place! Fifty bushels of these potatoes were dug, on a wager, by a Mr. Wilmington, in 4 hours and 12 minutes!—*Green Bay Democrat.*

Letters have been received at Quebec stating that Theller and Dodge have made good their escape to the United States. Rodier, one of the proscribed refugees, for whose apprehension five hundred pounds were offered by Lord Gosford, has returned to Montreal.

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tenured land in Warren county at 20,000 acres; and that ordinary labor would make every acre produce annually 100 lbs. of silk, which would be equal to eight millions of dollars, from the estimate that it may be got for 4 or more dollars per lb. Admitting that this estimate was true that the production of Mulberry trees, &c. &c. &c.

New-York Election.

Full returns have not yet been received, but so far as received, is to the whigs extremely favorable.

In New York city, the whigs have elected the whole 13 members of the state legislature, and the 4 members of Congress, being a whig gain of 2-one of them being in the place of C. C. Cambreleng, who has been a representative in congress from the city for twenty years. The city has given a majority of about 1000 for Seward, the whig candidate for governor.

The whigs have gained a congressman in Dutchess county.

Also one in Albany county.

Also one in Schenectady and Saratoga.

Also one in Ulster and Sullivan counties.

The members of Congress ascertained to be elected are as follows,—the whigs being in *italic*, 1st district,—Thomas B. Jackson,

2d.—James de la Montanye,

3d.—Ogden Hoffman,

Edward Curtiss;

Morse H. Grinnell, Whig gain,

James Monroe, Whig gain.

4th.—Governeur Kemble.

5th.—*Charles Johnson*, Whig gain.

6th.—Nathaniel Jones.

7th.—*Rufus Peter*, Whig gain.

8th.—*Hiram P. Hunt.*

10th.—*Daniel D. Barnard*, Whig gain.

11th.—*Anson Brown*, Whig gain.

12th.—*David Russell.*

13th.—*Peter J. Waggoner*, Whig gain.

16th.—Andrew W. Doig.

17th.—John G. Floyd.

David P. Brewster.

21st.—*John C. Clark*, Whig gain.

8 whig gain of 8 whig members. The last delegation was 10 whigs and 30 V. B. men.

In the State senate the administration will have a majority. In the Assembly, probably the whigs will preponderate. As far as heard from, the admin stration have gained 13 members in the Assembly, as compared with last year, but, as compared with 1836, the whigs have gained 38.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

New Jersey Legislature.

Tuesday, Nov. 6th.

Council organized as a Court of Appeals.

In Assembly, after some unimportant business, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cassidy of Bergen, in the chair, on the bill for support of Government. The compensation of Speaker of the house, and Vice President of council was fixed at 3,50 per day, and of the members, at 3,00.

In the afternoon, a petition was presented for an amendment of the election laws.

Wednesday, Nov. 7th.

The Vice President laid before council a communication from the Executive of Georgia relative to the refusal of Maine to deliver up certain fugitives from Justice.

In Assembly, the bill for the support of government was passed.

Thursday, Nov. 8.

The Treasurer's report was received.

In Council, the bill for the support of government was passed with amendments.

In Assembly, a joint resolution requiring the late Peter Dickerson and others to the balance of the Surplus Revenue in their hands to the Treasurer was passed.

Friday, Nov. 9th, nothing of importance was done in either house.

New County.

AT a meeting respecting a New County, held at Thos. J. Barr's, at Scotch Plains Nov. 5th 1838, Robt. Anderson was called to the chair and Alex. Wilson chosen Secretary—

1st—*It was Resolved*—That it is expedient to take immediate measures to ascertain the sentiments of the People interested as to the propriety of applying for a New County to be comprised of the Township of Warren and the lower skirt of Bernards in the county of Somerset—Westfield—New Providence and Rahway in the county of Essex, the N. West skirt of Piscataway and Woodbridge in the county of Middlesex and Long Hill in the county of Morris, or as near to their bounds as the interest of those around shall require.

2d.—*Resolved*—That a general meeting of the inhabitants of the proposed New County be called by hand bills put up through the region in question and that John Wilson, Abm. Rudyon, Cornelius Boice, John W. Craig and Daniel Shotwell be a Committee for that purpose.

3d.—*Resolved*—That Andrew Smalley, Daniel Cory, Elias Runyon, Noah Drake, Aballer Ehner, Gideon Reese and John Randolph, be a committee to confer with and ascertain the sentiments of the inhabitants generally especially on the extreme parts of the proposed county—and that Cornelius Boice be a committee to confer with the members of the Legislature from the adjoining counties—and that their proceedings be published in the Plainfield Union.

ROBT. ANDERSON Chairman.

ALEX. WILSON Sec'y

Scotch Plains, Nov. 5, 1838.

Insurrection in Canada—It is reported on good authority that the people of Canada have risen very generally, and martial law is again declared throughout those ill-fated provinces. We expect soon to hear of bloodshed.

A Correspondent of the National Intelligencer notices an error common among justices of the peace, of recording oaths as having been made on the "Holy Evangelists"—instead of the "Holy Evangels."—The oaths should be made on the living act as the dead. The Evangelists are dead, whilst their record, the Evangely, lives and is imperishable.—*Balt. Chron.*

For the Plainfield Union.

Most Melancholy Accident.—A very promising son of Capt. Moses about 15 or 16 years of age of the London Packet ship Westminster, was shot a day or two since by the accidental discharge of a gun while on a visit from school, to his home in Lyme Ct. He was shooting ducks and in the act of raising his gun from the bottom of the boat, when the lock came in contact with the thwart, which caused the charge to explode and the contents were lodged in his body. He survived but six hours. What renders the catastrophe peculiarly affecting, his father and mother are now absent in England.—*N. York Courier and Enquirer.*

The youth alluded to above (John H. Moore) was a member of Green-Brook Family School in Plainfield. From the opening of the present session on the 5th inst. till the unwelcome news of his sudden death, he was confidently expected and impatiently desired by all with whom he parted to enjoy a vacation.

He was generous, affectionate, industrious and docile; and has carried to his early grave the esteem both of his teachers and his fellow students. To say of him in one word all that *need* be said, he has left in the memory of all who knew him a GOOD NAME. E. P——r.

The rail road from Chicago to Galena, it is said, will certainly be commenced this fall. It is to run south so as to intersect the central rail road at Peru.

Common School Almanac.—A copy of this work has been received. We like the plan of it much and cordially commend it to the public. It is full of facts relating to common school education. From a multitude of interesting items we select the following table:

No. of children in the U. S between 4 and 16	3,500,000
No. not using the means of education,	600,000
No. of common schools,	80,000
No. of teachers therein.	95,000
Sum annually expended,	$15,000,000

We regret to hear that the Yellow Fever has appeared in New Orleans.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Thomas Hale, $3,50; John Wilson, 1,25; Craig & Shotwell, 1,00; John Randolph, 1,00; Ira Pruden, 1,00; Henry Oswald, 1,00; James L. Spencer, ,62; Elston Marsh ,38.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 7th inst., at Elizabethtown N. J. by the Rev. R. C. Moore, Andrew C. Armstrong of New Orleans, to Rosa daughter of the late Col. William Armstrong, of the British Army.

At Rahway, on the 8th inst by the Rev. Mr. Janeway, Amos H. Searfoss, to Rebecca Lake both of Newark.

In Rahway, on Sunday morning, 28th ult. by the Rev. Thomas L. Janeway, Mr. John Urmston, to Miss. Letitia A. Gardiwaite, all of Rahway.

In Milton, on Sunday morning, 28th ult. by the Rev. Simeon J. Dreke, Mr. Mathew Decker, of Rahway, to Miss. Mary Ross, daughter of Timothy Ross, Esq. of Milton.

DIED.

In Rahway on the 5th ult. of Consumption, Charles E. Leonard, aged 20 years and 8 months son of Mr. Stephen G. Leonard.

On Staten Island last week, William *H.* Smith of consumption, formerly of Rahway.

In Union, Mrs. Susan Osborn, aged 76.

Near Rahway, on Sunday 4th inst. Anna, wife of Enoch W. Paucoast, in the 30th year of her age.

English School, at the PLAINFIELD Classical Institution.

THE Subscriber will open an English School, in the above Institution, on Monday, the 19th inst.—Terms from $2 to $6 per quarter.

Further particulars made known on application.

WM. C. GRIFFITHS.

Plainfield, Nov. 9, 1838. 95 tf

Ducks and Geese.

WHY don't you bring along your Ducks and Geese—Your White ones if you have them? Nov. 12th. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Something New!

To All who wish Health or Comfort.

MR. I. TITSWORTH is now in Plainfield, with a Machine for extracting the Grease and all impure Substances from new Feathers, and cleansing the dust and filth from old and worn Feathers, while the operation restores them to Lightness and Elasticity nearly equal to new. The Machine is in operation in the Harper Shop, of Mr. James Thorn.

Plainfield, Nov. 5th, 1838. 94 3w.

Teas, Teas!

HYSON, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Black Teas for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway

FRESH GROCERIES,

RECEIVED Weekly from New York, and sold at lowest prices, by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour.

Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c. June 26th.

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 21. G. FOX POUND.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

Dying and Print Works, at RAHWAY.

HALE & JONES, Proprietors.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES AND GARMENTS, SHAWLS, MERINOES TABLE COVERS, &c.

Dyed, Cleaned and, Finished, in a Superior Manner.

N. B. Berry & Dunham

are AGENTS for Plainfield, TO RECEIVE and FORWARD GOODS; to which place they will be returned, when finished. A Share of Patronage is respectfully solicited.

RAHWAY, Nov. 12, 1838. 95

House and Lot FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having discontinued keeping house offers for sale his late residence situate in second street. The house is *small* and very convenient for a small family, with a good garden spot attached. Any person desirous of purchasing will please call upon the subscriber at Jacob Thorn's Tavern.

Should the above property remain unsold until the 1st of March, it will then be for Rent.

WM. R. MOORE.

PLAINFIELD, Nov. 6, 1838. 94 4m

Hatters' Finishing

BLOCKS made and repaired, west Patterns,—Spindle Blocks, &c. &c. on accommodating terms Oct. 9th. 90 E. W. BRIANT.

Public Notice

IS hereby given That an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for an act to incorporate a Company at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, to carry on the flouring business, working in iron, and other mechanical operations—by steam power

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 8, 1838. 90 6t.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peare streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains, also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 1y

Stoves,

Cheaper than ever!

J. THOMPSON & CO. wish to inform the public generally that they have now on hand a large assortment of Stoves of the most approved patterns, for burning coal or wood; and as they wish to close their business next Spring, they intend offering their whole assortment much cheaper than they were ever before offered in this market. Their assortment consists of Stanley's Rotary of all sizes, Pooley's, Church & Sanley's, Tatem's, and all sizes of the same plate.

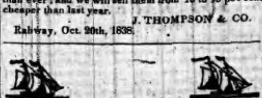
Of the above named we have a full assortment, and we also have some of several other kinds. We also have a large number of second hand stoves, which we will sell extremely low; they consist chiefly of Pooley's, Clemmans's, Lyne's, James', Onley's, Wilsons, Gills' and Nine Plates; they are all fitted out with fixtures, and in complete order. We hope those wishing to buy will give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident we can suit them.

Russia Sheet Iron Stoves.

We have a more complete assortment of this article than we ever had before; and as they are known to exceed any other stove for beauty and heat; we shall only, that they are now made handsomer and better than ever, and will sell them from 10 to 15 percent cheaper than last year.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Oct. 20th, 1838.



Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt Wiley.
La Fayette,	Vaupell,
New Jersey,	Stevenson.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run in regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can remain in the storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another to sail from the foot of Brickstown, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Round brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Round brook, May 9th 1838. 86

New Lumber Yard

Rahway

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and Vicinity, that they have now on hand a large and general Assortment of Boards and Scantling, consisting of all the kinds and qualities usually found in Lumber Yards. As our Lumber is delivered direct from Troy on our dock, we save the expense of carriage, and are enabled to sell as as good lumber at any of the neighboring towns.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th, 1838. 89 3m

New Goods, Low for *Cash.*

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a new and General Assortment of Fall and Winter *DRY GOODS*, such as Cloths, sattinets, English Fustians, Flannels, Calicoes, Unbleached, and colored Muslins, English Merinos, Cotton Drilling, &c. &c.

ALSO,—A General Assortment of FRESH *GROCERIES*,

Having purchased our stock at the lowest cash price, we are prepared to supply all who may favor us with a call, on as good terms as any other establishment in this place. LEONARD & RUNYON.

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 16, 1838. 91

All Persons

INDEBTED to us either on Notes or Book Account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, or further solicitation.

Oct. 16. 91 LEONARD & RUNYON.

Coal.

THE First quality Hard Lehigh Coal in clean broken Lumps, for $6.50—Broken and screened $7 per ton. A cargo of Red Ash Schuylkill expected this week, and will be sold at a very small advance if taken immediately from the dock.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th. 88 3m

WANTED,

WOOD, and all Kinds of Country Produce, in payment of dues to this Office.

September 11th, 1838.

Just Published,

AND For Sale, at this office, a new and handsome edition of "The Child's Instructor," with plates.

Also, some new Toy books.

For Sale very low, at wholesale or retail.

Nov. 1st, 1838.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again. May 1st, 1838.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS, FOR 1839,

JUST received, and for sale at this Office, at 6 cents each. It is the cheapest Almanac published this year, containing 48 pages of valuable reading matter, on fine type, good paper, and clear print. Sept. 25th.

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of *Legal Blanks,*

LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested. M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPŒNAS.

Bills to let houses.

RAIL BONDS, for Constables,

EXECUTIONS,

BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1838.

John L. Heath, Administrator, &c. of Miron G. Olmsted, deceased. } Rule to show cause, for sale of lands to pay debts.

THE Administrator having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said Deceased, so far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said Deceased, is insufficient to pay his said debts and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—This Court thereupon Order, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said Deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said Deceased, in the county of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts. A true transcript from the record.

JACOB O. DRAKE.

93 6 w Surrogate.

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500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE by CHEAP for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

Sheriff's Sale

In Chancery, New Jersey.

Between Mary Ayres, executrix, Cornelius Boice, executor, of Reuben Ayres, dec'd, Complainants, And Thomas Hill, and Sarah Elias, his wife, Defendants. } Fi Fa for the sale of Mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the above-named writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on the 24th day of December next, at 2 o'clock, M. at Laing's hotel in Plainfield, in the county of Essex, all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, and butted and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a stone in the road, corner of lands of Isaac Titsworth, near Elizabeth L. Sheppard, then along said road north 43 and a half degrees east, 77 links to a stone in the road and corner of Caleb Freeman's land; then with his line 46 1-2 degrees west, 8 chains and 97 links to a stone; thence south 43 1-2 degrees west 74 links, to a stone in the line of lands of said Isaac Titsworth, now Executrix L. Sheppard, then with his line south, 46 3-4 degrees east, 8 chains and 27 1-2 links, to the place of beginning; Containing 17-100 of an acre of land; and is all that lot or parcel of land which the said Thomas Hill purchased of Alexander Drummond and Catherine his wife, by deed bearing date 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1825, and recorded in Book X 2 of deeds for Essex county, pages 304 and 305; which said mortgage is recorded in Book V of mortgages, pages 181 and 182.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Oct. 22d, 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Benjamin Fish, William G. Cook, Charles Green, William Grant, } Fi Fa. de bonis et terris.

Frazee, Griffin.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias; I have levied on the following property of the Defendant in Plainfield, Essex county, New Jersey, viz.—all that parcel of land and premises, lying and being in Plainfield, and described in deeds from James Leonard and wife to the defendant, recorded in book W 4 of deeds, page 374 and 375, and from Randolph Dunham to said defendant, recorded in Book N 4 of Deeds for Essex county, pages 77 and 78.

Which property I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Thorn's Hotel in Plainfield on the 15th day of December, 1838, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Oct. 30, 1838. 93 4tc

Fall & winter goods

THE Subscribers have just received a new and general assortment of Goods such as Bleached and unbleached muslins; white, red, and yellow Flannels; Blue, black, drab, and invisible green Broad Cloths; Cassimeres, sattinets, beaverteens, English and French Merinoes, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash. ALSO,

A general Assortment of Earthen and stone ware, such as Pots, Jars, Pitchers, Bowls, etc. etc.

☞ The highest cash price paid for Country Produce.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

ALL Persons indebted to us on Book account are requested to call and settle, as short settlements make our friends, and our present books are full, we should like to settle them without transferring them to another book. B. & D.

October 24. 89

Butter.

15 Firkins of Butter, for sale by

Oct. 2. BERRY & DUNHAM.

Cotton Batts,

COTTON Warp, candle wick and carpet warp, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th, 1838. Rahway.

Assignee's Sale.

WILL be exposed for sale at Public Vendue on Monday, the 24th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, a House and Lot of Land, on the corner of Second and Washington streets, in Plainfield. Said Lot is upwards of 50 feet front, exclusive of the street, and contains over half an acre of ground, with a good two story dwelling house and kitchen adjoining, nearly new, on the lot. Conditions and terms made known by

CORNELIUS BOICE.

Oct. 16, 1838. 2m Assignee of John Vermule.

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bulman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. 93 1mo

Stoves, Stoves!

IF you want to buy stoves cheap, now is your time as I am determined to sell low. I have on hand a general Assortment of Pooley's cooking, and James' Improved cooking stoves. Also the Mammoth, a new article, and highly recommended. Also, Franklin, Nouris, and stoves from Parlor stoves. Nine plate, Box, and sadamiter stoves, all of which are for sale very Low. Stove Pipe, Boilers, Dripping Pans, &c. made to order. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Sept. 25th. 88 tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—a pail that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Cheap Muslins.

UNBLEACHED Muslins, from 4d to 12d per yard. PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

Flour

A Fresh Assortment of Western canal Flour, at 6 D. Qualities, just received, and for sale low by

Sept. 25th. GEORGE P. POUND.

ALSO,

On hand a good Assortment of Boots and shoes, of the best quality and warranted. Some boots and shoes that Sale Shoes are good for nothing, but my shoes are made of the best materials, and warranted.

2000 lbs. white lead,

FOR SALE by

April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1838.

John L. Heath, Administrator, &c. of Miron G. Olmsted, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named Administrator it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrator give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of Said Decedent, to bring in their debts demands or claims against the same within one year from this day, Oct. 23. 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the same period of one year public notice being given as aforesaid such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefore against the said Administrator.

By the Court,
JACOB O. DRAKE,
Surrogate.

93 2 m

Just Received, a Stock of *FRESH GROCERIES,*

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.

SAMUEL S. POUND.

July 21.

A Rare Chane.

Rahway Herald Newspaper Establishment For Sale.

THE Subscriber, after repeated unavailing attempts to rid himself of an afflicting lameness, caused by injury sustained several years since, is finally but reluctantly compelled to relinquish the business of newspaper printing. To any person wishing to embark in a permanent and lucrative occupation, this opportunity offers great advantages, as the establishment combines the materials and good will of the Advocate and Herald and has no rival in the place—thus rendering it one of the best establishments in the state

The materials consist of two excellent iron presses, 1 wooden Ramage do. standing press with boards complete, and a full assortment of newspaper and job type, from 14 line pica to minion, and every other article necessary for conducting the business with profit.

For further information apply to David Felt, Esq. Stationer's Hall, 245 Pearl st. New York; M. F. Carman, New Brunswick; Editor Daily Advertiser, Newark, or in Rahway, to E. Y. Hamilton, Esq.

THOS. A. GREEN, Editor, &c.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

Rahway, N. J. Sept. 12 1838.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods*,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by

f1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL

New Goods.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Drillings, Calicoes, Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Silk and Cotton Hdfs. &c. A large assortment of the above just received and for Sale very low for Cash or Country Produce.

PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Sept. 18th, 1838.

Mr. Bond's Speech,

In Pamphlet form, For Sale at this Office, price 3 cents

ALSO

At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street, RAHWAY.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weakly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, and Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by SAMUEL TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice. ISAAC W. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

JUST RECEIVED a Fresh Supply of Groceries, low for Cash or Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th 1838.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Just Received,

AT THE *PLAINFIELD CASH STORE* a Fresh supply of Fall Goods, such as Cloths Cassimeres, Satinnetts, Buffalo Cloth Mole-Skin, Flannels, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Calicoes, &c. &c.

Produce taken at the highest Market prices.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th, 1838.

FRESH FLOUR, by the barrel or hundred.

Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain sent of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever Ague, Dysentery, Cholera, Worms, Cholera Morbus, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, Fits, &c.; and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are, for a family medicine, superior to any thing I have acquainted with; they only want a trial to be known to be brought into ge neral use, and the obligation that I feel to you, and belleving that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much opposed, after having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine: I consider them to be very safe, mild and active combined, and properly adapted to almost all diseases, and if resorted to in season, they might prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many complaints we recommended, especially for sacharine, by which one of my family had been seriously afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon get into general use, as no one cannot but like them after having made use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness at the stomach, but always has in every case prevented vomiting, and for the most part, a looseness or diarrhœa, they are a sure and effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

New Stock of GROCERIES,

Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.
Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities.
Indian Meal.
Rusk, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citros, currants, cloves, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, white and cammon bar soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff: Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds: Crockery, tumbling, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c.

S. S. POUND.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 87 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of E. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent for each number within the limits of the state—two cents and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Specimen copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 *Nassau street, New York*

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral vigor and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatives of our free institutions. For whom, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired

All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

NewJersey Railroad AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing September 1st, 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 87 1-2 cts.
" Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents " Rahway, 50 cents—New Brunswick 75 cts.

☞ Passengers to receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York, at 9 A. M and 4 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 4, and 6, P. M.
Leave Newarks at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Horses, Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and as New Brunswick at the starting Depot, on the Point.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf

New Cheap Cash *Grocery,* and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the pubbe generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by H. Y. Slocum, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Beef Tongues, Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes: Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard: Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars: Powder and Shot: Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes: baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate

EPHRAIM DRAKE,
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix bitters: all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 22d, 1838.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen.

EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership, and will continue the business of E. M. Price, under the firm of PRICE & SHOTWELL.

BENJAMIN M. PRICE,
EDWARD E. SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Aug. 1st 1838.

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Seed
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by

May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Ja nuary 31st.

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the s pring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dahs, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $6.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard: an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Cahicoes, very cheap; Bombazines: Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 9 pieces 4 yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 26th, 1838.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Pain White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, JANUARY 4, 1838. 1 tf

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 20th Day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, designed and engraved from original paintings expressly for the work. Etchings on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume: besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and foreign—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions of the fine arts that are presented, for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the noted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, the mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued over the regular subscription list, persons wishing to join with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications post paid to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable as all sums in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of ERAS SANGER, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Dey, Cox, Captain Marryatt, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its mechanick, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superior, to its predecessors; and it is most confidently trusted that no work, extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume: and if it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labor, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable melange of elegant literature, as well as an ornament for the mantel-piece of every family—intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, the studious student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and to this end we will contain in a single word or sentence that would vibrate a pleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, mid-door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super royal quarto engraving on steel and every week it has a piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a copious table of contents. Terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editors. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

SALT, by the sack.

Aug. 7. DRAKE & ARRES.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of
DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we change nothing for looking.

Country Dealers will find it to their advantage to call.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and Satin Caps, of the latest style. Also, Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Dust Pans, Lanterns Leader Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

The Leaders and all kinds of Hatter's Kettles, made to order at short notice, and all low prices.

Copper Forge and Hand Pumps made to order, and warranted.

All ware that gives out before a reasonable time to be repaired gratis. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Aug. 7, 1838. 81 tf

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by

Feb. 28. BERRY & DUNHAM. 66 tf

London Porter.

LONDON Brown Stout, for sale by the dozen or in a single bottle, at the store of

SHOTWELL & PRICE,

Sept. 1838. Bakery.

GREEN BROOK *Family School.*

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm ess and impartiality, but without harshness. Its c ief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its situation and domestic arrangements will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate a pleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex. a retreat without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself that no effort on his part to merit it is continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 19, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

New Cheap Grocery & *Shoe Store.*

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peace street, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Sal Æratus, Mackerel, Hams, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Flour Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please not ask for trust, these times.

GEO. FOX POUND.

July 24th. 79 tf

Subscriptions received at this Office, for the

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY BIBLE,

BY MR. JENKS, D. D.

The 5th and last volume of this invaluable work will be published in June, after which time the books will be delivered.

TERMS.—Three dollars a volume, or fifteen dollars the set. Size, super royal octavo.

They contain nearly the whole commentaries of Henry, Scott and Doddridge, besides selections from several other standard writers.

We select a few from the many recommendations of the work:

From W. C. Brownlee:—"We feel to have my choice of this work on one hand, and of Henry, Scott, and Doddridge, separately, on the other, I would decidedly choose this work by Dr. Jenks, as containing the genuine and precious doctrines of the gospel are exhibited. It is a work of exceedingly great value to the private christian and to heads of families—it is, moreover, convenient in size, and sufficiently copious to well supply reading, and is particularly applicable to the wants of S. School teachers and Bible classes.

It is beautifully printed, and contains several steel engravings, maps and well executed wood cuts designed to illustrate Scripture manners, customs and antiquities.

We earnestly recommend this work to our brethren and friends. It is indeed a goodly pearl, which every devout man should seek to possess in his family.

Susscriptions also received here, for

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE,

a very large work, complete in one volume,—at the price of five dollars.

Dr. Tyler says—his well worthy a place in every family library.

Dr. Alexander says—The Theological Student will find it a convenient and useful companion.

Want of room only prevents us from giving further recommendations of both these important and valuable works. All who are able should possess them both.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20. 1838. Number 96.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear. Milton F. Cumbis Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 6 at three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Noon.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1838.

Manning Seelle, and Jacob Manning, Administrators of Randall M. Stelle, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

Upon the application of the above named Administrators it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day, June 26th, 1838, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived and for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt demand or claim, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor, against the said Administrators.

By the Court,
JACOB G. DRAKE, Surrogate.

Sept. 11th, 1838. 86 9w

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 65tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 1104*

Wool Carding,

Done at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Balman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. 69 tdec

Stoves, Stoves!

If you want to buy stoves cheap, now is your time as I am determined to sell low. I have on hand a general Assortment of Pendley's cooking, and James' Improved sheathing stoves. Also, the Union stove, a new article, and highly recommended. Also, Franklin, Nott's, and about iron Parlor stoves. Nine plate, Box, and Salamander stoves, all of which are For sale Very Low. Stove Pipe, Boilers, Dripping Pans, &c. made to order.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Sept. 25th. 88 tf

FOR SALE,

A very superior pail, with a slide milk strainer—A that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Assignee's Sale.

Will be exposed for sale at Public Vendue on Monday, the 24th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, on the afternoon of said day, a House and Lot of Land, on the corner of Second and Washington streets, in Plainfield. Said Lot is upwards of 50 feet front, and runs of the street, and contains over half an acre of ground, with a good two story dwelling house and kitchen adjoining, nearly new, on the lot. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS BOICE.

Oct. 16, 1838. 2m Assignee of John Vermule.

Lamp Oil, For Sale by Aug. 21. SAM'L S. POUND.

Hams and Beef, for sale by Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wonderful Relic of the Past.—Mr. Buckingham gives the following view of the wonderful ruins of Thebes, in a late lecture on Egypt:

The ruins of Thebes exist in nearly the same proportions, on each side of the Nile. On ascending the river, a numoer of vast temples are seen on the left hand, while on the right are the Catacombs, or tombs of the Kings—and nearly in the centre is the celebrated statue of Memnon.—The principal temple, which has astonished all travellers by its magnitude and beauty, was on the right bank of the Nile. It was dedicated to Jupiter Ammon—is remarkable for the harmony of its proportions—and is placed in the best possible position to be seen, an advantage of which the ancients never lost sight, but which seems to be disregarded in modern days. It is situated at two miles distance from the bank of the Nile, that it might be seen by the voyager at a proper point of view. A flight of massive marble steps leads from the river to the bank, which, when the traveller had ascended, he found himself at the entrance of a wide avenue reaching to the temple, which is lined on both sides for one mile and three quarters with sphynxes, carved out of the solid rock, being each 20 feet high, and standing 60 feet apart. The remainder of the avenue, the other quarter of a mile, was ornamented with statues 60 feet in height, and near the gateway, were two obelisks, each 120 feet high. On passing the doorway, and arriving beneath the portico, the scene was truly magnificent, creating astonishment and inspiring a feeling of awe, not only in the educated traveller, but even in the minds of the Arab guides, who frequently visited the spot. Belzoni and Denon have both described in powerful language, the effect produced upon their feelings, by the extent and sublimity of the prospect around them.

Mr. B. described the magnitude of the portico, and compared it with the portico of the capitol at Washington, which was in due proportion to the body of the building itself. The portico of the Capitol was supported by 24 columns, being double the number ordinarily used—they were each 5 feet in diameter, and presented a most imposing appearance. But in the portico of the temple of Jupiter Ammon, the number of pillars was 144—each was 12 feet in diameter, and stood at least 24 feet apart! In the centre of this portico there was space sufficiently large to contain the whole of the Capitol at Washington, with the adjoining green.

But this vast portico was in proper architectural proportion with the immense building to which it was an entrance—the temple being two miles in length, having been frequently measured.

The vastness of its size struck the beholder with awe, but the decorations in sculpture and painting, on the columns and the walls, doubtless required more labor than even the erection of the temple itself. The whole interior of the walls was covered with mythological figures, which could not be understood at this day, and great and small hieroglyphics, probably many millions in number. These pictoral writings are painted in the most vivid colors, the brilliancy of which continue even to the present time. The outer surface of the walls of the temple is covered with paintings and sculptures of gigantic excellence, representing battle scenes, landscape, &c. of every variety, shewing that period must have possessed much genius and skill. This renown ed temple from its colossal size, and the great number and variety of its decorations, could hardly have been begun and completed during the life-time of one of their kings. It was probably the work of several reigns, and no one could view it, without being forcibly struck with the grandeur and sublimity of its appearance, and filled with admiration at the vastness of the Egyptian architecture.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

SUPPORT YOUR PRESSES.

We cannot too often nor too earnestly impress on our friends the importance of a liberal and generous support of their local journals. It is a duty which we regret to say, is too apt to be neglected—perhaps less now than in former times, but still the evil exists. This must not be. The faithful sentinels on the watch tower of freedom must not be left to famish on their posts. The city journals will do well enough without any systematic efforts in their favor as a matter of duty; but others are left less fortunate. They have to labor many a weary day and belabor many a man wear out the best years of his life in an arduous and untiring advocacy of Truth and Good Government as a country editor, uniting to it must rigid economy to the most persevering industry, and at last retire from the field penniless and hopeless, when the same exercise of the faculties is almost any other sphere would have secured him competence and a settlement in life. And when at last driven from the arena in prostration of despondency, there is hope for him only upbraiding their years of vicissitude and trials, take credit to themselves that they have paid their beggarly two dollars a year—often grudgingly and at the eleventh hour—and complacently remark that they have done their share to support him, but—*poor fellow!*—he had no faculty of getting along!

Now this way of 'supporting the Press' will not answer. Many a good paper has been started out by it, where it ought to have been sustained if the Squire and the Doctor, and the Lawyer, and the General, think they do their whole duty by their country paper by taking a copy and paying two dollars for it when they are dunned, they are certainly laboring under a most pernicious mistake. At this rate, farmer A. and blacksmith B, and shoemaker C, will think they do enough by merely borrowing of these dignitaries, or snatching a glance at it in the village tavern. The result will be that a dozen or 20 copies will be taken in a town where there should be two hundred, and demagogues will be enabled to mislead and pervert the minds of honest men into the support of knavery and misrule, when a proper diffusion of intelligence would be sure to prevent it.

There are many very good people who are not aware of the value of a creditable and well conducted journal, to a country, independent of its political influence. That no family can afford to do without a newspaper, simply as a matter of economy, in view of its thousand valuable items of practical information and its importance as an aid to the education of children, is undoubted. But this is not all. The value of land and property generally in a country or village, is enhanced by the neighborhood of a good sized, good looking, and lively journal. A country or village so privileged is constantly in the public eye, abroad and at home. It is a subject of inquiry and conversation. Its productions and facilities are chronicled and go rounds of the newspapers, its advantages strike the eye of the enquirer in any part of the Union. Its citizens may obtain any article they need by simply looking in the newspaper to see where it is sold. This soon attracts from abroad, and creates a quicker demand for all products. In a hundred ways advantages accrue to its merchants, mechanics, professional men and farmers; and we do not hesitate to affirm that if every merchant, manufacturer and professional man were obliged to advertise to the amount of ten to fifty dollars per annum, according to his business so as amply to support the best kind of a paper it would be for the benefit of all and of each.

Not only is society more desirable, but property is actually more valuable, in proportion as intelligence is more thoroughly diffused and the means of constant and certain dissemination at hand, are provided. It is the interest then, of every property holder and business man to aid actively the creation and maintenance of such facilities. In so doing, he is increasing the amount of his trade or the value of his possessions.

But some say, 'I would support a good paper Oars is good for nothing.' The more shame to ourselves. Such is often the case. Papers cannot be sustained for want of money.—They cannot print large papers with only three or four hundred subscribers, and two or three meagre columns of paying advertisements. They cannot have suitable journals and periodicals from which to make up their matter, for with many of the best the difference of price must be paid. They cannot inform themselves fully on the multifarious subjects which demand their attention, and write as they should, because they must work the slaves over their types and press. Editors thus worn by labor, and the feelings of them. If those who complain that their neighborhood paper is inferior or uninteresting, would just set to work and procure three or four hundred advance subscriptions and thirty or forty yearly advertisers, we will guarantee an immediate and satisfactory improvement.

Decision of Character, by Foster.

(Continued.)

After the illustrations on the last article, it will seem but a very slight transition when I proceed to specify courage, as an essential part of the decisive character. An intelligent man, adventurous only in thought, may sketch the most excellent scheme, and after duly weighing it, and himself in its stead, may be reduced to say, What a noble spirit that would be which should dare to realize this! A noble spirit! Is it I? And his heart may answer in the negative, while he glances a mortified thought of inquiry round to recollect persons who would venture what he dares not and almost hopes not to find them. Or if by extreme effort he has brought himself to a resolution of braving the difficulty he is compelled to execute this timid suggestion that will keep him back from the trial. A man endowed with the complete character, says, with a sober consciousness as remote from the spirit of bravado as is from timidity, Thus, and thus, is my conviction and my determination: now for the phantoms of fear; let me look them in the face; they will find I am not made of trembling materials: "I dare do all that may become a man." I shall firmly confront every thing that threatens me in the prosecution of my purpose, and I am prepared to meet the consequences out of which it is accomplished. I should despise a being, though it were myself, whose agency could be held enslaved by the gloomy shapes of imagination, by the haunty recollections of a dream, by the whistling or the howling of winds, by the shriek of owls, by the shades of midnight, or by the threats of frowns of man. I should be indignant to feel that in the commencement of an adventure I should think of reaching but the deep pit by the side of that way I must walk, into which I may slide, the mad animal which it is not impossible that I may meet, or the assassin who may lurk in a thicket of yonder wood; and disdain to compromise the interests that rouse me to action, for the privilege of disgraceful security.

As the conduct of a decisive man is always individual, and often singular, he may expect some serious trials of courage. For one thing he may be encountered by the strongest disapprobation of many of his characters, and the censure of the greater part of the society where he is known. In this case, it is not a man of common spirit that can shew himself just as at other times, and meet their anger in the same undisturbed manner as he would meet some ordinary inclemency of the weather: that can without harshness or violence, continue to effect every moment some part of his design, coolly replying to each ungracious look and indignant word, I am sorry to oppose you; I am not unfriendly to you, while thus persisting in what excites your displeasure; it would please me to have your approbation and concurrence, and I think I should have them if you would seriously consider my reasons; but meanwhile, I am superior to opinion, I am not to be intimidated by reproaches, nor won'd your favor and applause be any reward for the sacrifice of my object. As you can do without my approbation, I can certainly do without yours; it is enough that I can approve myself; it is enough that I can appeal to the last authority in the creation. Amuse yourselves as you may, by continuing to censure or to rail; I must continue to act.

The attack of contempt and ridicule, is perhaps a still greater trial of courage. It is felt by all to be an admirable thing, when it can in no degree be ascribed to the hardness of either stupidity or confirmed depravity, to sustain for a considerable time, or in numerous instances, the looks of scorn, or an unrestrained shower of taunts and jeers, with a perfect composure, which shall immediately after, or even at the time, proceed on the business that provokes all this ridicule. This invincibility of temper will often make even the scoffers themselves tired of the sport; they begin to feel that against such a man it is a poor sort of hostility to laugh. There is nothing that people are more ashamed to spend in vain than their scorn. Till, however, a man becomes a veteran, he must reckon on sometimes meeting this trial: and I instantly know—if I hear him anxiously reply, to an important suggestion of a my measure to be adopted, but will they not laugh at me?—I know that he is not the person whom this essay attempts to describe. A man of the right kind would say, they will smile, they will laugh, will they? Much good may it do them. I have something else to do than to trouble myself about their mirth. I do not care if the whole neighborhood were to laugh in a chorus. I should indeed be sorry to see or hear such a number of fools, but pleased enough to find that they did not consider me as one of their stamp. The good to result from my project will not be less, because vain and shallow minds that cannot understand it, are diverted at it and at me. Those who have something else to do than to trouble myself about their mirth. I do not care if the whole neighborhood were to laugh in a chorus. I should indeed be sorry to see or hear such a number of fools, but pleased enough to find that they did not consider me as one of their stamp. The good to result from my project will not be less, because vain and shallow minds that cannot understand it, are diverted at it and at me. Those who have something else to do than to trivial, thoughtless being could comprehend, would applaud them, and of myself, if my courage needed levity and ignorance for their allies, or could shrink at their scorn!

I remember, that on reading the account of the projects for conquering Peru, formed by Almagro, Pizarro, and De Luques, while abhorring the principle and the design of the men, I could not help admiring the hardihood of mind which made them regardless of scorn. These three individuals, before they had obtained any associates, or arms, or soldiers, or a complete knowledge of the power of the kingdom they were to conquer, celebrated a solemn mass in one of the great churches, as a pledge and a commencement of the enterprize, amidst the astonishment and contempt expressed by a multitude of people for what was deemed a monstrous project. They however proceeded through the service, and afterwards to their respective departments of preparation, with an apparently entire insensibility to all the triumphant scorn; and thus gave the first proof of possessing that invincible firmness with which they afterwards prosecuted their design, till they attained a success, the destructive process and many of the results of which humanity will forever deplore.

Milton's Adriel is a noble illustration of the courage which defies scorn.

But in some of the situations where decision of character is to be evinced, a man will be threatened by evils of a darker aspect than disapprobation or contempt. He may apprehend serious sufferings; and very often to dare as far as conscience or a great cause required, has been done to dare to die. In most all plans of great enterprise a man must systematically dismiss, at the entrance, every wish to stipulate for safety with his destiny. He voluntarily treads within the precincts of danger, and though it is possible that he may escape, he ought to be prepared with the fortitude of a self-devoted victim. This is the inevitable condition on which heroes, travellers, or missionaries among savage nations, and reformers on a grand scale, must commence their career. Either they must slay their five of enterprise, or they must hold themselves in readiness to be expelled by it from the world.

To be Continued.

Tea.—I have heard much of the beauty of truth; but it is a beauty that no one likes to look upon. 'To find it out is only to find that you have been duped in every possible manner: and to hear it is only to have a friend give way to his temper, and say something disagreeable to you.

Lacon.

Reflect much on the indispensable importance of personal religion.

Moral and Religious.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

A Beautiful Illustration.—What can be a more beautiful illustration of faith; and what can furnish a more striking reproof of fearfulness and unbelief, and anxious care, than the following passage from one of Luther's letters to his desponding friends at Augsburg?

"I looked out of the window and saw two prodigies. I beheld the glittering stars, and all the glorious vault of heaven; I looked around for the pillars by which it was upheld, but I could discover none. Yet it remained firm and secure. The same unseen hand that had formed sustained it still. Yet numbers anxiously search on all sides for its supports; could they feel them with their hands they might be at ease; but as this is impossible, they live in constant disquiet lest the heavens should fall down on their heads. I beheld again, and lo, thick clouds of water, like a mighty ocean, which I saw nothing to contain nothing to hold up, rolled above our heads. Yet they descended not upon us; but after presenting a threatening aspect for a little time, they passed away, and a brilliant rainbow succeeded them. This was our protection. Yet it appeared frail and evanescent; and although it has hitherto proved availing, still numbers think more of the thick and dark mass of waters, than of the slender, fleeting arch of light. They want to have sensible proof of its sufficiency; and, because they cannot obtain that, they live in dread of a second deluge."

Does any one enquire how this extraordinary man attained such a degree of faith? One of his companions says of him, "I cannot sufficiently admire the extraordinary cheerfulness, steadfastness, faith and hope, of this man, in these trying times. He constantly feeds these affections by a very diligent study of the word of God. Then, not a day passes in which he does not employ in prayer, at least three of his very best hours.—Once I happened to hear him at prayer. What spirit, what faith, is there in his expressions. He petitions God with as much reverence as if he were in the divine presence; and yet, with as firm a hope and confidence as he would address a father or a friend." N.

What Good does it do.—A lady who was not in the habit of wearing jewelry, having been pressed by a friend to accept a gold ring, her little daughter, seeing it on her finger, inquired, "What good does it do, mother?" This simple inquiry suggests many important reflections. Jesus went about doing good. He left us an example that we should follow in his steps. Are we then at liberty to do any thing without making this inquiry? And, if every christian would make it, before he purchases any thing for himself or his family, how much more would he be able to give for benevolent purposes! And how long would every benevolent enterprise languish for support! Again, how many temptations would be avoided, and how much valuable time, or energy might be saved, which are now expended in employments which do no good.—*Ib.* N.

A fasting Story of Maternal Love.—In the village of Carregji, whether it was that due precaution had not been taken, or that the disease was of a particularly malignant nature, one after another, first the young and then the old of a whole family, dropped off. A woman who lived on the opposite side of the way, the wife of a laborer, and mother of two little boys, felt herself attacked by fever in the night; in the morning it greatly increased, and in the evening the fatal symptoms appeared. This was during the absence of her husband, who went to work at a distance, and only returned on Saturday nights: bringing home the scanty means of subsistence for the family for the week. Terrified by the example of the neighboring family, moved by the tenderest love for her children, and determined not to communicate the disease to them, she formed the heroic resolution of leaving her home, and going elsewhere to die. Locking them into a room, and sacrificing to their safety even the last and sole comfort of a parting embrace, off she ran down stairs, carrying with her the sheets and coverlets, that she might leave no means of contagion behind her. She shut the door with a sigh, and went away: but the biggest, bearing the door shut went to the window, and seeing her run in that manner, cried out, 'Good bye, mother,' in a voice so tender that she involuntarily stopped. 'Good bye, mother,' repeated the youngest, holding his little head out of the window; and poor was the poor afflicted mother compelled for a time to endure the dreadful conflict between the yearnings which called her back, and the pity and resolution which urged her on. At length the latter conquered, and amid a flood of tears and the farewells of her children, who knew not the fatal cause and source of these tears, she reached the house of those who were to bury her. She recommended her husband and children to them, and in two days she was no more!

Surely nothing can equal the heart of a mother! How precious the expression of pure womanhood on hearing a parish priest relate the story of Abraham's offering his son Isaac as a sacrifice. 'An! God would certainly never have required such a sacrifice of a mother!'

How to treat a blackguard.—Regard him with pity and contempt, and when he finds that he is base but seeks him to a lower depth in the estimation of all good citizens, he will cease to be. Treat him with silent contempt. By all means refrain from any verey with him, or from taking an example from him.—*Intem.*

POETICAL.

For the Plainfield Union.

The Missing One.

"We miss him when the board is spread,
We miss him when the page is read;
In all our sports, where yet is one,
Whose smile is missed, where late it shone."

They've met again, within the classic dome,
That youthful band! from school set free,
Each, with a lightsome heart, to seek his home,
And eager for his holidays of glee.
They've met, but yet not all—a vacant place
(Reserved for one, they looked for, but in vain,)
Remains to tell of a familiar face,
Which never more, will join their festive train.

Yet little dreamed he, when the last adieu
Was said to him, the guardian of his mind—
To his loved mates, with whom a chosen few
His soul a sweet companionship did find,
That 'twas the *last*—that he who breathed it, turned
In all the freshness of unblighted youth,
To meet an early grave, where first he learned
To sing the sacred page of Heavenly Truth!

But thus it was—the heart whose quickened beat,
Bespoke the swelling hopes of joyous hours—
In calmness of pleasure, when his eye should greet
The home where childhood wove its fairest flowers.
Hath ceased to beat—the fresh, warm tide of life,
Sudden was checked, while in its sanguine flow;
The green, icy grasp, the dreaded mortal strife,
With him are passed! and now he slumbers low.

O'er the blue waters, tidings that are borne,
To that unconscious pair, who left their son
In the fair promises of youth's bright morn,
Hopes which they yet, are fondly doating on.
May Heaven support you, now bereaved pair!
For not 'mid foreign circles, do ye heed
The bitter tale, which swift is hasting there,
And grace to bear it, ah! much grace you'll need.

Thus, are the dreams of happiness on earth,
But dreams at best, from which the soul must wake,
To plant its hopes where sorrow hath no birth—
Where death, affections chain can never break.
To him lamented, neither youth nor health
Were safe-guards, when the fatal arrow came;
But free from death's assaults, is that true wealth,
Which he hath left behind,—a *spotless name.*

Cedar Brook, Nov. 14, 1838. E. C. S.

Steamboats beaten in speed.—M. Jobard, of Brussels, (says the Nouvelliste) has discovered a method, according to which it is asserted that the Straits of Calais may be crossed in eleven minutes, by means of a pyrotechnical composition, of which the chlorate of potash is the basis, but in a less proportion than in Congreve rockets. The whole apparatus consists in a boat, with the floating properties of the life boat, long and narrow, crossed at its greatest diameter by one or more iron tubes charged with the pyrotechnical composition. By applying fire to these tubes, the openings to which should pass beyond the stern of the boat, the reaction is stated to be such that the boat will glide over the water with a swiftness never attained on any railway. The construction being upon the principle of the life boat, the person embarking in it will run no risk than that of getting a few momentary duckings, but will always rise again to the surface. The building of the boat will not cost more than 1,000 francs, and each voyage will require 100 francs worth of gunpowder.

The Great eclipse.—The following fine description of the great eclipse of 1806, is from the pen of Mr. E. S. Thomas, the vene able editor of the Cincinnati Eve. Post:

It was our happiness to be at Providence, R. Island, when the total eclipse of June 1806, took place—the day was perfectly bright—the phenomenon commenced between eleven and twelve o'clock, and after the sun became totally obscured, it remained so for more than half an hour. Its operation upon animated nature was truly and awfully sublime. The birds flew about in every direction, in evident distress and terror, and domestic fowls ran about in all directions cackling as in a fright. Horses galloped round their pastures neighing; while the horned cattle, which seemed more affrighted than the rest, tore up the earth with their horns and feet in madness—all this uproar was followed by the silence of midnight, when the eclipse was complete—the birds retired to their resting places—the fowls to their roosts—the horses to their stalls, and the cattle to their mangers, while the stars shone forth in their beauty and all was still. When the sun began to appear a large number of musicians, students of Brown University, assembled upon the terrace of the College, and struck up Miltons hymn to Light.—The effect was altogether sublime and beautiful. Nothing that ever met our eye or ear, before or since, was equal to it.

The Lion Tamer.—Van Amburg is himself one of the greatest lions at present in London. The account he gives of his intercourse with the wild animals is very interesting. Van Amburg has a novel and practical theory to account for his power over them. From the first moment of his intercourse with them, he talked to them as he would to a human being. "They believe" says he, "that I have power to tear every one of them in pieces if they do not act as I say. I tell them so and have frequently enforced it with a heavy crowbar." The personal strength, the peculiar cast of his eye, the rapidity of his movements, the tone of his voice, all tend to present to those animals an idea of superior power, which in sudden bursts of his passion makes them crouch in the corner of the cage. Van Amburgh's eyes are peculiar: one of them has a remarkable cast, which rather heightens the effect of his expressive face, as is said of the "terrible eye of Caleph Vatheck." On one occasion in New York the lion sprang upon him, and seizing his head coolly took his crowbar and gave him a tremendous blow over the head. "He then said to himself good English, as the words formed themselves, "You big scoundrel, if you snore me any more of your pranks I'll knock your brains out," accompanying it with loud menaces and strong gesticulation. After this the tiger behaved like a gentleman for a couple of months. In coming over to this country Van Amburgh was separated from those animals for several weeks. They arrived in London he in Liverpool. As soon as he received London he sent to see them. On his appearance outside the cage, one of the strangest scenes was presented that ever was beheld. The lions, tigers and all recognized him at once, when he first entered among the group, they crouchen, they crawled, they lashed their tails with every demonstration of delight at beholding him again. He scratched the neck of the big lion, and his majesty growled forth his pleasure in tones like the sound of distant thunder. In ancient and modern history we have read of attempts made to tame single animals; but till the present era we have never seen such a mighty exhibition of human over animal power as Mr. Van Amburgh presents. The lion and the lamb literally lie down together. Yet the feats of familiarity, performed nightly at Astley's are nothing, it is said, to those which he performed at New York.

Canada News.—Montreal papers of Thursday announce the arrest of John McDonnell, a respectable lawyer of that city, of good breeding, for being concerned in the Rebellion. A tri-colored flag, and some letters addressed to him as major general of the patriot army, was found in his possession. He was taken at three rivers, and when he landed, handcuffed to another traitor, and under a guard of soldiers, the crowd groaned, shouted and yelled, and while on his way to the old jail, along the beach so far as the new market the crowd swelled with stones and mud, was spat upon on the face, and insulted in every possible way. It was with extraordinary difficulty that the more highly excited portion of the crowd was restrained from lynching him. Some 30 or 40 other insurgents have been secured. It appears by their private papers that the property of the city was to be wrested from the owners when the rebels should get possession of it. The Jews were doomed to die.

Detachments of the regular troops were stationed about the country. The Burlington (Vt.) sentinel of the 7th says that the insurgents have risen at Sorel, Berthier, Bellisle, Chambly, Beauharnois, Chateauguay and several other places. That the village of St. Pierre had been burned by the British troops. That the insurgents have possession of the whole county of Acadie.

Pyramid of Cheops.—This monument of pride, science, or superstition—who knows which?—was building while Abraham was in Egypt; Joseph and his brethren must have seen the sun set behind it every day they sojourned in Egypt; it must have been the last object Moses and the departing Israelites lost sight of as they quitted the land of bondage; Pythagoras, Herodotus, Alexander, and Caliphs—it has been the goal of nations! Lost nations have engirdled it in foot and looked up, as their common ancestors did before them, in awe and hurried on; and now two strangers from the 'ultima thule' of the ancients, Britain, severed from the whole world by a watery line which they considered it impious to transgress, stand here on the summit, and, looking round, see a desert where once stood the 'cloud capt towers, the gorgeous palaces' The temples and tombs of Memphis arose in their calm beauty, and wisdom dwelt among the groves of palm and acacia—all starry now, and deserted, except by the wandering arab and his camel.—*Lord Lindsay's Letters.*

A Falling off.—The editor of the Salisbury Watchman tells the following excellent story. We suppose "Jake," is one of those who entertain an antipathy to the "tarnal fatheier:"

"Shortly previous to the last Presidential election, the editor of this paper went to the Hatter's shop, seven miles off, and made a speech in favor of the Whig candidate, Judge White. As soon as he was done, an old friend of his took him one side, and the following dialogue took place; 'Jones,' says our friend, 'we don't want to know any thing about these men you have been talking about, and we don't know how about your form. Spose you come out yours if every man of us will go for you down this way.' 'Why, Jake, I am too poor a man to bear the expenses of electioneering on such a grand scale; my pocket would give out before I had treated one half of the nation.' 'Ah, that indeed!' said our friend, and he seemed puzzled—he kept repeating, 'that indeed,' 'that indeed,' At length, starting from his reverie, he says, '*Well Jones since you can't offer for President spose you run for Sheriff.*

A new way to quench thirst.—In a certain village lived an honest farmer, who having a number of men hoeing in a field, went to see how his work went on. Finding one of them sitting still, he reproved him for his idleness. The man answered "I thirst for the spirit." "Grog, you mean, I suppose," said the farmer, "but if the Bible teaches you to thirst after the spirit, it says also, '*hoe*, every one that thirsteth."

In Mr. Green's account of his second experimental trip in his Nassau balloon, with Mr Rush, he states, that the extreme height attained was 27,146 feet, which is higher than any known mountain in the world. The thermometer fell to 27 degrees below the freezing point, and the barometer to 11 inches.

The highest inhabited Places in the known world are in Peru. The cottages, at the source of the Accumarca, are at an elevation of 15,750 feet above the level of the sea. The village of Tacora is 14,275 feet high. Potosi, once containing a population of 150,000, is 13,000 feet above the level of the sea.

A Mr. Jackson of St. Louis, has invented air gun case, which will kill a rat at six rods distance one may be discharged thirty times at once leading

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THE UNION

PLAINFIELD.

Saturday, November 17, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That application will be made to the present session of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey for an act making a new County, to comprise the township of Warren in Somerset county, and the lower skirt of Bernard township in said county; and of the townships of Westfield, Rahway, and New Providence, in Essex county; and the north western skirt of the townships of Piscataway and Woodbridge, in Middlesex county: and Long Hill, in Morris county.

Plainfield, Nov. 5th, 1838. 9t 6w

New County.

Agreeably to the proceedings of the meeting at Scotch Plains, published in our last paper, hand-bills were printed inviting the inhabitants of the region described in the above notice, to meet on Monday afternoon of last week, the 12th inst. at Mr. Jacob Thorn's tavern, in Plainfield. The meeting was large and respectable, and the attendance was pretty general from the several townships proposed to be included in its boundaries. As to the propriety of endeavoring to obtain the act referred to, there was hardly a dissenting voice, among the many assembled. The proceedings follow:

At a meeting held this 12th of November, 1838 to take into consideration the propriety of applying to the present Legislature to erect a New County according to the limits proposed in the handbill calling the meeting; Dr. Elias Runyon was chosen Chairman, and John Wilson chosen Secretary.

1st—*It was Resolved*—That it is expedient to proceed to take the necessary measures to obtain the New County as above referred to—to be called the county of Washington.

2d.—*Resolved*—That a committee of seven persons be appointed to make a survey and map of the proposed New County, with an estimate of the number of inhabitants it will contain, and that a Committee of five be appointed to nominate the above committee of seven, and also to present an estimate of the sum necessary to be raised to meet all expenses,—the committee of five to be John W. Craig, Zachariah Webster, Martin Runyon, Joseph Ludlow, and Abm. Runyon.

The committe of five reported as the committee of seven, Daniel Shotwell, Ezra Wilcox, Noah Drake, David Dunn, Jacob Flatt, E. Y. Rogers, and Z. Webster,—and two hundred dollars as the sum necessary to be raised; which report was approved by the meeting, and adopted.

3d.—*Resolved*—That Z. Webster, Elisha Runyon, and Alfred Berry be a committee to circulate a subscription to raise the necessary funds.

4th.—*Resolved*,—That when the meeting adjourns, it shall be to meet again at the call of the chairman—and that these proceedings be published in the Plainfield Union.

ELIAS RUNYON, Chairman.
JOHN WILSON, Secretary.

☞ We perceive with pleasure that Governor Pennington has recommended Thursday, the 29th inst. to be observed as a day public Thanksgiving and prayer, by the people of this state. The same day is designated for that purpose by the governors of New York, Michigan, and most if not all of the New England States.

☞ The Rahway Herald, in speaking of the application of the people in this region for a new county, says:

"We always like to be first in the market, if we don't buy any thing—therefore would merely suggest, that the new county, should the Legislature pass favorably upon it, be called "*Clark county*" in honor of Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the declaration of Independence, whose remains now repose "unhonored and unsung," in a "corner" of Essex county.

The editor of the Herald will perceive by the proceedings of the meeting that "*Washington*" is the name agreed on, in honor of the Father of his country, who was in the proposed county, in the Revolution. It is not too late, however, to give it another name, if it should be thought advisable. The only objection we have to the name "*Washington*," is that there are already so many counties, cities and towns of that name in the United States, that, ere long, we shall hardly be able to distinguish one place from another.

We learn by the Rahway Herald of Wednesday last, that incendiaries have been busily at work at that place. On Saturday the 10th inst. a barn belonging to Jonathan Thompson, was burnt; the contents mostly saved. The same day, a fire was discovered in a stable in the rear of the Herald office, occupied by Luther Lathrop was a man of genuine piety, but much opposed to the noisy zeal that sometimes is known of men. A young fellow, who was much given to ludicrous and cant, one day said to him, "Do you suppose you have any real religion?" "None to speak of" was the excellent reply.

Steamboat explosion.—The steamboat Lexington, Capt. Shaw, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th inst. on Lake Michigan, when about 18 miles from Michigan City, and 60 miles from Chicago. Of 150 persons on board, 120 perished. The Lexington was a new boat, and had made but one trip before. She was owned by Messrs. Newberry & Co. of Detroit, and was valued at $40,000. She was insured for $20,000 in the Mutual Safety Insurance Company of New York. The fire originated in the cabin, and spread with such rapidity that the boat was enveloped in flames before it had done much injury, for it might have laid a good portion of the village in ruins. The same evening a stack, consisting of about 1,100 bundles of oats, and 4 tons of hay, was nearly all destroyed. It belonged to Enoch M. Shotwell, and with others was situated near his house and buildings, which were saved with difficulty. The Herald says that several other stacks have been made to set buildings on fire.

New-York Election.

GREAT WHIG TRIUMPH.

Contrary to all expectation, Mr. Seward, the whig candidate, is elected governor of New York by the large majority of 11,000. The legislature will be divided as follows:

	Whig.	Van Buren.
Senate,	14	18
House,	81	47
Total,	95	65

Whig majority on joint ballot, 30.

The members of Congress ascertained to be elected are as follows,—the whigs being in *italic*.

1st district,—Thomas B. Jackson,
2d.—James de la Montanye,
3d.—*Ogden Hoffman,*
Edward Curtiss,
Moses H. Grinnell, Whig gain,
James Monroe, Whig gain.
4th.—Governeur Kemble.
5th.—*Charles Johnson,* Whig gain.
6th.—Nathaniel Jones.
7th.—*Rufus Paten,* Whig. gain.
8th.—Aaron Vanderpool,
John Ely.
9th.—*Hiram P. Hunt,* Whig gain,
10th.—*Daniel D. Barnard,* Whig gain.
11th.—*Anson Brown,* Whig gain.
12th.—*David Russel,*
13th.—Administration.
14th.—Administration.
15th.—*Peter J. Waggoner,* Whig gain.
16th.—Andrew W. Doig,
17th.—John G. Floyd,
David P. Brewster,
18th.—*Thomas G. Chettenden,* Whig gain,
19th.—John H. Prentiss,
20th.—Judson Allen.
21st.—*John C. Clark,* Whig gain.
22nd.—S. B. Leonard,
Amasa Dana,
23d.—Edward Rogers,
Nehemiah H. Earl.
24th.—*Christopher Morgan,* Whig gain,
25th.—Administration.
26th.—*Francis P. Granger,*
27th.—Administration.
28th.—*Thomas Kempshall,*
29th.—*Seth M. Gates,*
30th.—*Luther Peck,*
31st.—*Richard P Marvin,*
32d.—*Millard Fillmore,*
33d—*Charles F. Mitchell.*

The last congressional delegation stood 10 W to 30 Adm. The present, 21 W. to 19 Adm. which makes a whig gain of 11 members, which will probably give to the whig party an ascendency in the next U. S. House of Representatives.

☞ The administration members of our state Legislature have published an address to the people of the state complaining of the decision of the Governor and majority of Privy council, in respect to the congressional candidates, and have called a State Convention, to be held in the state house at Trenton, on the 8th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to take the matter into consideration. They recommend that county and township meetings be held to appoint delegates thereto.

A very large meeting was held at New Brunswick, on Saturday, the 10th inst. at which a report of considerable length, accompanied with affidavits, was read, exhibiting the facts in connexion with the returns from South Amboy,—which was accepted, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed. Another meeting was to be held on the 15th inst. to appoint delegates to a county convention to be held at New Brunswick, on the 1st day of December next, to appoint delegates to the State convention referred to above.

The Anti-Masonic Convention held in Philadelphia last week, have unanimously nominated William Henry Harrison, for President of the United States, and Daniel Webster, for Vice President.

Harrison before Webster! ! ! Fangh!

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

New Jersey Legislature.

Nothing of consequence, except the trial of the Cumberland contested election before the committees, occurred before Wednesday, the 14th Both houses agreed to the petition of Mercer county, to use the old state prison as a county jail; also granted permission to that county to borrow $20,000 for county purposes.

Resolutions relating to the Militia laws, and alterations of the same; also, relating to the arrest and ordnance belonging to the state, were read and agreed to.

Thursday, Nov. 15th

The committees on the Cumberland election case both reported to the two houses respectively. The majority (Whigs) reported in favor of the whig candidates, and the minority, (administration men) made a report in favor of the administra-

in favor of the whigs, the sitting members.

Both houses were this week engaging for the appointment of Senator, Judge, &c.

Ahasal L. Sanford was re-appointed U. S. Senator, for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. S. received 36 votes, and Mahlon Dickerson 23.

Isaac Stoutard, Treasurer.

James S., Nevius, of New Brunswick, Judge of the Supreme Court.

Joseph A. Yard, keeper of the state prison.

Philemon Dickerson, Justice in Essex county.

Sixty-one other appointments were made.

Friday, Nov. 16th.

A joint resolution was passed in the house allowing the V. B. members from Cumberland, the usual $3 per day, while attending claiming their seats.

Late and Important from Canada.—By the Newark Daily of Saturday evening we learn that a steamboat and two schooners with about 500 men well armed invaded Canada on the 12th inst. near Prescott. Arms and ammunition appear to be abundant. The leader of the patriots is a young Pole, aged 35 who has seen some service at Warsaw. The results are not yet known

FOREIGN.

The Great Western arrived in New York on Thursday last bringing news to the 27th of October. She left Bristol on that day, and made her passage in 18 days, having experienced heavy gales and seas and much adverse weather. She brings 114 passengers, and they are well satisfied of the sea-worthiness of the vessel, and the practicability of using steam in ocean navigation in any weather.

The Great Western left New York in her last passage home, Oct. 4th, and arrived at Bristol, after the remarkable short run of 12 1-2 days.

Cotton had advanced 1-4d per lb. Large sales had taken place. Money was abundant.

The New York packet *St. James* had sailed from Liverpool with a cargo of potatoes.

A fire has occurred at Liverpool, total loss $300,000, insured.

The steam packet Liverpool left Liverpool, Oct. 20, and is not yet arrived. She had 60 passengers, among them, John Van Buren, son of the President. It is supposed that she was short of fuel, and steered for Nova Scotia.

Massachusetts.—Of the 12 members of Congress from Massachusetts, 10 are whigs as before, 1 Van Buren man, and in one district, no choice.

In the state Legislature from the 223 towns heard from the administration has gained 84 members.

Delaware.—The electors of Delaware have chosen Mr. Robinson, a Van Buren man, as the only member of Congress. An administration gain. Both parties claim a majority in the state legislature.

Illinois.—John P. Stuart has at last received his certificate of election to Congress. His majority is said to be 5.

The value of produce on the New York and Erie canals is about $70,000,000 per annum, or nearly to the amount that passes down the Mississippi.

Potatoes are selling a six shillings the bushel at Wilmington, Del. by wholesale.

The wine and cigars furnished to the Legislature of Michigan, were charged to the state under the head of "Stationary."

In Persia, each day of the month has its distinct name as the days of our week.

Corn was selling at from 20 to 25 cents per bushel at Terre Haute, Indianna, the 4th inst.

Efforts are making to get a geological survey of this state. A good move.

The Mormon war had broken out again on the 1st. They had burnt Davies Court House, Post Office, and a store. The Governor of Missouri had ordered out 4,000 militia, and the Mormons were receiving accessions by emigrants from Canada.

Problem for Southern Politicians.—Land is cheaper at the South than at the North—Because there is in the former more of it absolutely —as well as relatively to the population inhabiting it. Take a fact to show the difference between a slave state and a free state. A valuation of the lands in the *United States* was made in 1790 and another in 1814. In this period of 15 years, Virginia, with forty millions of acres, increased the value of her lands only 94 millions of dollars—while Pennsylvania, with but 28 millions of dollars. This disparity, in a form more or less astonishing, is to be found in making a comparison of any part of the free with the slave states.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Columbus, Ohio, Sentleman says.—"We learn that W. H. Creighton, the Whig member elect to the House of Representatives from the counties of Fayette and Madison, died at his residence in Washington, a few days since. His death was caused by bleeding of the lungs a complaint he had long been subject. He was highly esteemed by his neighbors."

From Texas.—The latest intelligence from Texas is that the Indians and Mexicans threaten another hostile movement against the white settlements. The *Opelousas (La.)* Gazettee, of the 27th ult. says we learn from a gentleman Just arrived from Jaspar county, Texas, that the Indians had killed several Texan soldiers and taken possession of Fort Houston, situated in the vicinity of the Trinity river.

A Live Mermaid.—A prodigious excitement prevails in Ireland, especially in the North, in consequence of an *actual living Mermaid.*—which was recently caught in a salmon net at Honnerav Point, in the county of Donegal. There can be no mistake in this fact, as five or six papers corroborate it, in the important points. The country people were flocking in hundreds about the place, to see and believe.

The Fermanah Journal says—"This is certainly a *sea woman*, and has such an expression of intelligence in its countenance, that we are absolutely inclined to believe that it is a creature of reason, rather than of instinct. It weighs about 70 pounds, and is altogether *human* in its *outward* organization from the head to the navel, when the fins begin to develope itself, and the remainder is formed very like the remainder of a large dolphin. The skin of the face and the breast is a whitish brown, the eyes are black, and the nose purely aquiline; an dits eye brows, lips and chin, are models for a sculptura. The hair is long and thick, and the creature's principal amusemen seems to be to stroke it downward with her webbed, but otherwise perfect fingers."

A New Article of Food.—The Potomac Advocate states that the proprietors of the Georgetown broom factory have determined upon having ground and bolted, the large quantity of broom corn seed daily accumulating in their factory. They think it will make good food for animals.

Eight miles of the New Haven and Hartford Railroad, commencing at New Haven, was opened on Wednesday. In a few days the rails will be laid down to Meriden, half way to Hartford.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

James Moore, Esq. Elizabethtown, $3,50; John Chetwood, Esq. Newark, 3,00; Cornelius Staats, 2,88, Mahlon Vail, 2,50; Richard Town, scind, Westfield, 1,75; Edwin Laing, 1,75; Geo. Compton, 1,25; Joel Dunn, jr. 1,00; Matthias A. Brown, 1,00; Thomas F. Randolph, 75; Ephraim Cowell, 75; David French, 75; Nathan Rockman, 75; Daniel C. Bebaut, 75; S. S. Pound, 50; David Alles, James L. Spencer, and Michael Cavleton, 38 each; Wm. Dunn, 1,00

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c.

M. F. CUSHING.

SALT, by the sack.

Aug. 1. DRAKE & AYRES.

MARRIED

On the 13th inst. Aaron B. Campfield, of Newark, to Henriette, daughter of Colin Robertson, Esq. of Morristown.

DIED.

In New Brunswick, on the 12th inst. Mr. Squier Martin, aged 73.

In Morristown, 12th inst. Mrs. Mary B. wife of James R. Alwood, and daughter of the late Elijah Holloway, aged 23.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

Dying and Print Works, at RAHWAY.

HALE & JONES, Proprietors.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES AND GARMENTS, SHAWLS, MERINOES. TABLE COVERS, &c.

Dyed, Cleaned and, Finished, in a Superior Manner.

N. B. Berry & Dunham

are AGENTS for Plainfield. TO RECEIVE and FORWARD GOODS; to which place they will be returned, when finished. A Share of Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Rahway, Nov. 13, 1838. 95

English School, at the PLAINFIELD Classical Institution.

THE Subscriber will open an English School, in the above Institution, on Monday, the 19th inst.—Terms from $2 to $6 per quarter.

Further particulars made known on application.

WM. C. GRIFFITHS.

Plainfield, Nov. 9, 1838. 95 tf

Ducks and Geese.

WHY don't you bring along your Ducks and Geese—Your White ones if you have them? Nov. 12th. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Something New!

To All who wish Health or Comfort.

MR. I. TITSWORTH is now in Plainfield, with a Machine for extracting the Grease and all impure Substances from new Feathers, and cleansing the dust and filth from old and worn Feathers, while the operation restores them to lightness and Elasticity nearly equal to new. The Machine is in operation in the Hatter Shop, of Mr. James Thorn.

Plainfield, Nov. 5th, 1838. 94 3w.

Fall & winter goods

THE Subscribers have just received a new and general assortment of Goods such as Bleached and unbleached muslins: white, red, and yellow Flannels; Blue, black, drab, and invisible green Broad Cloths; Cassimeretts, sattinets, beaverteens, English and French Mezineos, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,

A general Assortment of Earthen and stone ware, such as Pots, Jars, Pitchers, Bowls, etc. etc.

☞ The highest cash price paid for Country Produce.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

ALL Persons indebted to us on Book account are requested to call and settle, as the settlements making of friends, and our present books are to full, we would like to settle them without transferring them to another book.

October 24. 89 B. & D.

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery, New Jersey.

Between
Mary Ayres, executrix,
Cornelius Dukes, executor,
of Reuben Ayres, dec'd
Complainants,
And
Thomas Hill, and
Sarah Eliza, his wife,
Defendants.

} Fi Fa for the sale of Mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on the 24th day of December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at Laing's hotel in Plainfield, in the county of Essex, all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, and butted and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a stone in the stage road, corner of lands of Isaac Titsworth, now Catherine L. Sheppard, then along said road north 43 and a half degrees east, 77 links to a stone in the road and corner of Caleb Freeman's land then with his line 83 1-2 degrees west, 2 chains and 27 links to a stone, then south 43 1-2 degrees west 74 links to a stone in the line of lands of said Isaac Titsworth, now Elizabeth L. Sheppard; then with his line south, 43 3-4 degrees east, 3 chains and 27 1-2 links, to the place of beginning: Containing 17-100 of an acre of land; and in all that lot or parcel of land which the said Thomas Hill purchased of Alexander Hammond and Catharine his wife, by deed bearing date 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1825, and recorded in Book X 2 of deeds for Essex county, pages 264 and 265; which said mortgage is recorded in Book V of mortgages, pages 181 and 182.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Oct. 22d, 1838.

Butter.

15 Firkins of Butter, for sale by Oct. 2 BERRY & DUNHAM.

Cotton Batts,

COTTON Warp, candle wick and carpet warp, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL. Sept. 25th, 1838. Rahway.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale seven firstrate lime casks.—Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 86

FRESH GROCERIES,

RECEIVED Weekly from New York, and sold a the lowest prices, by PRICE & SHOTWELL. Sept. 25th. Rahway.

LAMP OIL, For Sale by SAM'L S. FOUND. Aug. 21.

House and Lot FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having discontinued keeping house offers for sale his late residence on Somerset street. The house is small and very convenient for a small family with a good garden spot attached. Any person desirous of purchasing will please call upon the subscriber at Enoch Thorn's Tavern.

Should the above property remain unsold until the 1st of March, it will then be for Rent.

WM. R. MOORE.

Plainfield, Nov. 6, 1838. 94 4m

Hatters' Finishing

BLOCKS made and repaired, west Patterns, Spindle Blocks, &c. &c. on accommodating terms Oct. 9th. 90 E. W. BRIANT.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains, also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 93 1y

New Goods, Low for Cash.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a new and General Assortment of Fall and Winter *DRY GOODS*, such as Cloths, Cassimers, English Cassimets, Flannels, Calicoes, Unbleached, and colored Muslins, English Merinos, Cotton Drilling, &c. &c.

ALSO,—A General Assortment of FRESH *GROCERIES.*

Having purchased our stock at the lowest cash price, we are prepared to supply all who may favor us with a call, on as good terms as any other establishment in this place.

LEONARD & RUNYON.

Plainfield, Oct. 16, 1838. 91

All Persons

INDEBTED to us either on Notes or Book Account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, or further solicitation.

Oct. 16. 91 LEONARD & RUNYON.

Coal.

THE First quality Hard Lehigh Coal in clean broken Lumps, for $6,50—Broken and screened $7 per ton. A cargo of Red Ash Schuylkill expected this week, and will be sold at a very small advance if taken immediately from the dock.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th. 88 3m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Benjamin Fish, William G. Cook,
Charles Green, William Grant,
vs.
Franse Griffin.

} Fi Fa. de bonis et terris.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias, I have levied on the following property of the Defendant in Plainfield, Essex county, New Jersey, viz.—all that parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in Plainfield, and described in deeds from James Leonard and wife to the defendant, recorded in book W 4 of deeds, page 574 and 575, and from Randolph Dunham to said defendant, recorded in Book N 4 of Deeds for Essex county, pages 77 and 78.

Which property I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Thorn's Hotel in Plainfield on the 15th day of December, 1838, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff

Newark, Oct. 30, 1838. 93 tds

WANTED,

WOOD, and all Kinds of Country Produce, in payment of dues to this Office.

September 11th, 1838.

Just Published,

AND For Sale, at this office, a new and handsome edition of "The Child's Instructor," with plates. Also, some new Toy books.

For Sale very low, at wholesale or retail.

Nov. 1st, 1838.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again. May 1st, 1838.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS, FOR 1839,

JUST received, and for sale at this Office, at 6 cents each. It is the cheapest Almanac published this year, containing 48 pages of valuable reading matter, on fine type, good paper, and clear print. Sept. 25th.

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 8 cents each.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 16th.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let boards,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

HAMS and Beef, for sale by Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

Stoves,

Cheaper than ever!

J. THOMPSON & CO. wish to inform the public generally, that they have now on hand a large assortment of Stoves of the most approved patterns, of burning coal or wood; and as they will not do a credit business next Spring, they intend offering their whole assortment much cheaper than they were ever before offered in this market. Their assortment consists of Stanley's Rotary, of all sizes, Pooley's, Church & Seeley's, James', and all sizes of the same plate.

Of the above named we have a full assortment, and we also have some of several other kinds. We also have a large number of second hand stoves, which we will sell extremely low; they consist chiefly of Pooley's, Clussmann's, Lyon's, James', Oxley's, Wilmore, Cable and Nine Plates; they are all fitted out with fixtures, and in complete order. We hope those wishing to buy will give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident we can suit them.

Russia Sheet Iron Stoves.

We have a more complete assortment of this article than we ever had before; and we they are known to exceed any other stove for beauty and heat: we shall only, that they are now made handsomer and better than ever; and we will sell them from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than last year.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Oct. 20th, 1838.

Public Notice

IS hereby given That an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for an act to incorporate a Company at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, to carry on the flouring business—working in Iron, and other mechanical operations, by steam power.

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 8, 1838. 92 6t.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

New Lumber Yard Rahway

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and Vicinity, that they have now on hand a large and general Assortment of Rough Lumber, consisting of all the kinds and qualities usually found in Lumber Yards. As our Lumber is delivered direct from Troy on our dock, we save the expends of cartage, and are enabled to sell on as good terms as any of the neighboring towns.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th, 1838. 88 3m

Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1838.

John L. Heath, Administrator, &c. of Miron G. Olmsted, deceased. } Rule to show cause, for sale of lands to pay debts.

THE Said Administrator having made an exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said Deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said Deceased, is insufficient to pay his said debts and praying the aid of the Court in the premises —The Court thereupon Order, that all persons interested in the estate which is of said Deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said Deceased, in the county of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts. A true transcript from the record.

JACOB O. DRAKE.

93 6 w Surrogate.

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL. April 24.

Teas, Teas!

HYSON, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Black Teas for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL. Sept. 25th. Rahway.

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c. June 30th.

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 21. G. FOX POUND.

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, offer to the public the most liberal terms said wheel, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearings, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the Reaction Water Wheel.

W. C. BISHOP, Gyl. N. J.
S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave us a great advantage over the flutter wheel We have now in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the *Wing Wheel*, and has *all of* as much power with one third less water than the Wing wheel.

DYKE BROWN.
JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.

Brooklyn, July 23. 80 6w

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain sent of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved te be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, fever & ague, Dysentery, Cholera, Sea-sickness, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, Fits, &c.; and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are, for a family medicine, of very great value, having I am acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into go neral use, and the obligation that I feel to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit-o the public, I send you this few lines: I am very much pleased, after having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and active cathartic, and peoperly adapted to almost all diseases, and if resorted to in season, they might prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many complaints as recommended—especially for acsc-ides worms which one of my family had been seriously afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon get into general use, as no one cannot but like them after having made use of them: they do not cause any pain or sickness at the stomach, but always has in every case prevented vomiting, and for the nervous sick head-ache or diapepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

New Stock of GROCERIES,

Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free Labor Sugar and Coffee.

Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal.
Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, cirron, currants, cloves, Sal Æratus, candles, chewing tobacco and common bar soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff: Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds: Crockery, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c.

J. POUND.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orris Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octave pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by cuts, engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one c nt on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state one cent and a half on each num. b r to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution which requires one more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conception of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and p eaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired

All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street,

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

SALT, by the sack.

Aug. 7. DRAKE & ARRES.

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Dust Pans, Lanterns Leader Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

Tin Leaders and all kinds of Hatter's Kettles, made to order at short notice, and low prices.

Copper Force and Hand Pumps made to order, and warranted.

All ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be paid for gratis. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Aug. 7, 1838. 81 tf

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic,	Capt Wiley,	
LaFayette,	Vanpelt,	
New Jersey,	Stansbery.	

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under command of captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at he risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York. to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as that line is another line established at Brickton, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March, 1838.

Just Received, a Stock of *FRESH GROCERIES,*

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.

SAMUEL S. POUND.

July 31.

A Rare Chance.

Rahway Herald Newspaper Establishment For Sale.

THE Subscriber, after repeated unavailing attempts to rid himself of an afflicting lameness, caused by injury sustained several years since, is finally but reluctantly compelled to relinquish the business of newspaper printing. To any person wishing to embark in a permanent and lucrative occupation, this opportunity offers great advantages, as the establishment combines the materials and good will of the Advocate and Herald and has no rival in the place—thus rendering it one of the best establishments in the state.

The materials consist of two excellent iron presses, 1 wooden Ramage do. standing press with boards complete, and a full assortment of newspaper and job type, from 14 line pica to minion, and every other article necessary for conducting the business with profit.

For further information apply to David Felt, Esq. Station-r's Hall, 240 Pearl st. New York; M. F. Carman, New Brunswick: Editor Daily Advertiser, Newark; or in Rahway, to E. Y. Rogers Esq. or

THOS. A. GREEN, Editor, &c.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

Rahway, N. J. Sept, 19 1838.

Cheap Muslins.

UNBLEACHED Muslins, from 4d to 12d per yard, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

Flour

A Fresh Assortment of Western canal Flour, of all Qualities, just received, and for sale low by

Sept. 25th. GEORGE F. POUND.

ALSO,

On hand a good Assortment of Boots and shoes, of the best quality and warranted. Some have an idea that Sale Sheaves are good for nothing, but my shoes are made of the best mat rials, and warranted.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods,*

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Prontand Cherry streets, by

fi 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL

New Goods,

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Drillings, Calicoes, Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Silk and Cotton Hdfs. &c. A large assortment of the above just received and for Sale very low for Cash or Country Produce.

Rahway, Sept. 18th 1838. PRICE & SHUTWELL.

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 56 tf

London Porter.

LONDON Brown Stout, for sale by the dozen or by the or a ngle bottle, at the store of

SHOTWELL & PRICE,

Sept. 18th. Rahway

Mr. Bond's Speech,

In Pamphlet form, For Sale at this Office, price 3 cents

ALSO

At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street,

RAHWAY.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, executed from the most original paintings expressly for the work. Etchings on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this purpose—reviews upon the various productions of the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the latest dramas and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading, tending to inform the mind, such as briefs of legals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid to the editors, with the subscription price, five dollars, payable, in *all cases*, in advance

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of Mr. Morris and will, therefore, be therefore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Fay, Cox, Captain Marryatt, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its mu-sick, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superiour, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work, extant furnishes such valuable acquisitions for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and it it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable melange of elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country, —intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country-women, the secluded student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate a pleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive delicacy, it is they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid steel plate quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the store next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice. ISAAC W. TUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

JUST RECEIVED a Fresh Supply of Groceries, low for Cash or Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th 1838.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn. and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, by

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased

elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call a d examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS and CAPS, Ready made clothing, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, an ext nd keeping constantly on hand, Platters' Dye stuffs, and Cal Tartar; also Wrapping paper, large and small sizes. Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale a above.

Feb. 10th. 66 tf

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by April 25. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mutual effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its c ef aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire. This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 19, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

New Cheap Grocery & *Shoe Store.*

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel S. Pound in Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peace street, where he will

be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Sal Æratus, Mackerel, Hams, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Flour,

Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please not ask for trust, these times.

GEO. FOX POUND.

July 24th. 79 tf

Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1838.

John L. Heath, Administrator, &c. of Miron G. Olmsted, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named Administrator it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrator give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of said Decedent, to bring in their bills demands or claims against the same within one year from this day, Oct. 23. 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said deceased lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, d mand or claim, within the same period of one year public notice being given as aforesaid such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefore against the said Administrator.

By the Court,

JACOB O. DRAKE, Surrogate.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Just Received,

AT THE *PLAINFIELD CASH STORE*

A Fresh supply of Fall Goods, such as Cloths Cassimeres, Satt netts, Buffalo Cloth Mole-Skin, Flannels, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Calicoes, &c. &c.

Produce taken at the highest Market prices.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th, 1838.

FOR EXHFLOUR. by the barrel or hundred.

Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

NewJersey Railroad AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing September 1st, 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.
Elizabethtown 1-2 cents. Rahway
50 cents—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Office, receive a Ferry ticket gratis.

Brunswick Trains.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York, at 9 A. M and 4 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 4, and 6, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Sunday, Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 6 and 11, o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and as New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been inderlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, or good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership, and will continue the business of B. M. Price, under the firm of PRICE & SHOTWELL.

BENJAMIN M. PRICE.
EDWARD R. SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Aug. 1st 1838.

---

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt.
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand.
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by

May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

New Cheap Cash *Grocery,* and FLOUR and FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. V. Shotwell, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar and Syrup of all kinds, such as Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate. EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 22d, 1838.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dalia, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $2.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 90 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the richest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and shirting Muslins, 6 pieces broad and upwards, all of which will be sold as common o the business. To these we shall be adding through he season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 26th, 1838.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 16. 81tf

White wash Line.

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Pain A White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

DRUGS. MEDICINES. &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 6, 1837 1 tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27. 1838. Number 27.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: MILTON F. CUSHING Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $1,00 per annum, if paid during the first three months $1 paid in six months, $1.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $1.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Noon.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbid them, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery, New Jersey.

Between
Mary Force, executrix,
Cornelius Force, executor,
of Reuben Force, dec'd
Complainants, } Fi Fa for the sale of
And } Mortgaged premises
Thomas Hill, and
Sarah Hill, his wife,
Defendants.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on the 24th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, P. M. at Loring's hotel in Plainfield, in the county of Essex, all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, and bolted and bounded as follows, to wit—Beginning at a stone in the middle road, corner of lands of Isaac Tittsworth, now Ricarius L. Sheppard; then along said road north 43 and a half degrees east, 77 links of a stone in the road and corner of Caleb Freeman's land then with his line 49 1-2 degrees west, 2 chains and 27 links to a stone, then south 41 1-2 degrees west 74 links, to a stone in the line of lands of said Isaac Tittsworth, now Ricarius L. Sheppard, then with his line south, 48 3-4 degrees east, 2 chains and 27 1-2 links, to the place of beginning: Containing 17-100 of an acre of land; and is all that lot or parcel of land which the said Thomas Hill purchased of Alexander Hammond and Catharine his wife, by deed bearing date 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1828, and recorded in Book X 2 of deeds for Essex county, pages 364 and 365; which said mortgage is recorded in Book 9 of mortgages, pages 181 and 182.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Oct. 22d, 1838.

Fall & winter goods

THE Subscribers have just received a new and general assortment of Goods such as Bleached and unbleached muslins; Ticking, red, yellow Flannels; Blue, black, drab, and invisible green Broad Cloths; Cassimeteres, satinetts, beaverteens, English and French Merinoes, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,

A general Assortment of Earthen and stone ware, such as Pots, Jars, Pitchers, Bowls, etc. etc.

☞ The highest cash price paid for Country Produce.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

ALL Persons indebted to us on Book account are requested to call and *settle, as short settlements make* long friends, and our present books are full, we should like to settle them without transferring them to another book.

B. & D.

October 2d. 89

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 21. G. FOX POUND.

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, *offer to the public upon very liberal* terms said wheel, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearings, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the Reaction Water Wheel.

S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wood, which gave good satisfaction and gave us a great advantage over the finer wheel We have now in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the *Wing Wheel*, and has *all of as much power* with one third less water than the Wing wheel.

DRAKE DUNN,
JAMES T DUNN, Jr.

Brooklyn, July 23. 6m6*

Teas, Teas!

HYSON, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Black Teas for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c. &c.

June 26th.

SALT, by the sack. DRAKE & ARRES.

Aug. 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

Girard College.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1838.

A few days ago, invited by the calmness of the air and the brilliant sunshine, I strolled several miles beyond the limits of the city. I took the Ridge road, which leads to the Girard College and the Laurel Hill Cemetery. The former is three miles from the Merchant's Exchange, in Dock street. It is situated in Penn township, on a tract of land containing forty-five acres, purchased by Mr. Girard *a short time before his death* for the purposes of the college.

Two large marble structures designed for the reception of pupils and the use of the professors, are already completed, or so nearly so that they could be made ready for occupancy in two or 3 weeks. The main central building, the corner stone of which was laid 5 years ago, last 4th of July, is now nearly ready for the reception of its roof. Several of the columns are up, and have received their capitals, and two are finished, having been fluted from the base to the capitals. This building is 160 feet from by 217 feet on the flank *including the portieoes. It is to be surrounded* by a colonnade consisting of 34 columns of white marble, of the Corinthian order, 6 feet in diameter at the base, and 54 feet 6 inches high, including the capitals and bases. The ascent to the portieoes by 12 white marble steps, surrounding the entire building, and the pavement between the walls and the columns a 15 feet wide. Each story is separated into four apartments, 50 feet *square in clear. The vestibules are each 23 ft.* by 48 and are to have winding marble stairs. The whole height of the structure is 97 feet.—There are in arch central situation of the Girard College; but no statistics and no description can convey an adequate idea of the magnificence and noble effect of the entire edifice. The richness and purity of the material, the simplicity and harmony of the proportions, the majestic colonnade, rivalling that of the temple of Jupiter on the banks of the Illissus, and the massive solidity of the workmanship, apparently bidding defiance to every thing but an actual convulsion of nature —fill the mind with a sentiment approaching to awe. When it shall have received the finishing touch, and, the last scoffolding being removed, shall be revealed in full proportion to our gaze, it will be an object equally gratifying to the eye of taste and the heart of philanthropy. And what bosom will not bound, and what eyes fail to flow, at these magnificence, breathe anew the prayer so beautifully conceived and so eloquently *expressed by the President of the Board of trus*tees, (N. Biddle, Esq.) on the occasion of laying the corner stone: "Long may the structure stand in its majestic simplicity, the pride and admiration of our latest posterity; long may it continue to yield its annual harvests of educated and moral citizens, guardians and defenders of our country. Long may each successive age enjoy its still increased benefits, when time shall have filled its *halls with the memory of the mighty dead who* have been reared within them, and shed over its outward beauty the mellowing hues of a thousand years of renown."

Mr. Girard himself has marked out a liberal course of study; he has allowed ample time—twelve years—for the mastery of all the sciences embraced in it; and he has expressly enjoined upon all the teachers in the College to inculcate upon the pupils the "purest principles of morality." These things, together with the high character of the gentlemen composing the board of trustees, and of the President of the College, ought surely to be held a sufficient guaranty that the splendid bequest of Mr. Girard will be for the blessing and not the cursing of our country. And if this be so, what imagination shall affix limits to the amount of benefits destined to spring through a long succession of ages, from this source, to the destitute orphans of our country, and through them to the whole nation? Consider the vastness of the endowments. "After the building shall have been completed," says Mr. Biddle, "there will remain the annual income from $2,000,000, now yielding $102,000, and if these funds should be inadequate for all the purposes applying for admission, the income of nearly all the remainder of the estate is appropriated to the erection of as many new buildings as his square in the city would have continued. So that, in general, it may be stated, with reasonable confidence, that *when all the buildings* are ready for the reception of the pupils, there will be available for the maintainance of the institution, an income of not less than $100,000, which may be increased to at least $220,000."

No one who visits the college should fail of ascending to the top. This is 125 feet above the level of the ground, and affords the most extensive, variegated and beautiful prospect to be enjoyed any where in the neighborhood of Philadelphia; embracing the city with its districts, the windings of the Delaware and Schuylkill, and a vast extent of country sprinkled with numerous villages and country seats, and diversified by hill and dale, wood and, lawn, and cultivated fields.

Decision of Character, by Foster.

(*Continued.*)

The last decisive energy of a rational conqueror, which confides in the supreme Power, is very infinite. It makes a man who intrepidly dares every thing that can oppose or attack him within the whole sphere of morality; who would retain his purpose unshaken amidst the ruins of the world who will still press toward his object while death *is impending over him.*

It was the true elevation of this character that Luther, when cited to appear at the Diet of Worms, under a questionable assurance of safety from high authority, said to his friends, who conjured him not to go, and justly brought the example of John Huss, who in a similar situation, and with the same pledge of protection, had, notwithstanding, been burnt alive, "I am called in the name of God to go, and I would go, though I were certain to meet as many devils in Worms, as there are tiles on the houses."

A reader of the Bible will not forget Daniel braving in calm devotion the decree which virtually consigned him to the den of Lions; or Shadrach, Meschach and Abednego, saying to the tyrant, "We are not careful to answer thee in this matter," when the furnace was in sight

The combination of these several essential principles, constitutes that state of mind, which is the supreme requisite to decision of character, and perhaps its most striking distinction, that *a full agreement of the mind with itself, the co-op*eration of all its powers and all its dispositions.

What an unfortunate task it would be for a charioteer, who had harnessed a set of horses, however strong, if he could not make them draw together; if, while one would go forward, another was restive, another struggled backward, and another started aside. If even one of the four were unmanageably perverse, with the long reins, and the lash in his hand, how much his crutch might soon leave Phaeton behind. So in a human being, unless the chief forces act consentaneously, there can be no inflexible vigor, either of will or of execution. *One* dissentient principle in the mind, not only deducts so much from the strength and mass of its agency, but it confounds and embarrasses all the rest. If the judgment holds in a low estimation that which yet the passions incline a man to pursue, his pursuit will be irregular and inconstant, though it may have occasional fits of animation, when those passions happen to be also gly stimulated. If *there is an opposition between judgment and ha*bit, though the man will probably continue to act mainly under the direction of habit in spite of his opinions, yet sometimes the intrusion of those opinions will have for the moment an effect like that of Prospero's wand on the Duke of Ferdinand; and to be alternately impelled by habit, and repelled by opinion, will be a state of vexatious debility. If two principal passions are opposite to each other, they will *utterly distract* the strongest mind. The one may be somewhat stronger than the other, and therefore just prevail barely enough to give a feeble impulse to the conduct of the man; but no powerful impulse can be given, till the disparity of these two rivals become greater, in consequence of the gradual weight of habit, or the reinforcement supplied by some impressions, being added to the accumulating power of the other.

The disparity must be no less than an absolute predominance of the one and subjection of the other, before the prevailing passion will have at liberty, if I may so express it a) any large measure of its force to throw activity into the system of conduct. If, for instance, a man feels at once the love of fame which is to be gained only by arduous exertion, and an equal degree of the love of pleasure which precludes those exertions; if he is industrious for the sake of splendour, and yet anxious to save money; if he has the curiosity of adventure, and yet that solicitude for his safety which forbids him to *climb a precipice, descend into a cavern*, or explore a dangerous wild; if he has the stern will of a tyrant, and yet the relentings of a man: if he has the ambition which would subdue his fellow mortals, counteracted by the humanity which would not hurt them; we can easily anticipate the irresolute and tottering character of his actions. Especially if conscience, that great troubler of the human breast, loudly declares against a man's wishes or projects, it will be a fatal energy to decision, till it either reclaim the delinquent passions, or be debauched or murdered by them.

To be Continued.

Desert of California.—This immense plain, the existence of which was, until very recently, wholly unknown, *is situated in the central* part of Upper or New California in Mexico. It is limited on the North by a mass of Rocks, which separate it from the head waters of the Lewis river; on the west by an irregular chain of mountains extending in a parallel ridge along the shore of the Pacific Ocean; on the East side by the western branches of the Colerado, and on the south by the valley of the Colerad . Its area is *equal to that of Virginia, and consists of an el*evated plateau of table land, flanked on all sides by descents, more or less steep according to their geological structure. In all its essential features the remarkable waste resembles the great Sahara of Africa. It presents little else than an arid surface, broken at intervals by a few detached mountains of limited extent; but ranges in some instances above the region of perpetual snow. From these mountains, small streams flow during the rainy season. On reaching the plains these torrents usually disappear in the sand, leaving no other trace of their existence than the fragments of rocks and other debris, which are borne down by the current and deposited on the sides of the hills. No regular can present a more dreary and desolate appearance. A solitary antelope or bleak tailed deer, wild in the extreme, and a few straggling Indians among the most wretched objects in creation, may sometimes be seen traversing the plains. The country beyond the mountains which bounds the desert on the west is inhabited by numerous tribe of the short haired *Indians*. They occupy the valley of the Buenaventura, and hunt the elk, antelope, black tailed deer, grizley bear, &c. Immediately adjoining the desert, on the north east is situated one of the most extensive lakes in this part of the continent. In common with all other isolated lakes of *great* extent, its waters are strongly impregnated with rock salt, which abounds in the mountains on the East.—*Tanner's Notes.*

Fair Play.—Mr. Curran, who was a very small man, having a dispute with a brother counsel, who was a very stout man, in which words *ran high on both sides*, called him out, the other however objected. "For," said he, "you are so little that I might fire at you a dozen times with out hitting; whereas the chance is, that you would shoot me at the first fire." "Upon my conscience that is true!" said Curran. "But to convince you that I don't wish to take any advantage, you may chalk my size upon your body, and all his out of the ring shall go for nothing."

March of Intellect.—The following profound conversation took place verbatim between a master and his pupil in one of our country schools:

Master. How long ago was America discovered?

Boy. About fifty years ago, sir.

Ha! Well, when did the revolutionary war take place?

Boy. About three hundred years ago.

What did Columbus carry back with him to Spain?

The story of his voyages and discoveries by Washington Irving.

More monstrous lies.—One of the English papers under the head of "new American patent," announces the discovery of a "patent hydrophobia water proof hat, made of the skin of a mad dog, warranted not to take water." A notorious joker having expressed his surprise at this announcement, a bystander remarked, that a much more effectual water-proof article could be made out of his mouth, for it had not been known to take water these ten years.

Droll if true.—A man was found asleep in the CHANNEL of the Ohio, near Cincinnati. When seen, he was lying on his back, and his nose had burnt away all the water within boiling distance.

Fast Driving.—"Coachman," said an outside passenger to one who was driving at a furious rate over one of the most mountainous roads in the north of England, "have you no consideration for our lives and limbs?"—"What are your lives and limbs to me," was the reply: "I am behind my time!"

Economy.—A stove has been invented in this city, called the "poor man's stove," which *the* patentee offers to furnish, together with pipe and coal enough to burn through the winter for fifteen dollars! Can any of the Boston stove men come up to this?

Nautical Travestie.—The disposition of sailors to *travestie* nams of vessels, was amusingly exhibited to us this morning. We met two seamen in the street, one said "Well, Bill, so you are going out in the *Fast Sailer*" (Pharsalia.) "No," replied the other, "I've shipped in the *Palm-liter*," (Palmyra.)

Death of Mrs. Louisa H. Hamblin.—This lady formerly Miss. Medina, but known lately as the wife of Thomas S. Hamblin of N. Y., died suddenly in that city early on Monday morning last. She is said to have been for some time past in ailing state, from stendency of blood to the head, to which circumstances her death is ascribed. She was Hamblin's 3d wife.

A Sneezer.—Said a lady to a little girl from Boston the other day, "how do you like riding in the cars?" "Why the cars are well enough, only the steam engine keeps all the time a coughing and sneezing so," The little bright eyed Miss spoke the truth. Railroad steamers are certainly the greatest coughers, sneezers, and whistlers in the known world, and moreover bid fair to cough down all opposition.—*Salem Obs.*

Shingle Machine.—We were present a few minutes whilst a machine, just erected near the lower Gla s works was put into operation, for the purpose of cutting shingles. A small engine is used to drive a perpendicular wheel, in which are fixed two large knives that cut the shingles. Poplar blocks, say 18 inches long, and from 4 to 6 inches square are prepared, and well steamed, before they are ready for cutting, when they are held in a situation for the knives to operate upon, every revolution of the wheel cutting two shingles. The shingles are cut out very smooth and will make a roof similar to pine shingles, but perhaps will not last so long. They are much preferred to oak shingles. We understand that a similar machine has cut out 50,000 shingles in seven hours.—*Zanesville Republican.*

Title of Books.—Many a valuable work has been injured in its circulation, through the folly or *affectation* of the writer, in giving it a quaint name, not at all indicative of its contents. "The Diversions of Purley." Who could ever have supposed that this was a most profound philosophical work; probably the most elaborate ever offered to the world? Surely no human being. One of the most interesting books I have ever read on Indian affairs remained for a long time unnoticed and neglected, from the quaintness of its title. It is called "Indian Recreations." Now here probably, supposed it to be an account of the diversions of the Redmen; whereas it is an account of their manners, customs, government, policy, and population; and possesses an uncommon degree of merit.—*M. Carey.*

Lowell.—A correspondent of the U. S. Gazette furnishes the following interesting notice of the manufacturing capabilities of Lowel:

There are ten principal establishments with an aggregate capital of $8,250,000. These employ in their operation 28 mills exclusive of printeries &c. The whole number of looms is 4561, and of spindles 160,404. Of females employed there are are 6295; of males 2047. The annual product of all the mills, in yards, is 51,147,200. The annual consumption of cotton is 16,161, 600 lbs. or 44, 769 bales; of wool, 600,000 lbs. The kinds of goods manufactured are calicoes, sheetings, shirtings, drillings, carpeting, rugs negro cloth, broad cloth, cassimeres, and muchineary of various sorts. The consumption of anthracite coal per annum 17,000 tons; of charcoal 500,000 bushels, of wood 4,810 cords; of oil, (sperm and olive) 63,489 gallons; of starch, 510,000 lbs and of flour for starch, 3,900 bbls. The average wages of emales per week, clear of board, is 175 cts; of males clear of board, 99 cts. per day. Persons employed by the companies are paid at the close of each month; the average amount of wages per month is $100,000. A very considerable portion of the savings is deposited in the savings bank. "As regards the health of persons employed," says the paper from which the above facts are gleaned, "great numbers have been interrogated, and the result shows that six of the females out of ten enjoy better health than before being employed in the mills; of males one half derive the same advantages. As regards their moral condition and character they are not inferior to any portion of the community. There is an important omission in this statement. To enable one to form an intelligent opinion of the healthfulness of the occupation, we *should be informed whether or not* the health of any employed is injured.

Lowell is one of the most extraordinary phenomenon of this most extraordinary country. It is just sixteen years since the first factory was erected there, and since of course, it was merely an obscure country village, in nothing distinguished from the common herd of such in its latent capabilities. Now it counts its 20,000 inhabitants, *and presents to the admiration of the thousands* who annually visit it, its thirty vast piles of buildings, in which the sound of the anvil, the loom and the spindle, never ceases through the live long day. And this is but a specimen, though undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary, of the mode in which towns spring up and reach maturity in this country, where the true principle practically obtains, of letting men alone.

Lowell is 25 *miles from Boston*. The country through which you pass the first half of that distance, is rich in every thing that can gratify and interest the traveller. It is in a high state of cultivation: it is watered by two beautifully winding streams the Mystic and Charles Rivers; it is adorned with many elegant mansions, surrounded by picturesque grounds; it has a fine intermixture of hill and valley, woodland and cultivated field; and it is enlivened by numerous villages, embosomed in thick foliage, and full of that sweet quiet beauty, which tells at once of virtue and of thrift. I could not, in the course of my morning's flight (for we went by steam) help contrasting the villages of stern, puritan New-England, with those of the land of statues and of song bright, classic Italy. The latter show great neatness in dashiness, and appear well in painted landscapes; but a near approach to the reality breaks the charm, and filth, squalor and beggary shen become the chief ingredients of the view. But here, thanks to a kind Providence and constitutional government, the promise and the reality are in perfect harmony. While our villages are not less attractive in the distant view than those of Italy, no sudden and painful revulsion of feeling awaits you on a nearer inspection. Of filth we have a "goodly heritage," and the "lines have fallen to us in pleasant places." Let us take care that our "saddlestick be not removed out of its place"—that our "bow abide in strength."

An Elopement.—The Boston Advocate says;

"A young lady the daughter of the Hon.——, of Lynnfield left her father's house a few days since, in rather a singular manner. Mon-N—— went as she stated, to visit her friends in Danvers. After some days as she did not return, inquiry was made, but nothing could be learned concerning her. Soon however, a letter was received from her dated at New York, in which she wrote that she was married to a young man a Scotchman, who had been her father's hired man, for some two or three years—and that they were then on their way to the far West. The affair has occasioned much excitement in the little village—but as the young man had a few hundred dollars in his possession, and is a good farmer, and good character, we have no doubt they will *arrive a good business*" at the West.—Many a worse runaway match has happened."

At the late State Temperance Convention in Illinois, Gov.-Duncan, president of the Convention took a pen and wrote a note to the Auditor of the State for $500; being the amount of his salary as governor of the state, for the last half year, and put into the hands of the Executive committee.

Mr. E. C. Delavan, of the American Temperance Union, writes that there are 4000 members of the Tot. Abst. Soc. at Bristol, Eng.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27. 1838. Number 97.

The Plainfield Union

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No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Noon.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbid him, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery, New Jersey.

Between
Mary Ayres, executrix, Complainant,
Cornelius Ayres, executor, of Reuben Ayres deceased
And
Thomas Hill, and Sarah Hill his wife, Defendants.

} Fi Fa for the sale of Mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above-stated writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on the 24th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, P. M. at Living's hotel in Plainfield, in the county of Essex, all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, and butted and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a stone in the stage road, corner of lands of Isaac Titsworth, now Ezekiel L. Sheppard, then along said road north 43 and a half degrees east, 77 links to a stone in the road and corner of Caleb Freeman's land then with his line 40 1-2 degrees west, 2 chains and 27 links to a stone, then south 43 1-2 degrees west 74 links, to a stone in the line of aforesaid Isaac Titsworth, now Ezekiel L. Sheppard, then with his line south, 48 3-4 degrees east, 3 chains and 27 1-2 links, to the place of beginning; Containing 17-100 of an acre of land; and as all that lot or parcel of land which the said Thomas Hill purchased of Alexander Hammond and Catharine his wife, by deed bearing date 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1838, and recorded in Book X 2 of deeds for Essex county, pages 304 and 305; which said mortgage is recorded in Book V of mortgages, pages 181 and 182.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Oct. 22d, 1838.

Fall & winter goods

The Subscribers have just received a new and general assortment of Goods such as Bleached and unbleached muslins; white, red, and yellow Flannels; Blue, black, and fancy cassimere Broad Cloths; Cassimeretts, satinetts, beaverteens, English and French Merinoes, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash. Also,

A general Assortment of Earthen and stone ware, such as Pots, Jars, Pitchers, Bowls, etc. etc.

☞ The highest cash price paid for Country Produce.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

All persons indebted to us on Book account are requested to call and settle, as short settlements make long friends, and our present books are full, we should like to settle them without transferring them to another book.

October 2d. 89 B. & D.

Just received, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 21. G. FOX POUND.

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

The Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, offer for the public notice upon several main axle wheel, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of expense, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the Reaction Water Wheel.

W. C. BISHOP, Ovid, N. Y.
S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave us a great advantage over the flutter wheel. *We have now in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel*, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the *Wing it heel*, and has *all of as much power* with one third less water than the Wing wheel.

DRAKE BRUN,
JAMES T. OUNN, Jr.

Brooklyn, July 23. 80-6w

Teas, Teas!

Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Black Teas for sale by Sept. 25th. PAUL & SHOTWELL.

Railway

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping Twine, Glass 6 by 10, &c. &c. June 26th.

Salt, by the sack. DRAKE & ARRES.
Aug. 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

Girard College.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1838.

A few days ago, invited by the calmness of the air and the brilliant sunshine, I strolled several miles beyond the limits of the city. I took the Ridge road, which leads to the Girard College and the Laurel Hill Cemetery. The former is three miles from the Merchant's Exchange, in Dock street. It is situated in Penn township, on a tract of land containing forty-five acres, purchased by Mr. Girard a short time before his death for the purposes of the college.

Two large marble structures designed for the reception of pupils and the use of the professors, are already completed, or so nearly so that they could be made ready for occupancy in two or 3 weeks. The main central building, the corner stone of which was laid 5 years ago, last 4th of July, is now nearly ready for the reception of its roof. Several of the columns are up, and have received their capitals, and two are finished, having been fluted from the base to the capital. This building is 160 f et front by 217 feet on the flank including the portico. It is to be surrounded by a colonnade consisting of 34 columns of white marble, of the Corinthian order, 60 feet in height at the base, and 34 feet 6 inches high, including capitals and bases. The ascent to the portico is by 12 white marble steps, surrounding the entire building, and the pavement between the walls and the columns is 15 feet wide. Each story is separated into four apartments, 50 feet square in clear. The vestibules are each 26 ft. by 48 and are to have winding marble stairs. The whole design of the structure is after the Parthenon in Architectural Antiquities of the Grecian Colleges; but no statistics and no description can convey an adequate idea of the magnificence and noble effect of the entire edifice. The neatness and purity of the material, the vastness and harmony of the proportions, the majestic colonnade, rivaling that of the temple of Jupiter on the banks of the Ilissus, and the massive solidity of the work manship, apparently bidding defiance to every thing but an actual convulsion of nature —fill the mind with a sentiment approaching to awe. When it shall have received the finishing touch, and, the last scoffolding being removed, shall be revealed in full proportion to our gaze, it will be an object equally gratifying to the eye of taste and the heart of philanthropy. And that bosom will not then, in beholding its fair proportions and many magnificences, breathe anew the prayer so beautifully conceived and so eloquently expressed by the first president of the board of trustees, (N. Biddle, Esq.) on the occasion of laying the corner stone: "Long may the structure stand in its majestic simplicity, the pride and admiration of our latest posterity; long may it continue to yield its annual harvests of educated and moral citizens, to adorn and to defend our country. Long may each successive age enjoy its still increased benefits, when time shall have filled its halls with the memory of the mighty dead who have been reared within them, and shed over its outward beauty the mellowing hues of a thousand years of renown."

Mr. Girard himself has marked out a liberal course of study; he has allowed ample time—twelve years—for the mastery of all the sciences embraced in it; and he has expressly enjoined upon all the teachers in the College to inculcate upon the pupils the "purest principles of morality." From these things, together with the high character of the gentlemen composing the board of trustees, and of the President of the College, ought surely to be hold a sufficient guaranty that the splendid bequest of Mr. Girard will be for the blessing and not the cursing of our country. And if this be so, what imagination shall affix limits to the amount of benefits destined to spring through a long succession of ages, from their source, to the destitute orphans of our country, and through them to the whole nation? Consider the vastness of the endowments. "After the building shall have been completed," says Mr. Biddle, "there will remain the annual income from $2,000,000, now yielding $102,000, and if these funds should be inadequate for all the orphans applying for admission, the income of nearly all the remainder of the estate is appropriated to the erection of as many new buildings as his *square in the city would have contained.* So that, in general, it may be stated, with reasonable confidence, that when all the buildings are ready for the reception of the *pupils*, there will be available for the maintenance of the institution, an income of not less than $100.000, which may be increased to at least $220,000."

No one who visits the College should fail of ascending to the top. This is 125 feet above the reservoir on Fairmount, and affords the most extensive, variegated and beautiful prospect to be enjoyed any where in the neighborhood of Philadelphia; embracing the city with its district, the windings of the Delaware and Schuylkill, and a vast extent of country sprinkled with numerous villages and country seats, and diversified by hill and dale, wood and, lawn, and cultivated fields.

Decision of Character, by Foster.

(Continued.)

The last decisive energy of a rational courage, which confides in his *supreme Power*, is very sublime. It makes a man who intrepidly defies every thing that can oppose or attack him within the whole sphere of *morality*; who would retain his purpose unshaken amidst the ruins of the world who will still press toward his object while death is impending over him.

It was the true elevation of this character that Luther, when cited to appear at the Diet of Worms, under a questionable assurance of safety from high authority, said to his friends, who conjured him not to go, and justly brought the example of John Huss, who in a similar situation, and with the same pledge of protection, had, notwithstanding, been burnt alive, "I am called in the name of God to go, and I would go, though I were certain to meet as many devils in Worms, as there are tiles on the houses."

A reader of the Bible will not forget Daniel braving in calm devotion the decree which virtually consigned him to the den of Lions; or Shadrach, Meschach and Abednego, saying to the tyrant, "We are not careful to answer thee in this matter," when the furnace was in sight.

The combination of these several essential principles, constitutes that state of mind, which is the supreme requisite, to decision of character, and perhaps its most striking distinction, that is, the full agreement of the mind with itself, the co-operation of all its powers and all its dispositions.

What an unfortunate task it would be for a character, who had harnessed a pair of horses, however strong, if he could not make them draw together; if, while one would go forward, another was restive, another struggled backward, and another started aside. If even one of the four were untractably perverse, while the three were obedient, an aged beggar with his crutch might soon leave Paxton behind. So in a human being, unless the chief forces act consentaneously, there can be no inflexible vigor, either of will or of execution. *One* dissentient principle in the mind, infinitely deducts so much *from* the strength and mass of its agency, but it counteracts and embarrasses all the rest. If the judgment holds to a low estimation that which yet the passions clime a man to pursue, his pursuit will be irregular and inconstant, though it may have occasional fits of animation, when those passions happen to be airy gly stimulated. If there is opposition between judgment and habit, though the man will probably continue to act mainly under the direction of habit in spite of his opinions, yet sometimes the intrusion of those opinions will have for the moment an effect like that of Prospero's wand on the *Imps* of Perdonand: and to be alternately impelled by habit, and checked by opinion, will be a state of vexatious debility. If two principal passions are opposite to each other, they will utterly distract the strongest mind. Thieves may be somewhat strong in a principle, descend into a cavern, or explore a dangerous wild; if he has the stern will of a tyrant, and yet the relentings of a man: if he has the ambition which would subdue his fellow mortals, counteracted by the humanity which would not hurt them; we can easily anticipate the irresolute contradictory character of his actions. Especially if conscience, that great troubler of the human breast, loudly declares against a man's wishes or projects, it will require no ordinary boldness, till it either reclaim the delinquent passions, or be debauched or murdered by them.

To be Continued.

Desert of California.—This immense plain, the existence of which was, until very recently, wholly unknown, is situated in the central part of Upper or New California in Mexico. It is limited on the North by a mass of Rocks, which separate it from the head waters of the Lewis river; on the west by an irregular chain of mountains, extending in parallel ridges along the shore s of the Pacific Ocean: on the East side by the western branches of the Colorado, and on the south by the valley of the Colorad. Its area is equ l to that of Virginia, and consis of an elevated *plateau of table land*, flanked on all sides by coteaus, more or less steep according to their geological structure. In all its essential features this remarkable waste resembles the great Sahara of Africa. It presents little else than an arid surface, broken at intervals by a few detached mountains of limited extent; but rising in some instances above the region of perpetual snow. From these mountains, small streams flow during the rainy season. Or reaching the plains these torrents usually disappear in the sand, leaving no other trace of their existence than the fragments of rocks and other debris, which are borne down by the current and deposited at the base of the hills. No region can present a more dreary and desolate appearance. A solitary shrub or bunch of tasked deer, which in the extreme, are offered to the world! Surely no human being. objects of interest, may sometimes be seen traversing the plains. The country beyond the mountains which bounds the desert on the west is inhabited by numerous trib s of the short haired *Indians*. They occupy the valley of the Buenoseventura, and hunt the elk, antelope, black tailed deer, grisley bear, &c. Immediately adjoining the desert, on the north east is situated one of the most extensive lakes in this part of the continent. In common with all other isolated lakes of great extent, its waters are strongly impregnated with rock salt, which abounds in the mountains on the East.—*Tanner's Notes.*

Fair Play.—Mr. Curran, who was a very small man, having a dispute with a brother counsul, who was a very stout man, in which words ran high on both sides, called him out, the other however objected. "For," said he, "you are so little that I might fire at you a dozen times with no hitting; whereas the chance is, that you would shoot me at the first fire." "Upon my conscience that is true!" said Curran. "But to convince you that I don't wish to take any advantage, you may chalk my size upon your body, and all hits out of the ring shall go for nothing."

March of Intellect.—The following profound conversation took place verbatim between a master and his pupil in one of our country schools:

Master. How long ago was America discovered?

Boy. About fifty years ago, sir.

Ha! Well, when did the revolutionary war take place?

About three hundred years ago.

What did Columbus carry back with him to Spain?

The story of his voyages and discoveries by Washington Irving.

More monstrous tics.—One of the English papers under the head of "new American patent," announces the discovery of a "patent hydrophobia water proof hat, made of the skin of a mad dog, warranted not to take water." A notorious toper having expressed his surprise at this announcement, a bystander remarked, that a much more valuable water-proof article could be made out of his mouth, for it had not been known to take water these ten years.

Droll if true.—A man was found asleep in the channel of the Ohio, *near* Cincinnati. When seen, he was lying on his back, and his nose had burnt away all the water within boiling distance.

Fast Driving.—"Coachman," said an outside passenger to one who was driving at a furious rate over one of the most mountainous roads in the north of England, "have you no consideration for our lives and limbs?"—"What are your lives and limbs to me," was the reply: "I am behind my time!"

Economy.—A stove has been invented in this city, called the "poor man's stove," which the patentee offers to sell together with pipe and fixtures, to burn through the winter for fifteen dollars! Can any of the Boston stove men come up to this?

Nautical Travestie.—The disposition of sailors to *travestie* names of vessels, was amusingly exhibited to us this morning. We met two seamen in the street, one said "Well, Bill, so you are going out in the *Fast Sailer*' (Pharsalia.) "No," replied the other, "I've shipped in the *Pulmsider*," (Palmyra.)

Death of Mrs. Louisa H. Hamblin.—This lady formerly Miss. Medina, but known lately as the wife of Thomas S. Hamblin of N. Y., died suddenly in that city early on Monday morning last. She is said to have been for some time past in ailing state, from stendency of blood to the head, to which circumstances her death is ascribed. She was Hamblin's 3d wife.

A Sneezer.—Said a lady to a little girl from Boston the other day, 'how do you like riding in the cars?' 'Why the cars are well enough, only the steam engine keeps all the time a coughing and sneezing so.' The little bright eyed witch spoke the truth. Railroad steamers are certainly the greatest coughers, sneezers, and whistlers in the known world, and moreover bid fair to cough down all opposition.—*Salem Obs.*

Shingle Machine.—We were present a few minutes whilst a machine, just erected near the lower Gla s works was put into operation, for the purpose of cutting shingles. A small engine is used to drive a perpendicular wheel, in which are fixed two lasge knives that cut the shingles. Pop lar blocks, say 18 inches long, and from 4 to 6 inches square are prepared, and well steamed, before they are ready for cutting, when they are held in a situation for the knives to operate upon, every revolution of the wheel cutting two shingles. The shingles are cut out very smooth and will make a roof similar to pine shingles. but perhaps will not last so long. They are much to be preferred to oak shingles. We understand that a similar machine has cut out 50,000 shingles in seven hours.—*Zanesville Republican.*

Title of Books.—Many a valuable work has been injured in its circulation, through the folly or affectation of the writer, in giving it a quaint name, not at all indicative of its contents. "The Diversions of Purley." Who could ever have supposed that this was a most profound philological work; probably the most elaborate ever

One of the most interesting books I have ever read on Indian affairs remained for a long time unnoticed and neglected, from the quaintness of its title. It is called "Indian Recreations." Nombers probably, supposed it to be an account of the diversions of the Hindoos; whereas it is an account of their manners, customs, government, policy, and population; and possesses an uncommon degree of merit.—*M. Carey.*

Lowell.—A correspondent of the U. S. Gazette furnishes the following interesting notice of the manufacturing capabilities of Lowell:

There are ten principal establishments with an aggregate capital of $8,250,000. These employ in their operation 28 mills exclusive of printers &c. The whole number of looms is 4961, and of spindles 160,404. Of females employed there are are 6205; of males 2047. The annual product of all the mills, in yards, is $1,147,300. The annual consumption of cotton is 10,161, 600 lbs. or 44,769 bales; of wool, 600,000 lbs. The kinds of goods manufactured are calicoes, sheetings, shirtings, drillings, carpeting, rugs negro cloth, broad cloth, cassimeres, and machinery of various sorts. The consumption of anthracite coal per annum 11,000 tons; of charcoal 500,000 bushels, or wood 4,810 cords; of oil, (sperm and olive) 63,480 gallons; of starch, 510,000 lbs and of flour for starch, 3,800 bbls. The average wages of females per week, clear of board, is 1.75 cts; of males clear of board, 99 cts. per day. Persons employed by the companies are paid at the close of each month; the average amount of wages per month is $106,000. A very considerable portion of the earnings is deposited in the savings bank. "As regards the health of persons employed," says the paper from which the above facts are gleaned, "great numbers have been interrogated, and the result shows that six of the females out of ten enjoy better health than before being employed in the mills; of males one half derive the same advantages. As regards their moral condition and character they are not inferior to any portion of the community. There is an important omission in this statement. To enable us to form an intelligent opinion of the healthfulness of the occupation, we should be informed whether or not the health of any employed is injured.

Lowell is one of the most extraordinary phenomenon of this most extraordinary country. It is just sixteen years since the first factory was erected there, and since of course, it was merely an obscure country village, in nothing distinguished from the common herd except in its latent capabilities. Now it counts its 20,000 inhabitants, and presents to the admiration of the thousands who annually visit it, the thirty two piles of building, in which the sound, of the anvil, the loom and the spindle, never ceases through the live long day. And this is but a specimen, though undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary, of the mode in which towns spring up and reach maturity, as it were, in a night, where the principle practically obtains, of letting men alone.

Lowell is 25 miles from Boston. The country through which you pass the last half of the distance, is rich in every thing that can gratify and interest the traveller. It is in a high state of cultivation: it is watered by two beautifully winding streams the Mystic and Charles Rivers; it is adorned with many elegant mansions, surrounded by picturesque grounds; it has a due intermixture of hill and valley, woodland and cultivated field; and it is enlivened by numerous villages, embosomed in thick foliage, and full of that sweet quiet beauty, which is the unity of virtue and of thrift. I could not, in the course of my morning's flight (for we went by steam) help contrasting the villages of stern, puritan New-England, with those of the land of statues and of song bright, classic Italy. The latter show picturesquely in distance, and appear well in painted landscapes; but a near approach to the reality breaks the charm, and filth, squalor and beggary then become the chief ingredients of the view. But here, thanks to a kind Providence and constitutional government, the promise and the reality are in perfect harmony. While our villages are not less attractive in the distant view than those of Italy, no sudden and painful revulsion of feeling awaits you on a nearer inspection. Verily we have a "goodly heritage," and the "lines have fallen to us in pleasant places." Let us take care that our "excellencies be not removed out of its place"—that our 'bow abide in strength."

An Elopement.—The Boston Advocate says:—"A young lady the daughter of the Hon. ——, of Lyonfield left her father's house a few days since, in rather a singular manner. Miss N—— went as she stated, to visit her friends in *Danvers*. After some days as she did not return, inquiry was made, but nothing could be learned concerning her. Soon however, a letter was received from her dated at New York, in which she wrote that she was married to a young man a Scotchman, who had been her father's stired man, for some two or three years—and that they were then on their way to the far West. The affair has occasioned no small excitement in the little village—but as the young man had a few hundred dollars in his possession, and is a good farmer, and good character, we have no doubt they will "*bring a good husband*" at the West.—Many a worse runaway match has happened."

At the late State Temperance Convention in Illinois, Gov. Duncan, president of the Convention took a pen and wrote an order on the Auditor of the State for $500; being the amount of his salary as governor of the state, for the last half year, and put into the hands of the Executive committee.

R. C. Dobyns, of the American Temperance Union, writes that there are 4000 members of the Tot. Abst. Soc. at Bristol, Eng.

POETICAL.

Selected for the Plainfield Union.

Lord Byron, to his Lady.

Be it so, we part forever!
Let the past as nothing be,
Had I lightly loved thee, never
Hadst thou been thus dear to me.

Had I loved and thus been slighted,
Then I better could have borne;
Love is quelled when unrequited,
By the rising pulse of scorn.

Pride may cool what passion hated,
Time may turn the wayward will;
But the heart in friendship cheated
Throbs with woes most maddening thrill.

Had I loved I now might hate thee,
Might in hatred, solace seek,
Might exult to execrate thee,
And in words my vengeance wreak.

But there is a silent sorrow,
Which can find no vent in speech,
Which finding relief in sorrow,
From the heights that song can reach.

Like the clankless chain enthralling,
Like the sleepless dreams that mock,
Like the frigid ice drops falling,
From the surf-surrounded rock.

Such the cold, the sickening feeling,
Thou hast caused this heart to know;
Stabbed the deeper by concealing
From the world its bitter woe!

Once it fondly, proudly deemed thee
All that fancy's self could paint;
Once it honored and esteemed thee,
As its idol and its saint.

More than woman thou wast to me
Not so man I look on thee;
Why like woman then undo me?
Why heap man's worse curse on me?

Wast thou but a friend, assuming
Friendship's smile, and woman's art,
And in borrowed beauty blooming,
Trifling with a trusting heart.

By that eye that once could glisten
With opposing glance on me;
By that ear that once could listen
To each tale I told to thee.

By that lip its scale bestowing,
Which could soften sorrow's gush,
By that cheek once bright, glowing
With pure friendship's well feigned blush.

By all those false charms united,
Thou hast wrought thy wanton will,
And wrecked confidence blighted,
What thou wouldst not kindly kill.

Yet I curse thee not in sadness,
Still I feel how dear thou were,
Oh! I could not, e'en in madness,
Doom the to thy just desert!

Live, and when my life is over,
Shoulder thine own be lengthened long,
Thou might'st then too late discover,
By thy feelings, all my wrong.

When thy beauties are all faded,
When thy flat'rers fawn me more,
Ere the autumn shroud hath shaded,
Some regarded reptile's store.

Ere that hour, false syren hear me,
Thou shalt feel what I do now,
While my spirit hov'ring near thee,
Whispers friendship's broken vow.

But 'tis useless to upbraid thee,
With thy past or present state,
What thou wert my fancy made thee,
What thou art I knew too late.

Lady Byron's Answer.

Yes, farewell! Farewell forever,
Thou thyself hast fixed our doom,
Bade hopes sweetest blossoms wither,
Never more for me to bloom.

Unforgiving, thou hast called me,
Didst thou ever say, forgive?
For the wretch whose wiles enthralled thee,
Thou didst seem alone to live.

Short the span time hath given
To complete thy love's decay,
By unhallowed passions driven,
Soon thy heart was taught to stray.

Love for me, that feeling tender,
Which thy vows as well can show,
From my arms why didst thou wander?
My endearments why forego?

Wrapt in dreams of joy abiding,
On thy breast my head hath lain,
In thy love and truth confiding,
Bliss I cannot know again.

But by Heaven's recording spirit,
May that wish forgotten be,
Like, though now a load, I'd bear it,
For the sake I've borne to thee

In whose lovely features, let me
All my weakness here confess,
While the struggling tears permit me,
All her father's, I can trace,

His whose image never leaves me,
Whose remembrance yet I prize,
Who this bitterest feeling gives me,
Still to love where I despise.

With regret and sorrow rather,
When our child's first accents flow,
Pshall teach her to say, Father,
But his guilt she no'er shall know.

Whilst to-morrow and to-morrow,
Wake me to a widow's bed,
In another's arms, no sorrow
Will thou feel, nor tear will shed.

For the world's applause I sought not,
When here myself from thee,
Of its praise or blame I thought not,
What's its praise or blame to me?

Here whom my soul delighted,
From his heart my image drove,
With contempt my truth requited,
And preferred a wanton's love.

Thou art proud, and mark me, Byron,
I've a soul as proud as thine.

Soft to love, but hard as iron,
When despite on me is thrown.

But farewell! I'll not upbraid thee,
Never, never wish thee ill,
Wretched though thy crimes have made me,
If thou cease, be happy still.

The Wit and Humor of the South Sea Islanders.—A few years ago, a venerable and esteemed brother Missionary came to England; and being rather bald, some kind friends provided him with a wig. Upon his return to the Island, the chief and others went on board to welcome him; and after the usual salutations, one of them said to the Missionary, "You were bald when you left, and now you have a beautiful head of hair; what amazing people the English are!! How did they make your hair grow again?" "You simple people," replied the Missionary, "how does every thing grow? Is it not by sowing seed?" They immediately shouted, "Oh, these English people! they sow seed upon a bald man's head to make the hair grow!" One shrewd fellow inquired "if he had brought any of the seed with him?" The good Missionary carried on the joke for a short time, and then raised his wig. The revelation of his original head, of course drew forth a roar of laughter, which was greatly increased when one of the natives shouted to some of his countrymen who were near—"Here see Mr. R——! he has come from England with his head thatched!"

William's Mission to the S. Seas.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—A number of the political and personal friends of Mr. Adams, requested him to sit for portrait, and employed Mr. Page, a young artist of great merit and growing reputation, to execute the work. The portrait is just completed. It represents the distinguished statesman in a sitting posture, and exhibits the entire figure of the person. The subscribers met at the artist's room yesterday afternoon to decide upon the disposition that should be made of it. A committee, consisting of Jonathan Phillips, Abbot Lawrence, Richard Fletcher, Elias G. Loring, Nath. I. Bowditch, and Daniel P. Parker, was instructed to retire, and after consultation, report upon that point.—And after a few minutes absence, the committee returned, and reported unanimously, that the portrait should be presented to the city to be placed in Faneuil Hall, which report was accepted, and the same committee was instructed to perform the duty of presentation. A vote of approbation to the artist for his skill and fidelity in the execution of the picture was then proposed and adopted.

The thanks of the subscribers were also presented to Mr Adams (who was present) for the gratification he had afforded them in consenting to their wishes. Mr. Adams replied very briefly but with evident emotion, indicating that such a testimonial of respect, confidence and affection, was most grateful to his feelings. He was manifestly taken somewhat by surprise, and the fullness of the heart seemed to preclude entirely all deliberate choice of language.—*Boston Cour.*

A Woman's Firmness.—A case of a novel character occurred yesterday in the U. States Circuit Court at Providence. The Providence Courier says:—A young lady of very interesting appearance, and respectable character was brought up by the marshall for refusing to be sworn, and to give her testimony before the grand jury. Justice Story addressed her in a very eloquent and respectful manner; and with all the kindness of a father, urged upon her the duty and the necessity of persons giving testimony, to promote the cause of justice, and the public safety. He informed her, that, however painful to him, the law left no discretion for him to exercise; and that if she persisted in her refusal, the only course he could pursue, was, to commit her to jail, and to keep her there till she should con ent to take the oath.

True to her woman's nature, she replied instantur, and without hesitation, that she would go to jail rather than be sworn, and was condemned accordingly. It seems that a young gentleman to whom addresses she was not inclined to favor, had written her two letters, which she suffered to remain in the post office. Another young gentleman took one of the letters from the post office, and delivered it to the lady, who received it with the seal broken; and the young lady was summoned by the letter writer, as a witness against the letter bearer, and from some cause best known to herself, she refused to make oath.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the young lady has been liberated, and returned to her friends.—*Boston Transcript of Saturday.*

☞ *Dyery and Print Works.*—We refer the reader to the advertisement of Messrs. Hale & Jones, in another column. The advantages of this establishment is great; possessed of water power second to none in the state, and ample, secure and commodious buildings, for the execution of orders on a large scale, they are every way prepared to dye, restore, and refinish silks, merinos, and all other kinds of fine goods.

The easy access to and from Railway, by means of Railroads and stages, renders the above establishment of important consequence to the merchants, ladies, and citizens, generally of Newark, Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Somerville, Princeton, Trenton, &c. in which places agencies have, or will be established by the enterprising proprietors.—*Rahway Her.*

"No Shoemaker on the Island," is the lonely postscript to a letter from the city of Galveston. We can scarcely credit it, that not a solitary member of the roving "craft," has yet taken up his abode in the chief commercial mart of Texas. But so it is. The son of Crispin who shall first "douse the kit" in that *sole* less region, will not we are certain, find it a *boot* less adventure.—*Sussex Register.*

Banks are now springing up in every part of the state of New York, under the law of that state authorizing private banking; and if such institutions can furnish an abundant supply of a wholesome circulating medium, they are in a fair way to do it. We perceive that most of them provide for an almost interminable legal existence and a great increase of capital. Generally speaking, these institutions are now in responsible hands, and give good promise of being honestly conducted.—*N. B. Freedonian.*

Life Restored by Electricity.—An English paper gives an interesting account of an instance where suspended animation was restored by electricity. A little girl fell head foremost into a butt of rain water in the back yard of a house in London. When dragged out she was quite cold, and all the usual remedies were tried for a length of time by Surgeon W. B. Parkes, without success. As a last resource, Mr. Parkes applied the stimulus of electricity. He first passed shocks gently through the head and chest, along the spine, gradually increasing their power and persevering during the whole time [by means of other assistence] in the inflation of the lungs. After these means had been employed conjointly for about ten minutes, faint traces of respiration were observed, and in three quarters of an hour he had the pleasure to behold his patient in a fair way of recovery. The child is now in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Discovery of a new Continent.—M. Doubouzel, an officer attached to the French expedition to the south Pole has written a letter dated Valparaiso, March 20, confirming the details given by M. D. D'Urville. A new circumstance mentioned by him is the discovery of a great continent to the South of South Shetland. "We carefully explored and determined," says that officer "forty leagues of coast, notwithstanding the surrounding ice. This discovery is of real service to nautical and geographical science.

Bad.—There is a most unwelcome report abroad to day, nothing less than that the late collector of this port Samuel Swartwout Esq. who is now in Europe, has left his accounts deficient some million and a quarter.

It is undoubtedly true that a Treasury clerk is here from Washington, in consequence of apparent difficulties in the Custom house books, and as things appear, there is defalcation like that stated. Mr. Swartwout was understood claimed to retain a considerable amount in his hands on account of suits against him for over-paid duties, and other unsettled matters, but nothing like the account now apparently minus.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Whig Shower.—The N. Y. Evening Post thus announces to its partizan readers the overwhelming defeat of the Administration;

"Is that shower over yet?" said Charles Fox to a friend whom he had left 6 months before at Killarney, under the rainy sky of Ireland. "Is that shower over yet?" say we to ourselves, as we unfold, one after another, the journals from the country, and the letters of our correspondents, announcing majorities for the Whig ticket in the interior counties. No, the shower is not over yet: it rains cats and dogs in the Western counties of the State, and Seward is Governor by a majority of 10,000.

Flour Speculators.—The streets of New Orleans, Nov. 7th were again flooded with heavy rains, but the city is suffering from the low stage of the waters above preventing the arrival of produce. Forestallers, as usual, taking advantage of the calamity, had bought up all the flour in the interior counties. No, the shower is not over yet: it rains cats and dogs in the Western counties of the State, and Seward is Governor by a majority of 10,000.

Great Mortality West.—A gentleman of Montezuma, who has just returned from a tour up the Mississippi, states that the Bilious Fever has prevailed in the state of Illinois, on the Ogles river, to such an extent that he saw in one grave yard *three hundred and fifty* graves that had not been sent with rain, it not having rained for about 40 days. Of 1500 workmen who commenced on the Illinois and Chicago canal this spring, between 900 and a thousand had died at the time our informant was there.—*Auburn Journal of Wednesday.*

A Freshet in New England.—A bridge and six factory dams on the Tannick Brook, a branch of the Blackstone river, were carried away by the fire-back on Thursday night. Damage several thousand dollars.

A Patriot in Trouble.—Dodge the Canadian refugee, is now in prison in New York for debt.

Newark Daily.

Bread Stuff from Ohio.—From the 20th Oct. to Nov. 6th, the shipments east from Cleaveland were 95,495 bushels of wheat and 8,612 barrels of flour, except the produce of steamboats.

Gen Gaines has furnished the New Orleans Bulletin with a diagram of a system of National roads, planned by him to diverge from Tennessee and Kentucky as the centre, to the prairie and western frontier, and the Atlantic coast and lake shores at various points from N. Orleans to Portland. The editor says;—

"An inspection of the diagram shows Kentucky and Tennessee to be the centre from which Rail roads branch out to all points of the Union, connecting for instance, New Orleans with Portland in Maine; Buffalo and Pittsburgh in New York; Detroit, in Michigan; Chicago, in Illinois; Charleston, S. C., Fort Gibson, in Arkansas; St. Louis in Missouri; and several other points still farther to the Far West. The work, says Gen. Gaines, is designed in time of war to enable us to wield our fighting men, with their arms ammunition, from central and middle states to the most vulnerable points of attack on our sea board and inland border, in one tenth part of the time and at one tenth part of the expense that movements would cost on ordinary roads. It is a work, moreover, calculated to bind the states together by ligaments, rendered indissoluble by its great and imperishable utility to the states and people in general, giving safety to our national independence, encouragement to literature and science, profitable extension to agriculture, and protection to the manufacturing and mechanic arts, thereby tending to make our beloved country prosperous and happy in peace and impregnable in war."

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

THE CANADA WAR.

A Battle—Patriots Victorious.—Between the "Mormons" of the South and the "Patriots" of the North, the country seems destined to be disturbed once more with bloody war. We give below the particulars of the battle at Prescott, U. C. opposite Ogdensburg, on Tuesday morning last, which must have been anticipated by the movements of the Patriots as published in our last. The Ogdensburg Times of Tuesday gives some particulars not embodied in the account below. The patriots had landed on the Canada side and were stationed around a Wind mill on a promentory of 26 feet elevation above the St. Lawrence. The wind mill is a circular, massive stone building, affording ample shelter against any shot that the patriots were prepared to throw.

Early in the morning the armed steamboats Cobourg, and Traveller arrived with troops. About 7 o'clock the armed boats opened a fire on the party at the wind mill. The cannonading between the Wind mill and the three boats continues to be the scene of attraction till nearly 8 o'clock, when a line of fire blazed along the summit of the hill for about eighty or a hundred rods and the crack of the rifle and musket made a continuous roar. The scene was one of the most intense excitement and solicitude. The reflection that men full of high hopes and ardent expectations, were falling by hundreds, was calculated to awaken the most painful emotions.

The rebel forces were in three detachments—one occupying the Wind-mill, another a stone building, and the 3d were posted on the brow of the hill, and sustained most of the morning's work. The British appear to have been d scomfitted three times during the day, and it is added that the field is covered with dead and wounded soldiers of the government, while, so far as was known but 13 of the rebels had fallen. The schooners which brought the invading forces were taken by the officers of the U. S. for breach of neutrality, though one of them was a British vessel.

The steamer Great Britain was burnt at the wharf in Kingston, on Sunday night. She was fitting out as a government vessel, to be employed against the patriots.

Thursday morning Nov. 16.

During the night nothing of consequence has taken place. The river has been covered with boats; some attempting to reach Wind mill point from this side, and others engaged to prevent it. Several boats were fired upon during the night, and so far as we can learn no boats reached the Wind Mill.

A gentleman of veracity, who crossed above last night, reports that it is supposed that the royal party sustained a loss of about 50 in the engagement on Tuesday, and that they had not been able to remove the dead from the battle field That all the suspected persons, and those who refused to take arms, have been arrested and confined—that Col. Youngie not killed—that an express arrived from Lower Canada, urging the people of Upper Canada to come to their relief—that they were assaulted and beaten on every side that their officers were principally killed, and the whole country in utmost disorder, that all the regular troops had been withdrawn from Prescott and sent up the country.

Rumors from other sources state that the U. States was fired upon in the river as she passed; that a rising has taken place in the neighborhood of Gananoque; but all these reports must be taken with many grains of allowance. That some trouble has broken out above is almost certain, from the sudden withdrawal of the armed boats and a large portion of the regular troops from this neighborhood while the revolutionists hold the field.

This morning about 7 o'clock a fire was opened on the Wind Mill by a heavy piece of ordnance and returned by the revolutionists. The British occupying a position on the rise of land below the wind mill and are sheltered by buildings. At about 8 o'clock it is believed that the revolutionary party made a sortie and beat them back, and fired the buildings behind which the royalists formed.

Two large buildings are enveloped in flames and the firing of artillery has ceased. It is highly probable that the ordnance fell into the hands of the revolutionists as the retreat of the royalists was sudden and irregular.

The artillery company of this village have been on duty all night as an armed police to keep order and protect the property of our citizens.

From the Albany Argus, of Nov. 20th.

A correspondent of Clayton, Jefferson county, encloses us a proclamation to the patriots of Canada, signed "J. Ward BIRGE, Brigadier general commanding, Eastern Division" post marked "Clayton, N. Y. Nov. 16." On the back of the letter is the following brief announcement of the fate of the Patriot force embodied at Wind Mill point, below Prescott:

"The patriots are all killed, or taken prisoners. Nov. 16th."

The actual command, it is said, was exercised by Von Shultz, a Pole, who served with Napoleon, and who recently left New York city with $2000 in gold, from the Patriots there. Bill Johnson is on this side of the river. It is also said that O. B. Pierce, an itinerant lecturer on grammar and phrenology, had the actual command of the steamer United States during her last perilous trip, and displayed a good deal of spirit, standing on the wheel house and cheering the men, while the balls were flying around.

Platoon firing was heard in Prescott Tuesday evening, supposed to be the execution of martial law upon the patriot prisoners.

Not a man from the Canada side joined the patriots!!!

Later.—A letter in the Watertown Jeffersonian furnishes the following additional intelligence:

Telegraph steamboat, in the service U. S.
Off Ogdensburg, Nov. 16th.

I have just returned from witnessing the severe contest between the invading force and the British troops, near Prescott. The former were posted in a stone windmill, and several adjacent stone buildings; and in the over confidence of their position, rejected, it is said, services offered to withdraw them.

About two o'clock to-day, heavy floating batteries took position, and opened from the river a de, while the British troops, regular and militia closed them on the land side. After a severe cannonnading and bombardment, they were driven from the buildings; when an effort was made to escape into the country. But here they were met by a heavy and rapid fire; and when the sun went down, the last shot probably told the death of the last man of them.

They were mostly young men of Jefferson co. and behaved with a constancy and courage worthy of a better cause. But their tale is told.

Of the "entire population ready to revolt," as they were taught to believe, three only joined them. In some instances, the people whose houses individuals visited to instigate revolt, seized upon them and consigned them to prison; and the militia fought like devils.

* * * *

The battle was splendid—about 2000 fighting at a time.—It is computed that about 80 were killed, and the rest taken prisoners.

The Montreal Herald of the 19th states that a Court Martial had been constituted, and the trial of the prisoners would take place forthwith.

☞ By the Newark Daily of Friday evening last, we learn that the patriots lost 6 killed, and 112 prisoners—among the killed were two Generals, Brown and Phillips—among the prisoners, Com. Von Shult, and the notorious Bill Johnson. The British lost 45 killed and wounded, of all ranks.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, November 27, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

New Jersey Legislature.

Friday, Nov. 16th.

In Council, it was moved that both the majority and minority reports on the Cumberland contested election, with all the evidence, be printed, —lost, 5 ayes to 9 noes.

It was subsequently resolved by an unanimous vote, that 1,000 copies of both reports, without the evidence, be printed.

The report of the majority permitting Mr. Foster, the whig candidate, to retain his seat, was taken up and passed.

In the Assembly, it was resolved that 1000 copies of both reports with the evidence, be printed for the use of the people.

The report of the majority, recommending that Messrs. Bonham, whig, and Whitacer and Jones, administration men, be admitted to their seats, was taken up and passed.

The whig member was admitted by a vote of 27 to 19,—the two administration men unanimously. The two committees arrived at this result, the whig papers state, by rejecting all the illegal votes, and counting the remainder. It appears there were 22 illegal administration votes, and 6 illegal whig votes, which were, and ought to have been, subtracted from their respective returns, and gave the above result.

Saturday, Nov. 17.

Both houses adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, the 15th day of January next.

Whig Celebration.

The Whigs of the township of Westfield, and the adjacent townships, will meet at Thomas J. Barr's at the Scotch Plains, on Tuesday evening the 27th inst. to commemorate the recent whig victories in New Jersey, NEW YORK, and other states. Supper will be on the table precisely at 7 o'clock. The whigs generally are invited to participate in the celebration of the above victories, the most decided and important that have taken place since the present administration came into power.

James Leonard, *Noah Drake,*
Alfred Berry, *Dennis Coles,*
Samuel K. Stevenson, *Elston Marsh,*
John Randolph, *Gideon Ross,*
Ephraim Clark,
Committee of Arrangement.

Nov. 19, 1838.

☞ An address is expected from A. C. M. Pennington, Esq. of Newark, who has accepted an invitation to attend the celebration.

In the 4th district in Vermont, in which at the former election there was no choice, at a recent election, Mr. John Smith, the administration candidate, was elected to Congress, by a majority of 600 or 800. Vermont therefore sends to Congress 3 whigs and 2 administration men.

The Newark Daily Advertiser says that the question of which party has the ascendency in the Georgia Legislature, was fairly settled against the Administration on the 10th inst. On that day the two houses on joint ballot, elected five state officers, and all the persons chosen are opposed to Mr. Van Buren.

We perceive with pleasure that Mr. Alexander Ming, Jr. who held an important office in the N. York Custom house, has been removed from office, in consequence of his taking an active part in favor of the Canada insurgents. Most surely

he ought to have been removed. Office holders should be the last persons to break the laws.

The Steam packet Liverpool, about which there has been much anxiety, arrived in New-York, on Friday morning last. She left Liverpool, Oct. 20th, but on the 26th, were obliged to put back, on account of the fear that her coal would not hold out. She put into Cork Oct. 28, and remained one week, and arrived in New-York, 17 days from Cork. About half of her passengers left her at Cork.

A tremendous storm took place in London, on Oct. 28th, which did much damage.

On the 25th, a powder mill near Mons, Belgium, blew up. 11 men were killed—damage, $75,000.

A terrible explosion took place in a coal-pit, at Lowca, near Whitehaven, by which 40 of the workmen were killed.

The Royal William, which left New York, on the 20th Oct. arrived at Liverpool, Nov. 5.

It is ascertained that the whigs have a majority in the Delaware legislature, and consequently a whig U. S. Senator will be chosen. The U. S. Representative is a Van Buren man.

More slaughter of the Mormons—War Ended.—The St. Louis papers of the 8th give us the gratifying intelligence that the mormon war was ended on the 28th ult. by the surrender of their prophet Joe Smith. On that day 2000 men commanded by Gen. Atchinson, of Clay county made their appearance, before the town of *Far West* the county seat of *Caldwell* county, where the Mormons were entrenched. Upon their approach the Mormons hoisted a white flag, which was shot down by Capt. Bogard, but was immediately replaced. Gen. Atchinson then sent in a message with a view to learn their wishes and intentions, when six of the leaders avowed their willingness to surrender, in the expectation that the Mormons should be unharmed. The surrender was accepted: and the individuals put under guard. Their names are *Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, George Hinkle, Lyman Wight, Parley P. Pratt, and Mr. Knight.* The Mormons assembled at Far West, comprized seven hundred men under arms. Of this number a small body of 150, retreated and pursued their way to the northern frontier.

On the day after the order of Gov. Boggs directing the *expulsion or extermination* of the Mormons was received by Gen Atkinson. Disgusted with such a command, he immediately resigned his office, and retired. Subsequent to this it is reported that a number of the mormons was set upon and murdered.

The Bulletin of the 9th, adds the following later intelligence:

A party of Mormons who had fortified themselves in a house were attacked by the volunteers under the command of Gen. Lucas, and thirty-two of them were killed—seven of the volunteers were wounded and one killed. It is further stated that the Governor had issued orders to Gen. Clark to retain as many of the volunteer companies as was necessary, to keep the Mormons prisoners until the meeting of the Legislature.

New Orleans, Nov. 7th.

Provisions are extremely high in our own city—so much so, that we are often surprised, how the poor and unemployed classes manage to subsist. Our sister city of Natchez too, appears to suffer from exhorbitant prices. The following articles were selling at the city market of Natchez on Saturday last, at the prices quoted:

Butter, per lb.	88 cts.
Eggs, per doz.	75
Meal, per peck,	1 00
Cabbages, per head,	25
Irish potatoes, per doz.	50
Onions, per doz.	12

Signs of Haste.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, the Springfield (Illinois) Journal, the St. Louis Bulletin, and the Louisville City Gazette, have each raised the Harrison flag.—*Newark Daily.*

A Keen one.—The Baltimore Transcript states, that one merchant in that city having received information that another would fail on the following day, proceeded to his house in the evening, and requested payment of $800, which was his due. The debtor drew his check for the amount, and the creditor presented it at the bank as soon as it opened the next morning. The check was dishonored, on the ground of not sufficient funds; the merchant inquired how much was wanting; and was told $150. He then handed the cashier $150 requesting that it should be put to the credit of the drawer. This done, the check was presented and paid of course. This is a little the keenest practice we have ever heard of, and the operator must have been a yankee.

The sunflower is not only valuable as provender for cattle, and feed for poultry, but as a medicine. A tea made of it, and sweetened with honey, is quite as good, if not better, than that made of flaxseed, in catarrhal affections. We are not acquainted with the average weight of the seed of the sun flower; in our reading we have seen it affirmed, they yield almost their weight in oil, and it is stated the oil burns almost as well as the best sperm, with the exception of forming a slight crust around the top of the wick. We consider a little more general attention is not given to the cultivation of a plant available for so many economical and useful purposes.—*Jeffersonian.*

An Assorted Cargo.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 6th says:

The steamboat Louisville, from St. Louis, arrived at this port on Sunday morning, bringing 346 men, women, and children; 1891 turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens; 137 horses; 30 head of cattle; 23 hogs; 22 mules.

67 "An honest man's, the noblest work of God!" So says Pope. Now, what is the pe plus ultra of honesty? the cap sheaf? the quint. essence of honesty? Here we have it in the person of a venerable gentleman recently deceased in Watertown, Mass. He had taken the Boston Centinel for nearly half a century—and—PAID FOR IT, all the while, well may you bite your lips.—*Rahway Herald.*

James S. Nevius, Esq. a respectable counsellor at law of our city, has been appointed by the Legislature of this State, Justice of the Supreme Court. The appointment is a judicious one, as Mr. Nevius possesses every requisite quality to make a good judge. His legal attainments are amply sufficient, and we have no doubt he will prove a worthy member of the bench.—*N. Brunswick Times.*

The river is in good navigable order, and likely to continue so. On Thursday night a heavy rain fell during nearly the whole night. Boats are running down very fast, and several are daily expected up.—*Wheeling Times.*

Warning for Stage Proprietors.—At the late U. S. Circuit in Maryland, Judges Taney and Heath, presiding, Elizabeth K. Henry, recovered damages against G. Beltzhoover and Co., for the negligence and carelessness of defendants' driver, whereby the stage belonging to them and running between Baltimore and York, in the year 1836, was upset and the Plaintiff injured. The jury returned a verdict of *five hundred dollars damages.*

Loco. Foco Rhetoric.—It is stated that Jesse A. Bynum, in his dinner speech at the Caswell Court house, speaks of Mr. Preston the Senator from South Carolina, as the "*bladdery-blowing watery headed* South Carolina Senator, whose arrogance and audacity are only equalled by the *weakness of his head*, from which, if *shakened* a month, there would not drop a practical idea."

A Proclamation,

BY WILLIAM PENNINGTON,

Governor of the State of New Jersey.

WHEREAS, it is the privilege as well as the duty of all Christian States and communities to acknowledge their dependence upon Almighty God, and to be grateful for his numberless mercies and blessings; and as no portion of our land has greater cause for thankfulness than the people of New Jersey, not only for the common bounties of his Providence, but especially for the signal measures of health experienced through our whole community—

Now therefore in view of these blessings, and in conformity with long established usage, I do hereby designate THURSDAY, the 29th day of November inst. as a day of public Thanksgiving and prayer, and I do recommend to the citizens of this state, that abstaining on that day from all ordinary and unnecessary labor, they assemble in their accustomed places of religious worship, and unite with the many thousands in other states of the Union in sincere thanks and praise to the Great Author of all our mercies for his continued goodness and unmerited kindness, for the health, peace and plenty which pervade our land for our religious liberty, for our free institutions, and for just and equal laws, ensuring to the hand of industry the fruit of its labor, and exteuding their mild and safe protection over our persons and property.

Given under my hand at the city of Trenton, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

WM. PENNINGTON.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Ezra Fairchild, $7,00; John Bryant, 2,25; Elston Marsh, 2,12; Richard Coreill, 1,40; Trustum Manning, 1,10; Elias Hagar, 1,04; Harris Boice 1,00; Washington Pierson, 1,00; Nathan Vail, 75; Wm. C. Griffith, 50; Drake & Ayres, 44.

MARRIED.

At Orange, on the 20th inst. Henry M. Molleson, of the firm of G. W. & H. M. Molleson, of Rahway, to Miss Mary E. Kennedy, formerly of Lyons Farms.

In New York, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Hon. Ogden Hoffman, member of Congress, of New York, to Miss Virginia E., daughter of the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey.

In Somerville, on the 13th inst. Albert Cammann, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Maj. Cornelius Tunison, all of Somerville.

DIED.

In Elizabethtown, on the 16th inst. Mr. James Bonnel, aged 35.

On the 12th inst. at her residence in Washington Valley, Somerset co. Agnes Brown, wife of Joan Clarkson, formerly of Edinburg, Scotland, aged 68.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c.

M. F CUSHING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That application will be made to the present session of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey for an act making a new County, to comprise the township of Warren in Somerset county, and the lower skirt of Bernard township in said county; and of the townships of Westfield, Rahway, and New Providence, in Essex county; and the north western skirt of the township of Piscataway and Woodbridge, in Middlesex county: and Long Hill, in Morris county.

Plainfield, Nov. 5th, 1838. 94 6w

German Emigrants Coming.—A letter from a respectable House in Bremen to another in St. Louis says—"18 vessels are up at this port for N. Orleans, with about 2000 emigrants, most all of them you may expect at St. Louis, the majority of them are respectable and wealthy."

Pay your Debts!

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Book account, may take notice that the same must be paid to the subscriber, at Brooklyn, or to Ayres & Bullman, at Plainfield, on or before the 1st of January next. Those unpaid at that date may expect to find them in the hands of an attorney for collection

☞ The Subscriber will be at Ayres & Bullman's for 4 Monday afternoons in succession, from 8 till 3 o'clock, P. M. and he expects to be at home every Saturday afternoon.

J. R. DUNN.

Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1838. 97 tf*

Take Notice.

COAL. WE will sell the best Lehigh Coal during the present month, at the present low prices, but shall have to advance the price on the 1st of December next.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Nov. 10, 1838. 97

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

Dying and Print Works, at RAHWAY.

HALE & JONES, Proprietors.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES AND GARMENTS, SHAWLS, MERINOES TABLE COVERS, &c.

Dyed, Cleaned and, Finished, in a Superior Manner.

N. B. Berry & Dur are *AGENTS for Plainfield, TO RECEIVE and FORWARD GOODS; to which place they will be returned, when finished. A Share of Patronage is respectfully solicited.*

RAHWAY, Nov. 12, 1838. 95

New Lumber Yard at Rahway

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and Vicinity, that they have now on hand a large and general Assortment of Seasoned Lumber, consisting of all the kinds usually found in Lumber Yards. As our Lumber is delivered direct from Tow on our dock, we save the expense of carting, and are enabled to sell on as good terms as any of the neighboring towns.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th, 1838. 88 3m

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 28.

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. 69 tdec

Stoves, Stoves!

IF you want to buy stoves cheap, now is your time as I am determined to sell low. I have on hand a general Assortment of Pentley's cooking, and James Improved cooking stoves.—Also, the Union stove, a new article, and highly recommended. Also, Franklin, Nott's, and sheet Iron Parlor stoves. Nine plate, Box, and salamander stoves, all of which are For sale Very low. Stove Pipe, Boilers, Dripping pans, and tools to order.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Sept. 25th. 88 tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Assignee's Sale.

WILL be exposed for sale at Public Vendue on Monday, the 26th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, a House and Lot of Land, on the corner of Second and Washington streets, in Plainfield. Said Lot is upwards of 90 feet front, exclusive of the street, and contains over half an acre of ground, with a good two story dwelling house and kitchen adjoining, nearly new, on the lot. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS BOICE.

Oct. 16, 1838. 2m Assignee of John Vermeule.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Benjamin Fish, William G. Cook, Charles Green, William Grant, Fr. Fa. de bonis et terris.
Fearce Griffin.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias, I have seized on the following property of the Defendants in Plainfield Essex county, New Jersey, viz—all the right title and interest, claim, lying and being in Plainfield, and described in deed from James Leonard and wife to the defendant recorded in Book W 4 of deeds, page 574, and from Randolph Dunham to said defendant, recorded in Book N 4 of Deeds for Essex county 75 pages 77 and 78.

Which property I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Thorn's Hotel in Plainfield on the 15th day of December, 1838, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff

Newark, Oct. 23, 1838. 93 tds

FRESH GROCERIES,

RECEIVED Weekly from New York, and sold at lowest prices, by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

Cotton Batts,

COTTON Warp, candle wick and carpet warp, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th, 1838. Rahway.

Ducks and Geese.

WHY don't you bring along your Ducks and Geese—Your White ones if you have them? Nov. 12th. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Something New!

To All who wish Health or Comfort.

MR. TUTTLE'S WORTH is now in Plainfield, with a Machine for extracting the Grease and all impure Substances from new Feathers, and cleansing the dust and filth from old and worn Feathers, while the operation restores them to Lightness and Elasticity nearly equal to new. The Machine is in operation in the Hatter Shop, of Mr. James Thorn.

Plainfield, Nov. 5th, 1838. 94 3w.

House and Lot FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having discontinued keeping house offers for sale his late residence situate in second street. The house is small and very convenient for a small family, with a good garden spot attached. Any person desirous of purchasing will please call upon the subscriber at Jacob Thorn's Tavern.

Should the above property remain unsold until the 1st of March, it will then be for Rent.

WM. R. MOORE.

Plainfield, Nov. 6, 1838. 94 4m

Hatters' Finishing

BLOCKS made and repaired, neat Patterns.—Spindle Blocks, &c. &c. on accommodating terms Oct. 9th. 90 E. W. BRIANT.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains, also two in Plainfield. Enquire of ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 1y

New Goods, Low for *Cash*.

THE Subscriber have just received in addition to their former stock, a new and General Assortment of Fall and Winter *DRY GOODS*, such as Cloths, satinetts, English Fustians, Flannels, Calicoes, Unbleached and colored Muslins, English Merinos, Cotton Drilling, &c. &c.

ALSO,—A General Assortment of FRESH *GROCERIES.*

Having purchased our stock at the lowest cash price, we are prepared to supply all who may favor us with a call, on as good terms as any other establishment in this place.

LEONARD & RUNYON.

Plainfield, Oct. 16, 1838. 91

All Persons

INDEBTED to us either on Notes or Book Account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, for further solicitation.

Oct. 16. 91 LEONARD & RUNYON.

Coal.

THE First quality Hard Lehigh Coal in class of broken Lumps, for Stoves—Broken and screened, $7 per ton. A large stock of Red Ash Schuylkill exposed this week, and will be sold at a very small advance if taken immediately from the dock.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th. 88 2m

WANTED,

WOOD, and all Kinds of Country Produce, in payment of dues to this Office.

September 11th, 1838.

Just Published,

AND For Sale, at this office, a new and handsome edition of "The Child's Instructor," with plates. Also, some new Toy books.

For Sale very low, at wholesale or retail.

Nov. 1st, 1838.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again May 1st, 1838.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS, FOR 1839,

JUST received, and for sale at this Office, at 6 cents each. It is the cheapest Almanac published this year, containing 48 pages of valuable reading matter, on fine type, good paper, and clear print. Sept. 25th.

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

Old Newspapers,

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 16th.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of "The Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 16th, 1837.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

Public Notice

IS hereby given That an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for an act to incorporate a Company at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, to carry on the Rowing business, working in Iron, and other mechanical operations—by steam power.

Plainfield, Oct. 8, 1838. 90 6t.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

Stoves,

Cheaper than ever!

J. THOMPSON & CO. wish to inform the public generally, that they have now on hand a large assortment of Stoves of the most approved patterns, for burning coal or wood; and as they wish to close their business next Spring, they intend offering their whole assortment much cheaper than they were ever before offered in this market. Their assortment consists of Stanley's Rotary of all sizes, Pentley's, Church & Stanley's, James', and all sizes of the nine plate.

Of the above named we have a full assortment, and we also have some of several other kinds. We also have a large number of second hand stoves, which we will sell extremely low; they consist chiefly of Pentley's, Cheeseman's, Lyon's, James', Onley's, Wilcox, Gills' and Nine Plates; they are all fitted out with fixtures, and in complete order. We hope those wishing to buy will give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident we can suit them.

Russia Sheet Iron Stoves.

We have a more complete assortment of this article than we ever had before; and as they are known to exceed any other stove for beauty and heat, we shall only that they are now made handsomer and better than ever; and we will sell them from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than last year.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Oct. 20th, 1838.

Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1838.

John L. Heath, Administrator, &c. of Miron G. Olmsted, deceased. } Rule to show cause, for sale of lands to pay debts.

THE Said Administrator having made an exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debt of said Deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said Deceased, is insufficient to pay his said debts and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon Order, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said Deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said Deceased, in the county of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts. A true transcript from the record.

JACOB O. DRAKE.

Surrogate.

93 6 w

Butter.

15 Firkins of Butter, for sale by Oct. 2. BERRY & DUNHAM.

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 79 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 61tf*

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1838.

Manning Stelle, and Jacob Manning, Administrators of Randolph M. Stelle, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

UPON the application of the above named Administrators, it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day, June 26th, 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said deceased lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor, against the said Administrators.

By the Court,

JACOB O. DRAKE, Surrogate.

Sept. 11th, 1838. 86 9w

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 9th 1838. 49

LAMP OIL, For Sale by Aug. 21. SAM'L S. FOUND.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ *Sign and Ornamental Painting*, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain sent of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended as Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Fever, Biliousness, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever Ague, Dysentery, Cholera, Sea-sickness, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, Fits, &c.; and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them to my family, I must in justice to you, that they are, for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into general use, and the obligation that I feel to you, and to the public that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much pleased, after having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine. I consider them to be very safe, mild and active cathartic, and properly adapted to almost all diseases, and it resorted to in season, they might prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit in many complaints as recommended, especially for ascaricides worms which one of my family had been seriously afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon get into general use, as no one cannot but like them after having made use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness as the stomach, but always has in every case prevented vomiting, and for the nervous sick headache or dispepsia, they are a sure and efficacious cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE.

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

New Stock of GROCERIES,

Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers *for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.*

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.

Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal,
Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, *white and cotton bar soap*, segars, tobacco and snuff. Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds. Crockery, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c.

S. S. POUND.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store. No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia,

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Lockwood, No. 113, Canal-st. New York.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, in subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838. 1

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens generally behind no efforts for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservatism of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expire. All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

at his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and for Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen.

EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership, and will continue the business of B. M. Price, under the firm of PRICE & SHOTWELL.

BENJAMIN M. PRICE,
EDWARD R. SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Aug. 1st 1838.

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Seed
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash by
May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

NewJersey Railroad AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing September 1st, 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick,

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.*
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 *cents—Rahway,* 50 *cents—New Brunswick.* 75 *cts.*

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.*

Brunswick Trains.
Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.
Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 4, and 6 P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2 and 10 1-2 A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Newark Night Line.
Horses. Every night except Sunday.
Leave New York at 9 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry in which the Cars usually arrive, at the above hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and as New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Depot Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for a few cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf

New Cheap Cash *Grocery*, and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. Y. Shotwell, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they *offer for sale a good fresh assortment* of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Brs. New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peaches, Prunes, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes, hat trimming, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate.

EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANI'L W. AYERS.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 22d, 1838.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only.) for sale by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Pain A White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c., for sale by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

DRUGS. MEDICINES. &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
PLAINFIELD, JANUARY 4, 1837 1 tf

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.
January 31st.

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the s ring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dahl, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $6.00 per yard. Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard: an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the richest style and of cheap qualities, as every one is offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pieces of which are made, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 26th, 1838.

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic, Capt Wilsey,
LaFayette, Vanpelt,
New Jersey, Stansbery.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order and competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The *patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.*

Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods to New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is a office to be established at 3rd st. on account of the latter direction.

Rahway, March, 1838.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punct ually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Gallenders, Dust Pans, Lanterns, *Leaden Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.*

Tin Leaders and all kinds of Hitter's Kettles, made to order at short notice, and at low prices.

Copper Pans and Sand Pumps made to order, and warranted.

All ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be replaced at my factory. JOHN N. DENNISON.
Aug. 7, 1838. 81 tf

A Rare Chance.

Rahway Herald Newspaper Establishment For Sale.

THE Subscriber, after repeated unsuccessful attempts to find a purchaser of an establishment rendered by injury sustained several years since, is finally but reluctantly compelled to relinquish the business of newspaper printing. To any person wishing to enter in a permanent and lucrative occupation, this opportunity offers great advantages, as the establishment combines the materials and good will of the Advocate and Herald and has served in the place of both rendering it one of the best establishments in the state

The materials consist of two excellent iron presses, 1 wooden Ramage do. standing press with boards complete, and a full assortment of newspaper and job types, from 14 line pica to minion, and every other article necessary for conducting the business with profit.

For further information apply to David Poh, Esq. Stationer's Hall, 245 Pearl st. New York; M. F. Carman, New Brunswick; Editor Daily Advertiser, Newark, or in Rahway, to E. Y. Rogers, Esq. or

THOS. A. KREEN. Editor, &c.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

Rahway, N. J. Sept. 12 1838.

New Goods.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Drillings, Calicoes, Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Silk and Cotton Hdfs, &c. A large assortment of the above articles and for Sale very low for Cash or Country Produce. PRICE & SHOTWELL.
Rahway, Sept. 10th. 1838.

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by
Feb. 28. BERRY & DUNHAM. 58 tf

London Porter.

LONDON Brown Stout, for sale by the dozen or for a ngle bottle, at the store of
SHOTWELL & PRICE,
Sept. 18th. Rahway

Mr. Bond's Speech

In Pamphlet form, For Sale at this Office price 3 cents

ALSO

At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street, RAHWAY.

Just Received, a Stock of *FRESH GROCERIES,*

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. For sale low for *Cash* or country Produce.

SAMUEL S. POUND.

July 31

Cheap Muslins.

UNBLEACHED Muslins, from 4d to 18d per yard, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL,
Sept. 25th. Rahway.

Flour

A Fresh Assortment of Western canal Flour, of all Qualities, just received, and for sale low by
Sept 25th. GEORGE F. POUND.

ALSO,

On hand a good Assortment of Boots and shoes, of the best quality and warranted. Some have an idea that Sale Shoes are preferable making but my shoes are made of the best mat rials, and warranted.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets
CRAIG & SHOTWELL

HAMS and Beef, for sale by
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its object aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each commence yearly. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected hos ever at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on a southeast bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is east of access at all seasons of the year, either by the public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1838.

John L. Heath, Administrator, &c. of Miron G. Olmsted, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

ON appli cation of the above named Administrator it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrator give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of Said Decedent, to bring in their debts demands or claims against the same within *six months* from this day, Oct. 23. 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the same period of one year public notice being given as aforesaid such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefore against the said Administrator.

By the Court,
JACOB O. DRAKE,
Surrogate.

93 2 m

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Camp Cash Store of
AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Just Received,

AT THE *PLAINFIELD CASH STORE* a Fresh supply of Fall Goods, such as Cloths Cassimeres, Satinets, Buffalo Cloth Mole-Skin, Flannels, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Calicoes, &c. &c.

Produce taken at the highest Market prices.
AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Sept. 15th, 1838.

FRESH FLOUR, by the barrel or hundred.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

New Cheap Grocery & *Shoe Store.*

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peace street, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Soap, Candles, Salt, Beef of Western Plains, Hams, Herring, Small Codfish, and the best of Western Flour. Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please not ass for trust, these times.

GEO. FOX POUND.
July 24th. 79tf

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent *Engravings on Steel*, by the best artists, designed and engraved from original paintings expressly for the work. Etchings on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices of the most choice selections from the best new publications, both *American and English*—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and opposition of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, &c. chronicles, and a variety of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, these desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of EPES SARGENT, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Fay, Cox, *Captain Marryatt*, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of unlumbered others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its typography, and elegance of its paper, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superior, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work, extant for the same price, is of equivalence for the trifling amount at which it is offered per annum as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a large, graceful, and agreeable *melange* of elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country, unrivalled for the beauty of its typography, and for the general excellence of its contents; the whole forming a single word or sentence that would obtain a pleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of taste, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Dunning-street, in front of Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving on steel, and once a month with a number of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, &c. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, payable in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. Subscriptions received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their larger stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Flatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also, Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tea paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb 13th. 56 tf

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by
April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Beaver Hats, Cassimere, Silk Hats, Cap and hair Caps, of the latest style, Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC V. TRUMP, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

☞ Customer's Shoes made to order, at short notice.

ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash. Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 86 tf

JUST RECEIVED a Fresh Supply of Groceries, low for Cash or Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th, 1838.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1838. Number 93.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the west: MILTON F. CUMMINS Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $1.50 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $1.75; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50. will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Noon.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

Butter.

15 Firkins of Butter, for sale by
Oct. 9. HERRY & DUNHAM.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house near the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders of the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 29 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit.—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 104*

Essex Orphan's Court,

Term of June, 1838.

Manning Belle, and }
Jacob Manning, }
Administrators of Randolph M. Belle, } Decree to limit Creditors.
deceased. }

UPON the application of the above named Administrators it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day. June 26th, 1838. by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor, against the said Administrators. By the Court,

JACOB O. DRAKE, Surrogate.

Sept. 11th, 1838. 86 9w

Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1838.

John L. Heath, Admin. } Rule to show cause,
strator, &c. of Miron G. } for sale of lands to
Olmsted, deceased. } pay debts.

THE Said Administrator having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said Deceased, so far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said Deceased, is insufficient to pay his said debts and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon Order, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said Deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday the 8th. day of January next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said Deceased, in the county of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts. A true transcript from the record.

JACOB O. DRAKE.
Surrogate.

83 6 w

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 98

LAMPS &c. For Sale by
Aug. 21. SAM'L S. POUND

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Sperm & whale oil, Lamps & sperm candles, Glass 6 by 10, &c. &c.

June 26th.

POETICAL.

For the Plainfield Union.

To a Lady.

Who asked the author to write some Poetry on her.

Oh! sweet is the music which beauty inspires,
And sweet is the song of the soul;
When the brain is illumed by the heart's glowing fire,
And the graces the subject control!

You ask a poor bard all your charms to rehearse,
And the task would make apathy warm;
But no pencil can picture, or pen paint in verse,
What a God must have studied to form!

The poor silly insect that thoughtlessly plays
Round the flame which is prepared with fate,
While lured by the lustre, is scorched in the blaze,
And feels the fell danger too late,—

So the poet presumptuous, who dares to portray
The likeness of charms such as thine,
Must imbibe the strong poison that lurks in lay,
And wound his own heart in the line!

CONSTANTIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Baltimore Monument for October.

A Folly Cured.

BY MISS A. M. F. BUCHANAN.

"What care I, maidens, though his name
Be an unmeet for song or story?" *Anne Song.*

"Ned! brother Ned! just listen here!—Married at——, on—— Jonas Jenkins, Esq. to Miss Helen Scott;"—*Jonas Jenkins!* ha! ha! who would ever have dreamed that a girl of Helen Scott's taste could marry a man with a name like that! *Jonas Jenkins! Mrs. Jonas Jenkins!*—how it sounds!"

"Well, Clara, 'what's in a name?'"

"Nothing!—Marie's anything I do detest as much as a vulgar name, it is a hackneyed quotation!"

"Humph!—I was going to add, however, that your friend Helen has made what her circle would call an excellent match. I know Jenkins well. He is a man of fine person, fine abilities and yet more, fine fortune."

"And what of all that with such a name?—I would not marry an Apollo, endowed with Fortune's purse if so he bore a name like that!"

"*Absurd!*"

"You need not look as quizzical."

"So what?

"You know my notion about names long ago, Edward."

"I thought I had cured you of them long ago Clara."

"No, indeed! I don't intend to be cured as long as I have reason on my side. Such names as Johnson, Jackson, Thompson, mean nothing at all; but names like Howard, or Seldney, or Herbert would do!—ha! ha! ha!

"Exactly!" and Clara Calvert ran out of the room to escape her brother's raillery.

"We must rid her of this folly," remarked Edward, gravely, to his elder sister Gertrude, who was now at home for the first time after leaving it as a bride, and who sat smiling at the colloquy.

Clara re-appeared.

"I had intended, Clara," said Edward, "to invite my friend William Benson to visit me this summer, but am now induced to change my mind."

"You mean the young man who took half the honors from you at college, and who delivered that oration so full of every thing sublime and beautiful, and original which I admired so much, when I read it?"

"The very same, but I have concluded that his common name might prevent you from receiving him as he deserves. Your etymological skill might make the disagreeable discovery through it that one of his ancestors was the son of a man named *Ben*."

Clara looked a little confused;—"You know I wouldn't mind that in your friend, though."

"Notwithstanding, I shall not submit him to your confusion."—returned Edward, as he left her.

The next evening Clara and her sister were sitting together in the parlor—

"In dark, ere stars were lit or candles brought in"

the latter looking musingly out upon the twilight and the former thoughtlessly twining her guitar, still play that old air, 'Days of absence for you Ger.' said she; 'I know you're thinking about *Henry*, ain't you?'

As she spoke Edward ushered a gentleman into the room, introducing,—"My sisters Mrs *Hamly* and Miss Calvert, my friend Mr Demjohn."

Clara sat for a moment as if understood then gave a nudge of unmistakable import to Gertrude, who with her usual laily like composure had commenced addressing the stranger. "I wonder what he can look like; thought she; "his voice at all events, does not sound as if it came out of a *dead john*!" It was very melodious, and his reply to her sister particularly graceful, yet still she feared to speak lest a word might bring her ill-suppressed laugh altogether out with it.

At length the lamps were lighted and Clara eagerly surveyed the visitor. *He* was what her young lady friends would have pronounced, "decidedly a very elegant looking fellow;" phrase of course too hackneyed to be taken up by her fastidious lips. And his features were remarkably handsome, and wore an expression which proved the bumps of mirth conspicuous on his well developed forehead by no means misplaced, and which could not fail to be attractive to a damsel as vivacious as the one engaged in the scrutiny

The conversation of the visitor was so fascinating that Clara's risibility soon yielded to it, and before an hour she caught herself wishing from the bottom of her heart that she should have been name so just to give it rise. "Poor man! how much he is to be pitied;" she said to herself; "with conceptions and sensibilities such as he must have, to talk as he does, how well he must be aware of the bad cognomen of his name and how keenly he must feel it!" and when he had taken leave for the night, her compassion would not allow her to finish the jest she had thought it necessary to attempt at his expense.

The gentleman called again in the next morning, and Clara was yet more pleased with him by day light than she had been the evening before, and by no means dissatisfied when her brother told her that he had invited his friend to pass a few days in the family. "He is a very interesting man," s in she, and she fell into a deep study. A ray of hope shot across her mind. Perhaps the first name might be more agreeable. She question'd Edward accordingly.

"None again" returned he, raising his finger.

"I am sure I have an excuse for it now," replied Clara, almost seriously.

"Well, here is his card."

Clara snatched it eagerly; "Jonx M. Davidson! forgive me, Edward, but,——really, I can't help laughing! it is such a very absurd name!—you must confess that yourself."

Edward and Gertrude both smiled.

Mr. Davidson—for surely such a name in her nervous soon became domesticated among them. Edward a competent judge in matters of that kind, held his talents and attainments in high estimation. Gertrude believed him to be as superior in character as intellect, and Clara herself thought him the most polished gentleman she had ever seen. He accompanied her music to her utmost satisfaction; read exquisitely, was an admirable litterateur, in short he possessed in conversation, a degree of attraction in view, the consequences may be guessed.

Mr. D——— a visit had been lengthened to better than a month, when, one morning when he had been screwing the keys of Clara's guitar for some minutes while she sat working near him, he stopped suddenly, and announced his intention of making his departure the next day.

Clara started and endeavored to raise her eyes to his face but they would not obey her, and the instantly after she snapped two strings.

The gentleman arose, and on gaining it again the two till the strings vibrated; picked up a sheet of music and threw it down again, opened his lips as if twice was something to be said, but did not succeed in getting it out and abruptly turned from the room.

"Oh! how I wish Gertrude were here!" half sobbed Clara. Gertrude had felt the week before.

Edward entered. "Why Clara, child! what's the matter? Is the matter? Look up, child, why open my word, your eyes are quite red!—how could you have so little taste as to sit with a gentleman in that fram? let's hear what ails you!"

"Nothing, brother Edward!"

"Is that all! On then! I need not concern myself about you;—I have needed to do so a long something else though; Demjohn intends leaving us to morrow;—and he tells me he is really, that you seem so much agitated at my news as my young lady could be with all serious aspirations to become Mrs John M. Demjohn."

Clara burst into tears.

Edward paused a moment and then went on; "You don't usually let my teasing distress you so, Clara I beg pardon. But to our subject. I have not asked him to prolong his stay; I think it best to allow the poor fellow to go whilst he is so. It is remnant of his heart is safe with you, which would certainly not be the case if he remained much longer with you. As it is I found it necessary to give him a hint of your prejudice, about names, and left him to infer that, of course his suit would be hopeless."

"O, Edward! how could you!"—interrupted Clara, "do! I beg you, think of my folly my misery!"

"I must, and will, Clara, till I know you are cured of it."

"Is I am, indeed, altogether!"

"Are you sure, quite sure?"

"Dear Edward, for pity's sake don't jest now."

"Well, I've no objections to believe you, but there are others to be convinced of it myself," said her brother, beckoning through a window to his guest who immediately joined them; "and first of all, Benson, here—my dear friend, William Benson;—don't get so pale, Clara, why—what frightens you?—this name surely is not more terrible than John M. Demjohn, is it? You may debate that point between yourselves, however, and in half an hour or so I will be in again to hear your decision."

A week or two after, Gertrude received a letter from Edward, of which a passage run thus: "And lastly, dear Ger, our plot succeeded admirably. Benson endured the *ordeal*, until I was convinced she would have gladly shared it with him, and now, of course, though she is not sorry that he is rid of it, as who would be? I think the whim is pretty fairly eradicated. You and Henry must hurry back, as soon as possible to instruct the young folks in the duties of married life, for B. is urgent to assume them, and, in spite of my better judgment, has persuaded our little Sis that it s he is quite advanced enough in reason and years for their comprehension and fulfilment."

Decisions of Character, by Foster.

(Continued.)

Lady Macbeth may be cited as a harmonious character, though the epithet seems strangely applied. She had capacity, ambition and courage; and she willed the death of the king. Macbeth had still more capacity, ambition, and courage; and he also willed the murder of the king. But he had, besides, humanity, generosity, conscience, and some measure of what forms the *power* of conscience, the fear of a superior Being. Consequently, when the dreadful moment approached, he felt an insupportable conflict between these opposite principles, and when it was arrived, his utmost courage failed. The worst part of his nature fell prostrate under the power of the better; the angel of goodness arrested the demon that grasped the dagger, and would have taken that dagger away, if the pure demoniac fierceness of his wife, who had none of these counteracting principles, had not shamed and hardened him to the deed.

The poet's delineation of Richard III. gives a dreadful specimen of this indivisibility if I may so name it, of mental impulses. After his determination was fixed, his whole mind with the most perfect fidelity supported him in prosecuting it. Scarcely privileged from all interference of doubt that could linger, or humanity that could soften, or timidity that could shrink, he advanced with a grim concentrated constancy through scene after scene of atrocity, still fulfilling his vow to "cut his way through with a bloody axe." He did not waver while he pursued his object, nor relent when he seized it.

Cromwell (whom I mention as a parallel, not to Richard's depravity, but to his inflexible vigour) lost his mental consistency in the later end of a career, distinguished by as much decision as the world ever saw. It appears that the wish to be a king, at last arose in a mind which had executed royalty, and battled it from the land. As far as he really had any republican principles and partialities, the new desire must have been very inadequately opposed so far then, and must have produced a schism in the breast where all the strong forces of thought and passion had acted still then in concord. The new form of ambition became just predominant enough to carry him, by slow degrees, through the embarrassment and the shame of this incongruity into an irresolute determination to assume the crown; so irresolute, that he was reduced again to a mortifying indecision by the remonstrances of some of his friends, which he have adopted, and by his own apprehension of the public disapprobation, which he could have braved, if some of the principles of his own mind had not shrunk or revolted from the design. When, at last, the motives for relinquishing this design prevailed, it was by so small a degree of preponderance, that his reluctant refusal of the offered crown was the voice only of half his soul.

Not only two distinct counteracting passions, but one passion intent upon two objects, both equally desireable, but of which the one must be sacrificed, may annihilate in that instance the possibility of determined conduct. I recollect reading in an old divine, a story from an older historian applicable to this remark. A father went to the agents of a tyrant, to endeavor to redeem his two sons, military men, who with some other captives of war were condemned to die. He offered as a ransom, to surrender his own life and a large sum of money. The tyrant's agents, who had them in charge, informed him that his equivalent would be accepted for one of his sons, and only one, because they should be accountable for the execution of two persons; he might therefore choose which he would redeem. Anxious to save even one of them thus at the expense of his own life, he yet was unable to decide which should die, by choosing the other to live, and remained in the agony of this dilemma so long that they were both irreversably remanded for execution.

To be Continued.

Wonderful Discovery.—A late Paris paper gives the following interesting narrative of a very singular and important discovery made recently by a Parisian gentleman, with the aid of a telescope, from the heights of Montmatre:

As a gentleman was taking a rural walk from the quarter of the Nouvelles Athens, where he resided, up to the heights of Montmatre, he was seized with a fancy to peep through the telescope of a populous observatory which is established on the summit. Observing some one of the windows of the building open, he requested permission to look through the instrument, which was readily granted. After he had satisfied his curiosity, he was about to withdraw, when the attendant requested him to look at the moon. He complied, and was astonished at the discovery he made. He saw distinctly, and with perfect accuracy, a number of animals. After a minute survey of the surrounding landscape, the amateur was induced to direct his telescope on his own houses near the foot of the hill, when, through the open window of the second floor, he distinctly observed an individual opening the drawers of his secretary, and with all convenient expedition appropriating their contents. The astounded observer had sufficient presence of mind to call some passers-by as witnesses of the robbery, and each of them after a peep through the telescope, gave his name and address in writing, and declared his readiness to appear as an evidence of the theft. After the declarations to the authorities, the robber was arrested, and, as the stolen goods were found in his possession, he was fully committed for trial.

A Dilemma.—Three boys went out a-fishing one day, when, a thunder storm coming up, they ran to a large hemlock tree a few rods from the brook, for shelter. Just before they reached the tree, it was shivered into a thousand pieces by a stroke of lightning. The boys stopped aghast; at last, one said to the nearest, "Sam, can you pray?"—"No."—"Bill, can you?"—"No."—"Nor I, either; but by Hukey, something must be done!"

Legal Eloquence.—A young backwoods lawyer lately concluded his argument in the following sublime burst:—"If, gentlemen of the jury, the defendant's hogs are permitted to roam at large over the fair fields of my client, with impunity and without pokes—then—yes, then, indeed, have our forefathers fought, and bled, and died, in vain!"

Putnam and the British Officer.—It is well known that in the time of the old French war much jealousy existed between the British and Provincial officers. A British major, deeming himself insulted by General (then captain) Putnam, sent him a challenge. Putnam, instead of giving a direct answer, requested the pleasure of a personal interview with the Major. He came to Putnam's tent, and found him seated on a small keg, quietly smoking his pipe. He demanded what communication, if any, Putnam had to make. "Why, you know," said Putnam, "I am but a poor miserable Yankee, that never fired a pistol in my life, and you must have an undue advantage over me. Here are two powder kegs; I have bored a hole and inserted a slow match in each; so if you will but be so good as to seat yourself here, I will light the matches, and he who does rise to sit the longest without squirming, shall be called the bravest fellow." The test was full of officers and men, who were hugely tickled at this strange device of the 'old wolf,' and compelled the major by their laughter and exhortations to sit. The signal was given, and the matches lighted. Putnam continued smoking as he inoffensively without watching at all their progressive diminution; but the British officer, though a brave fellow, could not help casting longing, lingering looks downwards, and his terrors increased as the length of his match diminished. The spectators withdrew one by one to get out of the reach of the expected explosion. At length, when the fire was within an inch of the keg, the major, unable to endure longer, jumped up, and, drawing out his match, cried, "Putnam, this is wilful murder! draw out your match—I yield!" "Why, my fellow," cried Putnam, "don't be in such a hurry, they're *nothing but kegs of Onions.*" The sequel was among the missing, having sneaked off.

Rice.—The Rice trade has not yet received the attention it deserves. As a food, it is used extensively used in the United States, especially in large cities, where it is found well calculated to preserve children from affections of the bowels; and being pure farina, it does not sour upon the stomach. Rice is a substitute both for vegetables and bread, and millions use it thus.

The East Indians make a layer of rice and one of fecula, and call it pilau. The same dish is extensively used at the South by boiling the rice in the water where bacon and fowls have been boiled, and serving up the whole together. It is a mistake that rice cannot make bread. It is true that rice is pure farina, and bread is usually made of wheat which contains a portion of gluten, which, by yeast, is fermented, and thus throws out carbonic acid gas, which forms air cells, and raises the dough. Mastication reduces the mass, and it passes into the stomach a-lid, and mixes with saliva. Rice is extensively used in the form of bread in France and England; and more one of the bakers who furnish the people of New York with the best family bread, use a third of rice flour, the gluten of the other two-thirds serving to raise the whole, while the rice imparts the peculiar sweetness of that grain. At the highest retail prices it is cheaper than any other food, and there is no waste.

How shall we reason with Drunkards.—An answer to this question is suggested by the following statement, which is extracted from the report of a missionary of the Bound brook Auxiliary presented at the last public meeting of the Board.

"It was a few weeks since, that my steps were providentially directed to the abode of a drunkard. He was a mechanic, well able, by industry, to provide competent support for his increasing wife and four small children; yet squandering around here the marks of abject poverty. My call was unexpected, for the man was at home,

and at work. Entering into conversation with him, I learned that he was a native of Ireland, and the distress of individuals and families, and mused intemperance as a prominent cause. *He* at once became his own accuser, and said that intemperance was his besetting sin. I then asked him, whose much do you spend daily on an average for ardent spirits? Will it average 3 cents?" "Yes." Will it average 6 cents?" "yes" "Will it average 9 cents?" "I think it will." "Well then, I to consider how much this will amount to in a week—in a month—in a year." The calculations were accurately made: and the manner was surprised when he found how many dollars he did have wasting—we so than throwing away. While his wife and children were destitute of necessary food and clothing. He immediately resolved to abandon the cups, apply himself diligently to his business, and, if possible, again taste the sweets of domestic happiness.

Weeks have now elapsed; and I am now informed that, although earnestly solicited by vicious companions, he has not tasted a drop of spirituous since that interview. The condemnation of his wife is now lighted with joy, and she bless es the hand of Providence, that directed me to her humble dwelling.

This is certainly the best way of proceeding with a drunkard. There are times when he is sober: find him then: for if drunk, he will pay no attention to you. Do not reproach him; but by well directed general remarks, afford him an opportunity for reproaching himself. Then before you call his attention to weighty principles, which he is prepared to dispute, or solemn realities which he will not investigate, show him, that as really as two and two make four, three cents per day amount to $10 95 per annum—six cents per day, $21 90—nine cents, to $32 85 and twelve cents, to $43 80, per annum. *It* re is nothing mysterious, nothing question able; and a man whose slavery to Satan is so abject, that he would oppose every religious overture, merely on account of its holy tendency, will be constrained to see that the money he has paid for liquor amounts to no trifling sum, and would when added to the wages he might have earned while spending it, be sufficient to handsomely clothe himself wife, and children, provide comfortable furniture, and surround his family with comforts. —*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Examination of a Mound.—Mr. M. Z. Kreider, of Lancaster Ohio, at a recent meeting of the Fairfield county Medical Society, made an interesting statement relative to the contents of a mound in the neighborhood of his residence. We find Dr. Kreider thus reported in the Ohio Eagle.

The mound is situated nine miles south-east of Lancaster, in the township of Rushcreek, is 150 feet in circumference, and probably was originally 15 feet high. It was opened by my direction on the 15th July last, and the following discoveries were made. On a level with a surrounding surface, there was found a regularly built furnace of rough stone, 18 feet in length, 6 feet wide, and 18 inches high, having a stone which showed that it had been properly shaped with some instrument, in the centre. On this furnace, a vessel of the same length and breadth, and two feet deep was placed. This vessel was about half an inch in thickness and composed of clay and pounded shells, burnt like potters ware, and was perfectly smooth within and without. The vessel contained 12 human skeletons, of various sizes, from that of children of three years to adult age—the adult bones being much thicker than those of our race. Around the outside of the child's vessel was found 32 beads of muscle shells, a piece of cane, sundry entire muscle shells—arrow and a curiously wrought stone. Under the vessel there was about one foot in depth of wood ashes and charcoal. The bottom of the vessel, by the exposure to heat, very nearly resembled common pot metal. The bones, beads and shells soon crumbled into dust after being exposed to the air—and the vessel likewise soon fell to pieces.

The Ohio Journal remarks that Dr. Kreider presumes that "*these works of art were made by the sons or descendants of Cain,*" and that "they were reared before the deluge," he considers as "beyond doubt."

MISSOURI IRON MOUNTAINS.

Report of Prof. Shephard, of Yale College, and of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

Having visited the Iron mountains of Missouri in October last, I am happy to add my test mony to that of numerous observers by whom I have been preceded, respecting these remarkable deposites of iron ore. I am more strongly disposed to this by, both from the surprise with which I was struck on finding such vast accumulations of mineral wealth lying wholly unproductive in the heart of a country the richest by nature in the world, and from the regret I feel that any unnecessary impediments should delay an enterprise which we can scarcely fail of affording an affluent remboursement to all concerned, and at the same time of greatly promoting the prosperity of the West.

* * * * *

We have then in this extraordinary region, in the first place, hills many feet high, composed entirely of a compact, cherry red kidney ar. vegetite? with veins of black ox de of iron; in the 2d place the pilot Knob a mountain made up in large proportion of specular iron the fold spar often scarcely exceeding the ore with which it is mixed; and lastly the Iron Mountain, in which the whole mass is so nearly pure ore, that the observer is forced to search with the closest scrutiny to detect in it even a few solitary crystals of felspar!

In offering a statement respecting the extent and the richness of the ore, I hesitate not to say that it surpasses, for quantity and quality, every thing before known in the metallic history of our country. The Pilot Knob, as I have already said, is a peak of about 600ft in height, and one entire rock of iron porphyry—the granular porcelain imbedding the ore present, not only as forming the base of the porphyry but even constituting with crystal of surface in a state of almost absolute purity. In the iron mountain however, we find it most of this ore unmixed with any foreign matter whatever, with the exception only of the rare crystals of felspar mentioned above. In re-

The Weather it is said is now much colder

The Camden Republican of Nov. 24, says that

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, December 4, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. *Thomas Jefferson.*

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation under date of November 21st, in relation to the necessity of our citizens preserving our neutrality, in respect to the Canada rebellion. The National Intelligencer says of it:

The reader will find in our columns today a Proclamation by the President of the United States denouncing the criminal enterprises set on foot within our borders against the peace of the British Canadian provinces, and against the friendly property of their inhabitants. This Proclamation speaks to the patriotic feeling, the common sense, and the humanity of the President's fellow citizens, in a language such as befits the occasion and becomes the chief magistrate of a great and just People. The absolute decline to our own recently uttered opinions on the subject, if we did not express our hearty approbation of the Proclamation, as well on account of its probable influence at home, as of the effect it will certainly have to vindicate the character of our country abroad, and relieve it from suspicion of the baseness of encouraging or conniving at the iniquitous projects hatched by bad men on our Northern border. We say iniquitous, because it now appears that the invasion from Ogdensburg had not even the excuse of a sympathy with a people struggling to free themselves from an odious rule. The Canadian people, it seems, are, excepted, it seems, desired nothing better than to be let alone; and, so far from *joining* their invaders, are themselves in arms to repel these patriots of a new order, who evince their patriotism by violating at the same time the positive laws of their own country, and pirating upon the territory of their neighbors.

After the Proclamation, we hope at least that we shall hear no more of officers of the Government of the United States, uniting with fugitives from justice and the disciples of Fanny Wright to raise, in the United States, the bloody standard of war and desolation against a nation with whom we are enjoying the relations of peace and amity. If the Proclamation were to have no other effect than to put an end to this, the public approbation is due to the President for issuing it.

College of New Jersey.—We learn with pleasure, by the Princeton Whig, that this institution in that place, is now in an extremely flourishing condition. The Academic year commenced on Nov. 8th, at which time 80 new students entered—being a greater number than ever entered before at one time.

The new steam boat law, passed by Congress last winter, has encountered much opposition through the whole west, which only proved the goodness and necessity of the Law. The greatest objection to it by the steam-boat owners, was the order to use iron rods for tiller ropes. This objection, we are happy to discover, is now entirely obviated by an invention just patented, by Isaac McCord, of Cincinnati. The invention is a chain or cord formed of fine iron wire. The cord contains 150 strands of fine iron wire twisted together, about as strong and flexible, as a quarter of an inch in di meter, and lighter than the rope commonly used for that purpose. The steam boat captains and passengers highly approve of the invention.

Mr. Mahan's trial has been decided. It will be recollected that he was a colored Methodist preacher, who was delivered up by the Governor of Ohio to the requisition of the Governor of Kentucky, to be tried in the latter state, on a charge of abducting slaves. Able counsel was employed on both sides. The jury, after a few minutes absence, returned into court with the verdict, "*Not Guilty.*"

Whig Celebration.

Agreeably to previous notice, the whigs of Westfield and vicinity assembled at Scotch Plains on Tuesday evening last, Nov. 27th, to celebrate the recent triumphs of the whigs in New York and other states. An excellent entertainment, in the best style, was prepared by Mr. Thomas J. Barr. John Wilson, Esq. was chosen president.

From the many toasts given, we select the following:

The "Independent Treasury Bill."—Too independent of the people for freemen to relish.

Ogden Hoffman, of N. Y.—Though silent, pledged to protect the Merchant and, in particular, *Virginia*, he will still continue faithful to the North.

By the president.—*The Essex delegation, and their Whig associates in the Jersey Legislature.*—True soldiers in the whig service—may they continue their assault on the strong holds of corruption till they are broken down, though defended by a Brazen Wall.

David A. Hays, Esq. of Newark, then addressed the meeting in a forcible and pertinent manner. After he had sat down, J. Wilson, Esq. added a few remarks as to the present prosperous state of the whig party.

By Alexander Wilcox.—*The present democratic administration.*—The people have taken it to the woodpile

and left it nothing to do but to take care of it.

By Noah Brake.—*Henry Clay.*—A patriot and statesman may be elevated to the Presidential chair.

By Jetthro M. Vermule.—*Our guest. Noah Drake, of Somerset*—The *Irodicus* will never find him a *lame duck.*

By Silas Cole.—*The whigs of our Country.*—May they not fall into a lethargy, but be up and doing.

By Joseph M Osborn.—*Senator Wall.*—Signal and by bullying at the polls, and betting on the election—a humiliating spectacle" indeed!

By Allen Wilson.—*The Governor of the state of New Jersey.*—Honest, faithful and capable. He is too firmly seated in the affections of the people, to be successfully assailed by the violence of infuriated party spirit.

By Vincent Hardelew.—May our land be as free from Jackson men, as Ireland is from snakes and toads.

Michigan.—Returns have been received from nearly all the counties in the State. The Administration parity will be from 500 to 700. In the State Senate, so far as heard from, the administration have 12, to 5 whigs; and in the House 32 to 29 whigs. This state sends only 1 member to Congress.

☞ A million of dollars has been collected in Pennsylvania since last November, as toll for merchandise that has passed between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. This is a large receipt of tolls for one year, and more especially so, as it has been a year of unexampled depression of business of all kinds.

☞ Congress met yesterday, Monday, the 3d inst. at Washington. The President's message, which is anxiously looked for, will probably be delivered to the two houses to day at 12 o'clock. We hope to receive it in time to give a part of it to our readers next week.

The Northeastern Boundary.—We learn from Bangor, in Maine by way of Boston, that the Commissioners and Engineer appointed by Gov. Kent, to explore the disputed territory, and, if possible, to ascertain the true boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, or, in other words our *Northeastern Boundary*, arrived at the former place on Monday last, and that their efforts have been crowned with complete success.

The great problem to be solved was, to ascertain the exact location of the "highland" between the waters emptying on the one side into the S. Lawrence, and on the other into the Atlantic Ocean. The British diplomatists have denied that there were any such highland in the contemplated regions. It is stated that the Commissioners have not only ascertained that there are such highlands, but that they rise in some places into mountains: and that they have discovered, discovered the boundary line itself, as marked out by the commissioners under the treaty of 1783, and all the monuments established at that time to fix the line.

This information, if as is supposed by the Executive, it will lead to the settlement at once of the controversy between the U. States and Great Britain on this subject, is not less welcome than important.—*National I.I.*

Heavy Damages.—The Circuit Court of the United States closed its November term at Providence R. I, on Thursday last. Among the decisions of the Court, we notice the following:—

In the case *Hannah Littlefield vs. Babbitt & Dimond*, of Bristol. The defendants in constructing a reservoir at their works in Bristol, left the pit open during the night, and the plaintiff fell in and was severely injured, and brought her action for damages. The jury, after being out some time, sent to the Court, asking information whether they could return a verdict giving the plaintiff a certain sum yearly during the term of her natural life. The court instructed them that such a verdict would be against law. The jury afterwards brought in a verdict of $3,625 damages for the plaintiff.

Another case in the present session of the Supreme Court at Bangor Maine, a suit was brought by Caleb Titus against the inhabitants of the town of Frankfort, for damages in consequence of a defect in the highway of that town. It appears that a quantity of plaster was left in the road, at which his horse took fright, upset the wagon, and threw him violently out and injured him severely. The Jury returned a verdict of $1,800 damages.

The Richmond Whig gives out an intimation of a courteous correspondence between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Biddle, and that the latter is not satisfied with Mr. Clay's plan of a bank.

The Orthodox Congregational Church in Sharon, Ct. was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning of last week. The fire was occasioned, it is supposed, by a defect of the stove pipe, and occurred during the morning service, when the Congregation were assembled.

The Mississippi was filled with floating ice on the 19th, at St. Louis. At Galena the country was buried in snow—the tributary creeks all closed—and the thermometer 9 degrees above zero.

The Darien, Geo. Telegraph of Nov. 13th, says the frost will reduce the cotton crop one half. A severe storm had materially injured the plantations about Baton Rouge (Louisiana,) on the 17th.

Cotton Yarns manufactured at Lebanon, Tenn. by Messrs. Muirhead, Masterson & Co. are offered for sale at Nashville. These factories will do more for the south than conventions.

A vessel has been cleared at New York for Kamchatka.

From the Mississippian, we learn that the hon. Thomas H. Williams, of Pearl, (Adams county,) has been appointed by Governor McNutt, of Mississippi, U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the hon. Isaiah F. Trotter.

The U. S. Steam Frigate, Fulton, on a trial of speed with the Great Western, on the occasion of the departure of the latter for Bristol, proved to be superior to her English competitor in the strife.

Frontier Movements.—Gen. Brady, of the U. S. Army, left Detroit on the 19th, with a steamboat to intercept one or two steamboats with provisions, which were expected from Cleveland, to make a descent upon Canada. It is again said the insurgents have large reserves. A company of 150 were skulking about Buffalo on the 22d, and a box of muskets, picks, &c., was detected there by the Deputy collector, when he was brutally assailed by them and the box rescued.

About the first of November a traveller in Scott county, Miss. was murdered by being shot in the back, and robbed of $10,630 in bank bills. The murderers escaped with their booty.

The Montreal and Maine papers, speak of the weather as being colder than was ever before at this season. Navigation was closed on Lake Erie and the great canal at Buffalo, on Monday of last week.

The Hudson river is closed as far down as Poughkeepsie.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Rev. Jacob A. Wood, $6,00; Clarkson & Brewster, Rahway, 5,50; Elijah Shotwell, 3 22; Daniel Martin, 2.25; Richard R. Frazee, 2 00; Jacob Thorn, 1.75; Platt Drake, 1 26; Thomas B. Boylan, 1.00; Ephraim Drake, 1.00; John Simpson, 1,00; Hugh Townsend, .75.

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult. Edward Lewis to Julia Ann Griffin, all of Morristown.

On the 21st, Aaron C. Littell, of Newark, to Mary Burr, of Morristown.

In Piscataway, on the 21st ult. Mr. Isaiah Boice, to Miss Margaretta, daughter of the late John Stelle.

At Gale Ville, Somerset co. on the 26th ult. James M. Stelle, of Raritan Landing, to Cornelia, daughter of John Pulhamus, of Gale Ville.

At New Brunswick, on the 22d ult. Garret Conover to Miss Louisa Wetsell.

DIED.

In this place, on Sunday night, the 25th ult. Mr. James Randolph, of Green Brook, aged about 45.

In Morristown, on the 16th ult. Mr. Jonas R. Alwood, aged 21 years, at the hour of his death.

At New Brunswick, on the 24th ult. Mr. Peter Nafey, an active, efficient and devoted patriot and soldier of the Revolutionary War, aged 91 years.

NOTICE.

THE DIRCTORS OF THE PLAINFIELD

Mutual Assurance Fire Company,

Will hold their Quarterly meeting at Jacob Thorn's tavern, on Monday, December 10th, 1838, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon.

C. BOICE, Secretary.

A Fresh Stock of Groceries,

Again offered Cheap for Cash, namely:

SALT by the Sack.
The best Mo'asses.
Sperm Candles,
Winter strained Oil,
Dried Beef,
Flour by the Barrel,
Oats and the best of Feed,
Wrapping Paper,
Mackerel, &c. &c.

Light profits, and quick Returns
Short settlements make long friends

SAMUEL S. POUND.
December 4, 1838. 95

Notice.

ON and after Monday next, Dec 3d, 1838, the New Jersey Rail road and Transportation company will charge the following prices for the conveyance of passengers in the following places:

From New York to Newark, 37½ cents.
From New York to Elizabethtown, 50 cents.
From New York to Rahway, 62½ cents.
From New York to Union Town or Scotch Plains 75 cts.
From New York to New Brunswick, $1

Nov. 30, 1838.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c.

M F CUSHING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That applications will be made to the present session of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey for an act making a new County, to comprise the township of Warren in Somerset county, and the lower skirt of Bernard township in said county; and of the townships of Westfield, Rahway, and New Providence, in Essex county; and the north western skirt of the township of Piscataway and Woodbridge, in Middlesex county: and Long Hill, in Morris county.

Plainfield, Nov. 5th, 1838. 94 6w

Take Notice.

COAL.—During the present month, at the present low prices, but small loans to advance the price on the 1st of December next.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.
97
Rahway, Nov. 10, 1838.

Pay your Debts!

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Book account, may take notice that the same must be paid to the subscriber, at Brooklyn, or to Ayres & Bullman, at Plainfield, on or before the 1st of January next. Those neglecting at that date may expect to find them in the hands of an attorney for collection.

☞ The Subscriber will be at Ayres & Bullman's for 4 Monday afternoons in succession, from 8 till 6 o'clock, P. M. and he expects to be at home every Saturday afternoon.

J. E. DUNN.
Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1838. 97 4t*

House and Lot FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having discontinued keeping house offers for sale his late residence situate in second street. The house is small and very convenient for a small family, with a good garden spot attached. Any person desirous of purchasing will please call upon the subscriber at Jacob Thorn's Tavern.

Should the above property remain unsold until the 1st of March, it will then be for Rent.

WM. R. MOORE.
Plainfield Nov. 6, 1838. 94 4m

New Lumber Yard Rahway

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and Vicinity, that they have come on hand a large and general assortment of seasoned Lumber, consisting of all the kinds and qualities usually found in Lumber Yards. As our Lumber is delivered and framed Free, we can give the purchaser of carriage, and are enabled to sell on as low terms as any of the neighboring towns.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.
Rahway, Sept. 24th, 1838. 90 3m

New Goods, Low for Cash.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a new and General Assortment of Fall and Winter *DRY GOODS*, such as Cloths, cassimeres, English Fur ines, Flannels, Calicoes, Umbrellas and colored Muslins, English Prints, Cotton Drilling, &c. &c.

ALSO,—*A General Assortment of FRESH GROCERIES.*

Having purchased our stock at the lowest cash price, we are prepared to supply all who may favor us with a call, on as good terms as any other establishment in this place.

LEONARD & RUNYON.
Plainfield, Oct 16 1838 91

All Persons

INDEBTED to us either on Notes or Book Account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay or further advertisement.

Oct 16, 91 LEONARD & RUNYON.

Stoves & Stoves!

IF you want to buy stoves cheap, now is your time as I am determined to sell low. I have on hand a general Assortment of Pustley's cooking, and James' Improved cooking stoves.—Also, the Union stove, a new article, and highly recommended. Also, Franklin, Box, and sheet iron Parlor stoves, Nine plate, Box, and salamander stoves all of which are For sale Very Low. Stove Pipe, boilers, Dripping pans, &c. made to order.

JOHN N. DENNISON.
Sept. 25th. 88 tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY superior pail with a slide milk strainer,—the best that can be used, and with a pail without a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Hatters' Finishing

BLOCKS made and repaired, west Paterson,—Spindle Blocks, &c. &c. on accommodating terms

E. W. BRIANT.
Oct. 9th. 90

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains, also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 1y

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscribe returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale or manufactured to order.

Sept. 25th. 89 3dm

SALT by the sack.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & ARRES.

Cotton Batts,

COTTON Warp, candle wick and carpet warp, for sale by

PRICE & SHOTWELL.
Sept. 25th. 1838. Rahway.

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.
April 24.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some Stratton lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 5th 1838 68

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.
June 26th.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

Dyeing and Print Works, at RAHWAY.

HALE & JONES, Proprietors.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES AND GARMENTS, SHAWLS, HERNOZES TABLE COVERS, &c.

Dyed, Cleaned and, Finished, in a Superior Manner.

N. B. Berry & Dunham are AGENTS for Plainfield, TO RECEIVE and FORWARD GOODS; to which place they will be returned, when finished. A Share of Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Rahway, Nov 12, 1838. 96

Ducks and Geese.

WHY don't you bring along your Ducks and Geese—Your White ones if you have them?

Nov. 12th EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Something New!

To All who wish Health or Comfort.

MR. I. TITSWORTH is now in Plainfield, with a Machine for extracting the Gasses and all impure Substances from new Feathers, and cleansing the dust and filth from old and worn Feathers, while the operation renovates them to Lightness and Elasticity nearly equal to new. The Machine is in operation in the Harper Shop, of Mr. James Thorn.

Plainfield, Nov. 5th, 1838. 94 3w.

Coal.

THE First quality Hard Lohigh Coal in clean broken Lumps, for $4.50—Broken and screened, $7 per ton. A cargo of Red Ash Schuylkill expected this week, and will be sold at a very small advance if taken immediately from the deck.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.
Rahway, Sept. 24th 90 3m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Benjamin Fish, William G. Cook, Charles Green, William Grant, Complainants, and Frazee Griffin. Defendants. } Fi Fa. de bonis et terris.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias, I have levied on the following property of the Defendant in Plainfield, Essex county, New Jersey, viz—all that parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in Plainfield, and described in deeds from James Leonard and wife to the defendant, recorded in book W 4 of deeds, page 174, and 175, and from Randolph Dunham to said defendant, recorded in Book N 4 of Deeds for Essex county, pages 77 and 78.

Which property I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Thorn's Hotel in Plainfield on the 15th day of December, 1838, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff
Newark, Oct. 30, 1838. 93 tds

FRESH GROCERIES,

RECEIVED Weekly from New York, and sold at home at prices, by PRICE & SHOTWELL.
Rahway.
Sept. 25th.

Assignee's Sale.

WILL be exposed for sale at Public Vendue on Monday, the 24th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, a House and Lot of Land, on the corner of Second and Washington streets, in Plainfield. Said Lot is upwards of 90 feet front, exclusive of the street, and contains one half an acre of ground, with a good two story dwelling house and kitchen adjoining, nearly new, on the lot. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS BOICE.
Oct. 16, 1838. 2m Assignee of John Vermule.

WANTED,

WOOD, and all Kinds of Country Produce, in payment of dues to this Office.

September 11th, 1838.

Just Published,

AND For Sale, at this office, a new and handsome edition of "The Child's Instructor," with plates. Also, some new Toy books.

For Sale very low, at wholesale or retail.

Nov. 1st, 1838.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again May 1st, 1838.

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 12 to 6 cents each.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 16th.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.
June 16th, 1837.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills of let hearers,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

Public Notice.

IT hereby gives notice, that he intends to make application to the next Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for an act to incorporate a Company of Proprietors, in the county of Essex, to carry on the flouring business, working iron, brass, and other various and necessary business purposes.

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 8, 1838. 89 6t.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by HUGH G. CLEMENTS, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.
Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 93 1y

Stoves, Cheaper than ever!

J. THOMPSON & CO. wish to inform the public generally, that they have now on hand a large assortment of stoves of the most approved patterns for burning coal or wood; and as they wish to close their business next Spring, they intend offering their whole assortment much cheaper than they were ever before offered in this market. Their assortment consists of Stanley's Rotary of all sizes, Pooley's, Church & Stanley's, James', and all sizes of the nine plate.

Of the above named we have a full assortment, and we also have some of several other kinds. We also have a large number of second hand stoves, which we will sell extremely low; they consist chiefly of Pooley's, Church's, Lyon's, James', Haley's, Wilson's, Gillis' and Nine Plates; they are all fitted out with fixtures, and in complete order. We hope those wishing to buy will give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident we can suit them.

Russia Sheet Iron Stoves.

We have a more complete assortment of this article than we ever had before; and as they are known to exceed any other stove for beauty and heat; we shall only, that they are now made handsomer and better than ever; and we will sell them from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than last year.

J. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, Oct. 20th, 1838.

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery, New Jersey.

Between Mary Ayres, executrix, Cornelius Boice, executor, of Reuben Ayres, dec'd Complainants, and Thomas Hill, and Sarah Eliza, his wife, Defendants. } Fi Fa for the sale of Mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on the 26th day of December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at Lving's hotel in Plainfield, in the county of Essex, all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, and butted and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a stone in the east road, corner of lands of Isaac Tinsworth, now Elnorius L. Sheppard, then along said road north 43 and a half degrees east, 77 links to a stone in the road and corner of Caleb Freeman's land then with his line 67 8 degrees west, 2 chains and 50 links to a stone and corner, 4.1 2 degrees west 76 links, to a stone in the line of lands of said Isaac Tinsworth, now Elnorius L. Sheppard, then with his line south, 68 3-4 degrees west, 3 chains and 27 1-2 links, to the place of beginning: Containing 17-100 of an acre of land; and is all that lot or parcel of land which the said Thomas Hill purchased of Alexander Drummond and Catharine his wife, by deed bearing date 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1825, and recorded in Book X 2 of deeds for Essex county, pages 264 and 265; which said mortgage is recorded in Book V of mortgages, pages 121 and 122.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.
Newark, Oct. 22d, 1838.

Fall & winter goods

THE Subscribers have just received a new and general assortment of Goods such as Bleached and unbleached muslins white, red, and yellow Flannels; Blue, black, drab, and invisible green Broad Cloths; Cassimeres, sattinetts, beaverteens, English and French Merinoes, &c. which will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,

A general Assortment of Earthen and stone ware, such as Pots, Jars, Pitchers, Bowls, etc. etc.

☞ The highest cash price paid for Country Produce.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

ALL Persons indebted to us on Book account are requested to call and settle, as short settlements make us friends, and our present books are full, we should like to settle them without transferring them to another book.

B. & D.
October 2d. 89

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 21. G. FOX POUND.

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, offer to the public upon very liberal terms said wheel, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearings, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast wheel of the same diameter. Bishop's Wheel.

W. C. BISHOP, Ovid, N. Y.
S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have put a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gives good satisfaction and gave us a great advantage over the Breast wheel We have now in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the *Wing Wheel*, and has all of its much power with one third less water than the Wing wheel.

DRAKE, DUNN & JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.
Brooklyn, July 23. 80 6m*

Teas, Teas!

HYSON, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Black Teas for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.
Sept. 25th. Rahway.

LAMP OIL. For Sale by
Aug. 21. SAMUEL S. POUND.

ARREN GROUT
Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English education. In the accomplishment of such design great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care is taken to excite a love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its aim is rather the prevention than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil. During the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

The sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire. This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the pupil who is not reformed by gentle, but firm, discipline, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its countenance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1838.

John L. Heath, Administrator, &c. of Miron G. Olmsted, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named Administrator it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrator give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of said Deceased, to bring in their debts demands or claims against the same within one year from this day, Oct. 23, 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said deceased lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the same period of one year public notice being given as aforesaid such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefore against the said Administrator.

By the Court,
JACOB O. DRAKE,
Surrogate.

93 2 m

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of
AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Just Received,

AT THE *PLAINFIELD CASH STORE*
A Fresh supply of Fall Goods, consisting of Cloths Cassimeres, Satinetts, Buffalo Cloth Mode Skins, Flannels, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Calicoes, &c. &c.

Produce taken at the highest Market prices.
AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 13th, 1838.

FLAXSEED LOST, by the subscriber on the road
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

New Cheap Grocery & Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peace street, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Salæratus, Mackerel, Hams, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Flour.

Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Persons will do far most, these times.

GEO. FOX POUND.

July 26th. 19 tf

Railway Daily Despatch Line.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Railway boats, consisting of three splendid steamboat vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New-York.

Mechanic, Capt Wilsey,
Lafayette, Maspeth,
New-Jersey, Capt Asbury.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can remain in his warehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," and via "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickturn, some distance down the river.

Railway, March, 1838.

A Rare Chance.

Rahway Herald Newspaper Establishment For Sale.

THE Subscriber, after repeated unavailing attempts to rid himself of an afflicting lameness, caused by injury sustained several years since, is finally but reluctantly compelled to relinquish the business of newspaper printing. To any person wishing to embark in a permanent and lucrative occupation, this opportunity offers great advantages, as the establishment combines the materials and good will of the Advertiser Herald and has no rival in the place—thus rendering it one of the best establishments in the state.

The materials consist of excellent iron presses, 1 wooden Kamage do. standing press with boards complete, and a full assortment of newspaper and job type, from 14 line pica to minion, and ever, other article necessary for carrying on the business with ease.

For further information apply to David Felt, Esq. Stationer's Hall, 245 Pearl st. New York; M. F. Carman, New Brunswick; Editor Daily Advertiser, Newark, or in Rahway, to E. Y. Rogers Esq. or

THOS. A. GREEN, Editor, &c.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

Rahway, N. J. Sept. 12 1838.

New Goods.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Drillings, Calicoes, Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Shirting and Cotton Hafs, &c. A large assortment of the above just received and for Sale very low for Cash or Country Produce.

PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Sept. 18th, 1838.

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by
BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 58 tf

London Porter.

LONDON Brown Stout, for sale by the dozen or in a single bottle, at the store of
SHOTWELL & PRICE,
Sept. 18th. Rahway.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Dust Pans, Lanterns Leader Heads &c. which he will sell low for cash.

Tin Leaders of all kinds of Hitter's Kettles, made to order at short notice, and at low prices.

Copper Force and Hand Pumps made to order, and warranted.

All work that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Aug. 7, 1838. 81 tf

Mr. Bond's Speech,

In Pamphlet form, For Sale at this Office, price 3 cents

ALSO

At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street,

RAHWAY.

Just Received, a Stock of FRESH GROCERIES,

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.

SAMUEL S. POUND.

July 31.

Cheap Muslins.

UNBLEACHED Muslins, from 4d to 18¾ per yard, for sale by PAICE & SHOTWELL.
Sept. 25th. Rahway.

Flour

A Fresh Assortment of Western canal Flour, at all Qualities, just received, and for sale low by
GEORGE F. POUND.
Sept. 25th.

ALSO,

On hand a good Assortment of Boots and shoes, of the best quality and warranted. Those have an idea that Sale Shoes are good for nothing but my shoes are made of the best material, and warranted.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

HAMS and Beef, for sale by
THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Notice.

THE Friends of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the
CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,
At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen. EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership, and will continue the business of S. B. Price, under the firm of PRICE & SHOTWELL.

BENJAMIN M. PRICE.
EDWARD R. SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Aug. 1st 1838.

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

NewJersey Railroad AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing September 1st, 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick,

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.*;
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 *cents—Rahway*,
50 *cents—New Brunswick*. 75 *cts.*

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*.

Brunswick Trains.
Excepting except Sunday.

Leave New York, at 9 A. M and 4 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 4, and 6, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Horses, Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 8 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats shove pass daily at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and as New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Trains in the city of Newark have been undertook, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 26th, 1838. 71 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for Sale by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 2 tf

White wash Lime,

A LSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Pain White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by
GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.
January 31st.

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the s ring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dalin, Brown, Green, Adelaide and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $4.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the richest style and quality, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 prices a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS KENSETT.

Newark, March 25th, 1838.

New Cheap Cash Grocery, and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by J. V. Stelle, between the store of Ira Pruden and S. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, pickled Cod, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Corn Meal, Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Bob, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Mustard, Dried Apples, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot, Lead, Shaving and fancy brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, tied reed, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate

EPHRAIM DRAKE,
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 25th, 1838.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume
OF THE
New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent Engravings on wood, by the best artists, designed and engraved from original paintings expressly for the work. Enchings on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the following numbers, besides Engravings on steel, rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New Volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices recently and shortly to be published—Reviews of new works—Scientific discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications post paid to the editor. The subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Cox, Captain Marryatt, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of twohundred others, well known to the reading community for the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its mechanick and elegance of its typography. It is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superiour, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work, extant furnishes such valuable a specimens for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, and read throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, genteel, and agreeable companion of the parlour, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country, intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, and for the delectation of the man of business. And all of both sexes purchasing it for taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would subvert a pleasantry known to be not only innocent but dangerous to the fair, will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every FRIDAY, at No. 1, Beekman-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with two very large plates every month, with a splendid superb extra quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely engraved Vignette Title page and table of contents are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer for sale for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice.

ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

JUST RECEIVED a Fresh Supply of Groceries, low for Cash or Produce.

AY ES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th 1838.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash, only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Gossage Hats, black and drab, of the latest style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have just received a large assortment of Tweeds, Hunters' Dye stuffs, and Sad Furniture. We keep paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk tassels, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb 13th. 56 tf

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by
April 28. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain sent of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Sickness, Heartburn, Fever and Ague, Spasmodic Cholera, Sea-sickness, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, Fits, &c.; and they are found to be a powerful preventive in cleansing the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are, for a number of years, the most superior I have acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into general use, and the obligation that I feel to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you this from these few lines. I am respectfully yours, &c.

I passed, after having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I would advise them to be very safe, mild and active cathartic, and properly adapted to almost all diseases, and it records to in season, they might prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many complaints as recommended—also especially for tapeworms which one of my family had been severely afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. I am, Sir, yours, &c. I shall use them in general use, as no one cannot but like them after having made use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness as the generality always has in every case prevented vomiting, and for the relief of headache or dispepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

New Stock of GROCERIES,

Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free lubor Sugar and Coffee.
Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal,
Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice,
Hams and Shoulders, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Sal Æratus, candles, Starch, Soap, Snuff, common hair soap, segars, tobacco, and snuff, Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds; Crockery, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c.

S. S. POUND.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of T. Cranberry, No. 12, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood wherever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is sent only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent to each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the United States.

Any seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. I, or half volume No. 6.

March, 1838.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and raise the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen, than those of the Anti-Slavery Society. 200,000 citizens, generally behind us others, for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery society will doubtless have a mighty influence in the political world. It will be the object of the Emancipator, to give correct, intelligently embodied and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservation of our free institutions. Universal as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or cease to labor for the entire recovery to our country of our enterprise as now openly and peaceful triumph.

With these views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make the Emancipator one of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to a sixth gratis.

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Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11. 1838. Number 98.

The Plainfield Union

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months $2.50; if paid in six months, $2.75; and if not paid till the close of the year, $3.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Noon.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains, also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 1y

Butter.

15 Firkins of Butter, for sale by

Oct. 2 BERRY & DUNHAM

Fall & winter goods

THE Subscribers have just received a new and general assortment of Goods such as Bleached and unbleached muslins: white, red, and yellow Flannels; Blue, black, drab, and invisible green Broad Cloths; Cassimeres, sattinets, beaverteens, English and French Merinoes, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,

A general Assortment of Earthen and stone ware, such as Pots, Jars, Pitchers, Bowls, etc. etc.

☞ The highest cash price paid for Country Produce.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

ALL Persons indebted to us on Book account are requested to call and settle, as short settlements make big friends, and our present books are full, we should like to settle them without transferring them to another book. B. & D.

October 2d. 89

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 21. G. FOX POUND.

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, offer to the public upon very liberal terms said wheel, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearings, &c. and will also warrant it to have twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the Reaction Water Wheel.

W. C. BISHOP, Oct. 9. N. Y.

S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave us a great advantage over the Sutter wheel We have now in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the *Wing Wheel*, and has *all of as much power* with one third less water than the Wing wheel.

DRAKE DUNN,
JAMES T. DUNN, *Jr.*

Brooklyn, July 23. 86 6w*

Teas, Teas!

HYSON, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Black Teas for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

LAMP OIL, For Sale by

Aug. 21. SAM'L S. POUND

SALT, by the sack,

Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

Cotton Batts,

COTTON Warp, candle wick and carpet warp, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL,

Sept. 25th, 1838. Rahway.

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some firstrate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838. 86

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

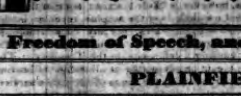
100 Bbls. Western Flour, 5 " Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Candle Soap, Vinegar, Pickles, wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.

June 26th.

HAMS and Beef, for sale by

Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

POETICAL.



From the British Magazine.

Futurity.

The fairest scenes beneath the skies,
The rays of joy that brightest beam,
When wrapt in fancy's fond disguise
More bright and more enchanting seem.

Still to the soul how dull the past,
With future hours compared appears;
Still fancy wild, than time more fast,
Plans her gay map of future years.

To him who longs the bliss to prove
Which lurks in fancy's landscape wide,
How slow the hours and minutes move,
Like bubbles, down time's lazy tide!

How lovely, smiling from afar,
The future joys of life appear!
Alas, how tame, how flat they are,
When to their presence we draw near.

There is an hour—an hour to come,
Which baffles fancy's boldest flight;
She dare not pierce death's awful gloom,
She cannot gaze on heavenly light.

Not all her fairy powers can paint
The joys that dwell above the sky,
For every eye but faith's grows faint,
When stretched towards eternity!

From the Knickerbocker.

Sayings of Dias.

What is the greatest good? a mind which can
Look in itself, and find its purpose pure;
What the worst pest to man? his brother man,
Whose pride delights to make his kind endure;
Who's rich? who nothing wants; who's poor?
The anxious wretch who's always wanting more;
What's the best marriage dower? A modest life.
Becoming both to maiden and to wife;
Who's virtuously chaste? she of whose fame
Report speaks true to lie, in dread of its shame;
What marks the upright man? To do no wrong,
When power, occasion, pretext, all are strong;
What notes the fool? To wish, with mind unstable,
To do a wrong, yet find himself unable.

Political Anecdote.—The New Era tells the following anecdote, which is worthy of notice at this time:—A rich man who was building some brick houses in Boston at the time when the Hon. Mr. Gore and Elbridge Gerry were candidates for the governorship of Massachusetts, walked down to his new buildings on election day, and found the hood carpenter putting up his tools. On asking where he was going he said, "To the polls, Sir." "To the polls, are you—and who do you vote for?" The carpenter answered, by asking the same question. "I shall vote for the hon. Mr. Gore," said the owner, "and you must too."

"No, sir," replied the carpenter, "I shall vote for Elbridge Gerry."

"Well, sir," said the owner, "if you vote for Mr. Gerry, you shall do no more work for me."

"Well, sir," said the carpenter, bracing himself up, "if you vote for the *honorable* Mr. Gore, I will never work for you again as long as I live!"

A Friendly Intimation.—The boarders of a tavern in Georgia were annoyed by flies in their butter. Judge Dooly took the the tavern-keeper aside, and remarked to him in a private way, that some of his friends thought it would be best for him to put the butter on one plate and the flies on another, and let the people mix them to suit themselves. He merely suggested it for consideration.

A Paddy's Idea of Travelling.—Surely, said Pat, the Yankees are great travellers—they travel 60 or 70 miles a day, while I have hard work to travel 25 or 30 miles; but there's not so great a difference after all, for they don't more than half travel the ground over, while I travel both sides of the road for the most part.

A short time since, as a well known English master in a grammar school was censuring his pupil for the dullness of his comprehension, and consenting to instruct him in a sum of *Practice*—he said, "Is not the price of a penny loaf always a *penny*?"—when the boy innocently answered,—"No, sir, the bakers sell them *two for three half pence* when they are stale."—*Stale wit* is not always as good as this.

A doctor, on calling upon a gentleman who had been some ailing, put a fee into the patient's hands, and took the medicine himself which he had prepared for the sick man; he was not made sensible of his error till he found himself getting ill, and the patient getting better.

The Eye.—A person may disciplise the muscles of the face, and he may control the voice; but there is something in the eye beyond the will; and we frequently find it giving the lie to the lie.

Promote temperance, as much as you can.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Masonic Hall and Tammany Hall, or a ride in an Omnibus.—On Saturday evening, about dusk, and near the time of closing the police office, a bustle and noise were heard in the corridor leading to the police office, increasing as it came nearer, until two men, each collaring the other, presented themselves before the presiding justice, Mr. Lowndes, and demanded redress. Before describing the scene that followed this exhibition it may be well to introduce the parties to the reader. One was a conductor of a Broadway omnibus, the other a mechanic, and an English radical.

The Radical—Now then make your ackerzation, get me kermitted, that'll be funny.

The Conductor—I don't think it will be very funny if you have behaved like a scamp.

The Radical—Make yer ackerzation, come to the pint in kestion.

The conductor, addressing the Justice—This man got into my omnibus on the corner of Wall and Broadway. He was half drunk, had evidently been drinking nasty gin.

The radical—Don't say any thing unrespectful of gin; it has more spirit than either on us.

Justice Lowndes to the conductor—Continue your charge.

Conductor—When he got in the omnibus he said put me down at the hall.

Radical to the Justice—The a l, feckerleck that—that's the pint atween us.

Conductor—Well, we stopped at the first hall on our route, which was Masonic Hall. I woke this man up and he got out and paid me without saying any thing. Four persons then got in and the omnibus was now full. Just as I had pulled the string for the driver to go on, this man runs up and cal s to me, Stop a minute, let me get in." Upon which I told him if he got in he would have to pay again. "I shan't do any such thing," said he. "It's the rule of the omnibus," said I. "I rang your rule," said he. During all this time the omnibus was going on, and this conversation took place on the foot board, where we were both standing. After the last expression, he gave me a push, and attempted to make his way into the omnibus. As all the seats were taken, and the passengers didn't wish him upon their knees, they pushed him out again on me, and we both fell off the bass into the road.

The Radical—Now it's my go. I stands upon my rights. I wanted her to go to Tammany all, and this feller pute me down at Masonic all; that's why I wanted fer to git in again, which I c'tened I'd a right for.

Justice Lowndes—Why did you alight without first seeing where you were?

Radical—Why ye see, ses he, "ere yer are," so I got out, not before I could dskiver the horror, the homnibus was horf.

Justice Lowndes—You were drunk.

Radical—A feetle, skeesilee, that's half.

The Conductor—Full as a sponge, and stunk enough to make a horse sick. Well, as soon as I could get up, I ran and overtook the omnibus. I had hardly done so, when I received a blow in the back from a stone. I turned round, and saw this fellow pitting stones at the buss, one of which went me the head and took a lump on the arm. I then got down and took him into custody.

Justice Lowndes advised the parties to retire and try to make an arrangement, which advice they followed. The radical paid the conductor a dollar, with a remark, that fer foster he'd hom-nibus it in his shoes.—*New York Times.*

Great Results hang on Little Things.—Two men were at work one day in a ship yard. They were hewing a stick of timber, to put into a ship. It was a small stick and not worth much. As they cut off chips, they found a worm, a little worm, about half an inch long.

"This stick is wormy," said one, "shall we put it in?"

"I do not know; yes, I think it may go in.—It will not be seen, of course."

"Yes, but there may be other worms in it; and these may increase and injure the ship."

"No, I think not. To be sure it is not worth much; yet I do not wish to lose it. But come, never mind the worm; we have seen but one; put it in."

The stick was accordingly put in. The ship was finished, and as she was launched off into the waters, all ready for the seas, she looked beautiful as a swan when the breeze ruffle his white feathered bosom, as he sits on the waters. She went to sea, and for a number of years did well. But it was found on a distant voyage, that she grew weak and rotten. Her timbers were found all eaten away by the worms. But the captain thought he would try to get her home. He had a costly load of goods in the ship, such as silks, crapes, and the like, and a great many people. On the way home a storm gathered. The ship for a while climbed up the high waves, and then plunged down, creaking and rolling heavily. But see her spring a leak. They tried two pumps, and they worked at them day and night, but the water came in faster and faster. She filled with water, and she went down under the dark blue waters of the ocean, with all the goods and all the people on board. Ev'ry one perished. Oh, how many wives, and mothers, and children mourned over husbands, and sons, and brothers, for whose return they were waiting, but they never returned! And all this great calamity, see, one that little stick of timber, was built! How much property, and how many lives they be destroyed by a little worm! And how much evil may a man do, when he does a small evil, as that man did when he put the wormy timber in the ship.

Decision of Character, by Foster.

(Continued.)

It were absurd to suppose that any human being can attain a state of mind capable of acting in all instances invariably with the full power of determination; but it is obvious that many have possessed a habitual and a very commanding measure of it; and I am persuaded that the preceding remarks have taken account of its chief characteristics and constituent principles. A number of additional observations remain

The slightest view of human affairs shews what fatal and ample mischief may be caused by men of this character when misled or wicked. You have but to recollect the conquerors, despots, bigots, unjust conspirators, and signal villians of every class, who have blasted society by the relentless vigor which could act consistently and heroically wrong. Till, therefore the virtue of mankind be greater, there is reason to be pleased that so few of them are endowed with extraordinary decision.

When this character is dignified by wisdom and principle, great care is yet required in the possessor of it to prevent it from becoming unamiable. As it involves much practical assertion of superiority over other human beings, the mind, not taught to be as mild and conciliating as possible: the pride will feel provoked, affection hurt and weakness oppressed. But this is not the manner which the man whom I am considering, will be naturally most inclined to wear. Rather, he he will have a manner of sternness, reserve, and incompliance. He will have the appearance of keeping himself always at a distance from social equality; and his friends will feel as if their friendship were continually sliding into subserviency, while his intimate connexions will think he does not attach the due importance either to their opinions or to their regard. His manner, when they differ from him, or complain, will be in danger of giving the impression of careless inattention, and sometimes of disdain.

When he can accomplish a design in his own person alone, he may separate himself to the work in which he is engaged, and, inclosed individually, which takes little account of good wishes and kind concern, any more than it cares for opposition, which seeks neither aid nor sympathy, and which seems to say I do not want any of you and I am glad that I do not; leave me alone to succeed or die. This has a very repellent effect on the friends who wished to feel themselves of some importance, in some way or other, to a person whom they are constrained to respect. When associates are to join him in his undertakings, his mode of signifying it will often rather be to command the co-operation than to invite it.

In consultation his manner will indicate that when he is equally with the rest in possession of the circumstances of the case, he does not at all expect to bear any opinions that shall correct his own, but is satisfied that either his own conception of the subject is the just one, or that his own mind must originate that which shall be so. The striking difference will then be apparent between him and his associates, that *their* manner of receiving *his* opinions is that of agreement or dissent; *his* manner of receiving *theirs* is that of sanction or rejection. He has the tone of authoratively deciding on what they say, but never of submitting to decision what himself says. Their coincidence with his views does not give him a firmer assurance of his being right, nor their dissent any other impression than that of their incapacity to judge. If his feeling took the indistinct form of a reflection, it would be, Mine is the business of comprehending and devising, and I am here to rule this company, and not to consult them; I want their docility and not their arguments; I come not to seek their co-operation in thinking, but to induce their concurrence in executing what is already thought for them. Of course, many suggestions and reasons which appear important to those from whom they come, will be disposed of by him with unmoved attention, or a light facility, that will seem very decisive to persons who possibly hesitate to admit the full persuasion that he is a demi-God, and that they are but insects. Lord Chatham, in going out of the house of Commons, just as one of the speakers against him concluded his speech by emphatically urging what he perhaps rightly thought the unanswerable question, "*Where* can we find reasons to support such a war?" turned round a moment and replied, "gentle shepherd, tell me where."

Even the assenting convictions, and practical compliances, yielded by degrees to this decisive man, may be somewhat undervalued; as they will appear to him no more than simply coming, and that perhaps very slowly to a right appreciation: whereas himself understood and decided justly from the first, and had been right all this while.

He will be in danger of extending but little tolerance to the prejudices, hesitation, and timidity, of those with whom he has to act. He will say to himself, I wish theirs were any thing like manhood among the beings called men; and that they could have the sense and spirit not to let themselves be hampered by so many silly notions and childish fears. Why cannot they either or their movements proceed with some prompt itude and vigor, or let me, that can, do it for them? Am I to wait till debility becomes strong, and folly wise? If full scope be allowed to these propensities, they will make even a man of elevated virtue a tyrant, who in the consciousness of the right intention and the assurance of the wise contrivance, of his designs, will hold himself justified in being regardless of every thing but the accomplishment of them. He will forget all respect for the feelings and liberties of beings who are to be regarded as but a subordinate machinery to be actuated, or to be thrown aside when not actuated, by the spring of his commanding spirit.

I have before asserted that this strong character may be exhibited with a sufficiency of manner, and that it will thus best secure its efficacy. But this mildness must often be at the cost of great effort: and how much considerate policy or benevolent forbearance it will require, for a man to exert his utmost vigor in the very task, as it will appear to him at the time of cramping that vigor! Lycurgus appears to have been a high example of such patience in the firm prosecution of designs which were to be effected among a perverse multitude.

To be Continued.

Lord Brougham concludes, in the last Edinburgh Review, his masterly sketches of public characters in the reigns of the two last Georges, with the following magnificent portrait of

WASHINGTON:

How grateful the relief which the friend of mankind, the lover of virtue, experiences, when turning from the contemplation of such a character, his eye rests upon the greatest man of our own or of any age,—the only one upon whom an epithet so thoughtlessly lavished by men to foster the crimes of their worst enemies, may indeed be justly and innocently bestowed! In Washington we truly behold a marvellous contrast to almost every one of the endowments and the vices which we have been contemplating, and which are so well fitted to excite a mingled admiration, sorrow, and abhorrence. With none of that brilliant genius which dazzles ordinary minds; with not even any remarkable quickness of apprehension; with knowledge less than almost all persons in the middle ranks, and many well educated of the humbler classes possess; this eminent person is prescribed to our observation clothed in attributes so modest, so unpretending, as little calculated to strike or astonish, as if he had passed unknown through some secluded region of private life. But he had a judgement sure and sound: a steadiness of mind which never suffered any passion, or even any feeling, to ruffle its calm; a strength of understanding which worked rather than forced its way through all obstacles,—removing or avoiding rather than overleaping them. His courage whether in battle or in council, was as perfect as might be expected from this pure and steady temper of soul. A perfectly just man, with a thoroughly firm resolution never to be misled by others, any more than by others overawed; never to be seduced or betrayed, or hurried away by his own weakness or self delusion, any more than by other men's arts; nor ever to be disheartened by the most complicated difficulties, any more than to be spoiled on the daily heights of fortune—such was this great man, whether we regard him sustaining alone the whole weight of campaigns all but desperate, or gloriously terminating a just warfare by his resources and his courage—presiding over the jarring elements of political council, alike deaf to the storms of all extremes—or directing the formation of a new Government for a great people, the first time that so vast an experiment had ever been tried by means wholly free from every disturbing influence. Finally retiring from the supreme power to which his virtue had raised him over the nation he had created, and whose destinies he had guided as long as his aid was required, retiring from the veneration of all parties, of all nations, of all mankind, in order that the rights of men might be conserved, and that his example might never be appealed to by vulgar tyrants. This is the consummate glory of the great American; a triumphant warrior where the most sanguine had a right to despair: a successful ruler in all the difficulties of a course wholly untried; but a warrior, who never wore out its sheath, only when the first law of our nature commanded it to be drawn; and a ruler who, having tasted of supreme power, gently and unostentatiously desired that the cup might pass from him, nor would suffer more to wet his lips than the most solemn and sacred duty to his God and his country required.

To his latest breath did this great patriot maintain the noble character of a supporter the parties of peace, and a statesman the friend of justice. Dying, he bequeathed to his heirs the sword he had worn in the war of liberty, charging them "never to take it from the scabbard but in selfdefence, or in defence of their country and her freedom; and commanding them, that when it should thus be drawn, they should never sheathe it before every give it up, but prefer falling with it in their hands to the relinquishment thereof." Never was the majesty and simple eloquence of which are not surpassed in the oratory of Athens and Rome. It will be the duty of the historian and sage in all ages to omit no occasion of commemorating this illustrious man; and until time shall be no more, will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue, be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington!

☞ It is stated in the Lexington (Kentucky) Observer that after the acquittal of Adams, on the criminal charge of kidnapping, an action to recover the value of the negroes stolen, was brought by Mr. Grantham against Adams, who failing in giving the required bail, was duly placed in prison.

MESSAGE,

Of the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress, Dec. 4th, 1838.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives :

I congratulate you on the favorable circumstances in the condition of our country, under which you reassemble for the performance of your official duties. Although the anticipations of an abundant harvest have not every where been realized, you on the whole the labors of the husbandmen are rewarded with a bountiful return : industry prospers in its various branches of business and enterprise ; general health again prevails through our vast diversity of climate ; nothing threatens, from abroad, the continuance of external peace ; nor has anything at home impaired the strength of those domestic ties which constitute the only guaranty to the permanency of our happy Union, and which, formed in the hour of peril, has hitherto been abundantly sustained through every vicissitude in our national affairs. These blessings which evince the care and beneficence of Providence, call for devout and fervent gratitude.

We have not less reason to be grateful for other bounties bestowed by the same munificent hand, and more exclusively our own

The present year closes the first half century of our federal institutions ; and our system—differing from all others in the acknowledged, practical, and unlimited operation which it has for so long a period given to the sovereignty of the people—has now been fully tested by experience.

The constitution devised by our forefaths as the frame work of that system, then untried, has become a settled form of government ; preserving the great principles upon which it was founded, and wonderfully promoting individual happiness and private interests. Though subject to change, yet such is the wisdom of its construction, and so stable has been the public sentiment, that it remains unaltered. It has proved amply sufficient for the various emergencies incident to our condition as a nation. A formidable foreign war ; agitating divisions between domestic sovereignties ; temptations to interfere in the intestine commotions of neighboring countries ; the dangerous influences that arise in periods of excessive prosperity : and the anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth—these with other trials not less formidable, have all been encountered, and thus far successfully resisted.

It is now ours for the first time in our Union to test the advantages of a government entirely dependent on the continual exercise of the popular will ; and our experience has shown that it is as beneficial in practice as it is just in theory. Each successive change made in our local institutions has extended the right of suffrage, has increased the influence of the mass of the community, and restricted more and more the powers of the government ; yet the intelligence, prudence and patriotism of the people have kept pace with this augmented responsibility. In no country has education been so widely diffused. Domestic peace has no where so largely reigned. The close bonds of social intercourse have in no instance prevailed with such harmony over a space so vast. All forms of religion have united for the first time, to diffuse charity and piety, because for the first time in the history of nations, all have been untrammeled and absolutely free.

The deepest recesses of the wilderness have been penetrated, and numerous communities have sprung up, unrivalled in prosperity, general intelligence, tranquility, and the wisdom of their political institutions. Internal improvement, the fruit of individual enterprise fostered by the states has added new links to the confederation, and rewards to industry. Doubtful questio n of policy have been settled by the common sense ; and agriculture, commerce and manufactures, minister to each other. Taxation and public debt, which bear so heavily on all other nations, have pressed with comparative lightness on us. Without entangling alliance, our friendship is prized by every nation ; and the rights of our citizens are every where respected, because they are known to be guarded by a united, sensitive, and watchful people.

To this peaceful operation of our institutions, so evident and successful, we owe that increased attachment to them which is among the most cheering exhibitions of popular sentiment ; and will prove their best security in time to come, against foreign and domestic assault.

This review of our institutions for half a century, without exciting a spirit of vain exultation, should serve to impress upon us, the great principles from which they are deriving constant and direct supervision by the people over every public measure ; strict forbearance on the part of the government from exercising any doubtful powers; and cautious abstinence from interference with concerns which properly belong, and are best left to state regulations and individual enterprise.

Full information of the state of our foreign affairs having been recently submitted to congress, I deem it necessary now to bring to your notice only such events as have occurred, or such as require particular attention.

The most amicable dispositions continue between us and all the nations with whom we have habitual intercourse. At the date of my last annual message, Mexico was the only nation that could not be included in so gratifying a reference to our foreign relations.

I am happy to be able now to inform you, that an adjustment has been made toward the acquittal of our differences with that republic. This important change has been effected by special diplomatic negotiations, that have resulted in a treaty, which will refer to the arbitrament of a friendly power, all the subjects of controversy. There is also reason to believe that an equitable settlement of all disputed points will be attained without further difficulty or unnecessary delay, and thus authorize the free resumption of diplomatic intercourse with our sister republic

While we have the most extensive boundary of the United States, no just cause of complaint exists between the Government and that of Great Britain has passed since that communicated to Congress towards the close of their last session. The offer to negotiate a convention for the appointment of a joint commission of survey and exploration, I am now, assured will be met by Her Majesty's Government in a conciliatory and friendly spirit, and instructions to enable the British minister here to conclude such an arrangement will be transmitted to him without needless delay. It is hoped and expected that these instructions will be of a liberal character, and that this negotiation, if successful, will prove to be an important step toward the satisfactory and final adjustment of the controversy.

I had hoped that the respect for the laws and regard for the peace and honor of their own country, which have ever characterized the citizens of the United States, would have prevented any portion of them from using any means to promote insurrection in the territory of a power with which we are at peace, and with which the United States are desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations. I regret deeply, however, to be obliged to inform you that the has not been the case. Information has been given to me derived from official and other source s, that many citizens of the United States have associated together to make hostile excursions from our territory into Canada, and to aid and abet insurrection there, in violation of the laws and obligations of the United States, and in open disregard of their own duties as citizens. This information has been in part confirmed by a hostile invasion actually made by citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others and accompanied by a forcible seizure of the property of our citizens, and an application there of to the promotion of military operations against the authorities and people of Canada.

The results of these criminal assaults upon the peace and order of a neighboring country have been, as was to be expected, fatally destructive to the misguided or deluded persons engaged in them, and highly injurious to those in whose behalf they are professed to have been undertaken The authorities in Canada, from intelligence received of such intended movements among our citizens, have felt themselves obliged to take precautionary measures to prevent them ; and have embodied the militia, and assumed an attitude to repel the invasion to which they believed the colonies were exposed from the United States.

A state of feeling on both sides of the frontier has thus been produced, which called for prompt and vigor us interference. If an insurrection existed in Canada, the amicable dispositions of the United States toward Great Britain, as well as their duty to themselves, would lead them to maintain a strict neutrality, and to restrain their citizens from all violations of the laws which have been passed for its enforcement. But this Government recognizes a still higher obligation to repress all attempts on the part of its citizens to disturb the peace of a country where order prevails, or has been reestablished. Depredations by our citizens upon nations at peace with the United States, or combinations for committing them, at all times been regarded by the American Government in the light of the most atrocious character. Military incursions by our citizens into countries so situated, and the commission of acts of violence on the members thereof, in order to effect a change in its government or under any pretext whatever, have, from the commencement of our government been held equally criminal on the part of those engaged in them, and as much deserving of punishment as would be the like outrages of the public peace by the perpetration of similar acts within our own territory.

By no country or persons have these invaluable principles of internal law—principles the strict observance of which is so indispensable to the preservation of social order in the world—been more earnestly cherished or sacredly respected than by those great and good men who first declared and finally established the independence of our country. They prodigated and maintained them at an early and critical period in our history ; they were subsequently made to rest in Legislative enactments of a highly penal character, the faithful enforcement of which has hitherto been, and will I trust, always continue to be regarded as a duty inseparably associated with the maintainance of our national honor.—That the people of the U. S should feel an interest in the spread of political institutions as like as they regard their own, and that they cannot but cast a sincere solicitude for the success of all those who are, at any time, in good faith struggling for their acquisition, is imputed to our citizens as a crime.

With the entire freedom of opinion, and an undisguised expression thereof, on their part, the Government has neither the right, nor, I trust the disposition, to interfere. But whether the interest of the citizens of the U. S. in such struggles should be in the party to any such struggle, and by inevitable consequence, to the war which is waged in its support, is a question which, by our constitution, is wisely left to Congress alone to decide. It is by the laws, already made criminal in our citizens to embarrass or anticipate that decision, by unauthorized military operations on their part. Offences of this character, in addition to their criminality as violations of the laws of our country, have a direct tendency to draw upon our own citizens at large the multiplied evils of a foreign war, and expose to jurious imputations the good faith and honor of the country. As such they deserve to be put down with promptitude and decision I cannot be mistaken, I am confident, in counting on the cordial and general concurrence of my fellow citizens in this sentiment.

A copy of the proclamation which I have felt it my duty to issue, is herewith communicated. I cannot but hope that the good sense and patriotism, the regard for the honor and reputation of their country, the respect for the laws which they have themselves enacted for their own government and the love of order for which the mass of our people have been so long and so justly distinguished, will deter the comparatively few who are engaged in them from the further prosecution of such desperate enterprises, in the mean time, the existing laws have been, and will continue to be, faithfully executed ; and every effort will be made to carry them out to their full extent.—Whether they are sufficient or not, to meet the actual state of things on the Canadian frontier, it is for Congress to decide.

It will appear from the correspondence herewith submitted, that the Government of Russia declin ed a renewal of the fourth article o the convention of April, 1824, between the United states and his imperial majesty, by the article of which it is agreed that hereafter there shall not be formed by the subjects of the United States, or any of the subjects of his majesty on the northwest coast of America or any of the islands adjacent to the north of 54 40' of north latitude, and that in the same manner there shall be no establishment upon the said coast or islands by the subjects of his majesty, or under the authority of his government in any part of the north of 54 40' of north latitude, beyond the same parallel ; and that during a term of ten years, counting from the signature of the present convention, the ships of both powers, or which belong to their citizens or subjects respectively may reciprocally be used without any hindrance whatever, the interior seas gulfs harbors and creeks upon the coast mentioned in the preceding article, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives of the country."

The reason assigned for declining to renew the provisions of this article are briefly that the only use made by our citizens of the privilege it enforces them has been to supply the natives with spirituous liquors, ammunition, and fire arms ; and this traffic has been excluded from the Russian trade ; and as the supplies furnished from the U. States are injurious to the Russian establishments on the Northwest Coast, and calculated to produce complaints between the two governments, this Government thinks it for the interest of both countries not to accede to the proposition made by the American Govern ment for the renewal of the article last referred to

The correspondence herewith communicated will show the grounds upon which we opposed that the citizens of the U. States have, independent of the provisions of the convention of 1824, a right to trade with the n tives upon the coast, in question of unoccupied places, liable, however it is admitted at any time to be extinguished by the creation of Russian establishments at such points. This right is denied by the Russian government, which asserts that by the creation of the treaty of 1824, each party agreed to waive the general right to land on the vacant coast in the possessions of the other, and it titude was referred to, and accepted, in lieu thereof, the mutual privileges mentioned in the fourth article.—The capital and tonnage, employed by our citizens in their trade with the north west coast of America, will perhaps on adverting to the official statements of the commerce and navig tion of the United States for the last few years be deemed too inconsiderable in amount to attract much attention; yet the subj ect may, in other respects, deserve the careful consideration of Congress.

I regret to state the blockade of the principal ports on the eastern coast of Mexico, which in consequence of differences between that republic and France, was instituted in May last, unfortunately still continues, enforced by a competent French naval force, and is necessarily embarrassing to our own trade in the gulf, in common with that of other nations. Every disposition, however, has been evinced to exist in the part of the French Government, to render this measure as little onerous as practicable to the interests of the citizens of the United States, and to those of neutral commerce ; and it is to be hoped that an early settlement of the difficulties between France and Mexico, will soon reestablish the harmonious relations formerly subsisting between them, and again open the ports of that republic to the vessels of all friendly nations.

The negotiation for marking that part of the boundary between the U. S. and the republic of Texas, which extends from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red River, was concluded and signed at this city on the 25th of April last. It has now been ratified by both governments ; and seasonable measures will be taken to carry it into effect on the part of the U. States.

The application of the republic for admission into the Union, made in August 1837 and which gave rise to the mission of the minister who has since left us, has been formally withdrawn, as will appear from the accompanying copy of the note of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Texas, which was presented to the secretary of State on the occasion of the exchange of the ratifications of the convention above mentioned.

Copies of the convention with Texas, of a commercial treaty concluded with the King of Greece and of a similar treaty with the Peru Bolivian confederation, the ratifications of which have been recently exchanged, accompany this message for the information of Congress, and such legislative ar rangements as may be found necessary or expedient, in relation to either of them.

To watch over and foster the interests of a gradually increasing and widely extended commerce ; to guard the rights of American citizens whom business, pleasure or other motives may call into foreign countries, and at the same time, to cultivate those sentiments of mutual respect and good will which experience has proved so beneficial in international intercourse, the Government of the United States has deemed it expedient, from time to time, to establish diplomatic connexions with different foreign states, by the appointment of representatives to reside within their respective territories. I am gratified to be enabled to announce to you, that, since the close of your last session, diplomatic relations have been established under the happiest auspices with Austria and the two Sicilies ; that new appointments have been made in the respective missions of Russia, Brazil, Belgium, and Sweden, and Norway, in this country ; and that a minister extraordinary has been received, accredited to this Government from the Argentine Confederation.

An exposition of the fiscal affairs of the Government, and of their condition for the past year will be made to you by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January next, is estimated at $2,780, 342. The receipt of the year, from customs and lands, will probably amount to $40,615,68.8. These usual sources of revenue have been increased by an issue of Treasury notes, of which less than eight millions of dollars, including interest and principal, will be outstanding at the end of the year, and by the sale of one of the banks of the United States for $2,280,871. The aggregate of means from these and other sources with the balance on hand on the 1st of January last; has been applied to the payment, of appropriations by Congress. The whole expenditure for the year on their account, including the redemption of more than eight millions of Treasury notes, constitutes an aggregate of about forty millions of dollars, and will still leave into the Treasury the balance before stated.

Large appropriations will be required for the public service, and for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt during the present year. Considerable sums will also be required to meet those appropriations which, though made at the last session of Congress, will not be expended within the year. The demands upon the Treasury for the service of the year, will probably exceed the receipts, and render necessary the use of a portion of the balance now in the Treasury. The precise amount to be thus applied, will depend upon the receipts during the year, which will be affected by the reduction of the duties on imports, which will take effect on the 1st of January next. The Secretary will present to you the measures which he deems necessary to meet the expenditures of the year, and to keep the revenue and expenditures commensurate with each other. The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the propriety of making such provisions by law, as will secure the faithful application of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, to the objects designated by the constitution. The power of appropriation is subject to the exercise of a sound discretion by the Legislature, and it is to be presumed that the future will furnish no exception to the past, in the observance of this duty. The Secretary will present to you the views of the Department upon the currency, and upon the means of collecting the revenue. It is recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the present organization of the Treasury Department be retained, with such modifications as time and experience have shown to be necessary. The results of the past year, however is likely to exist ; secure the public money, and promote the general convenience, will be submitted to you. Should any deficiency occur in the receipts of the year, it is recommended that it be supplied by the issue of Treasury notes, rather than by loans. The power to issue Treasury notes

difference of opinion, or fail to receive the cordial support of a large majority of our constituents.

The connection which formerly existed between the Government and the banks was in reality injurious to both, as well as to the general interest of the community at large. It aggravated the disasters of trade and the derangement of commercial intercourse, and administered new excitement and additional means to wild and reckless speculations, the disappointments of which threw the country into convulsions of panic, and all but produced violence and bloodshed. The imprudent expansion of bank credits, which was the natural result of the command of the revenue of the State, furnished the resources for unbounded license in every species of adventure, seduced industry from its regular and salutary occupations by the hope of abundance without labor, and deranged the social state by tempting all trades and professions into the vortex of speculation on remote contingencies.

The same wide spreading influence impelled also the measures of the Government, curtailed its useful operations, embarrassed the fulfillment of its obligations, and seriously interfered with the execution of the laws. Large appropriations and oppressive taxes are the natural consequences of such a connection, since they increase the profits of those who are allowed to use the public funds, and make it their interest that money should be accumulated and expenditure multiplied. It is thus that a concentrated money power is tempted to become an active agent in political affairs, and all past experience has shown on which side test influence will be arrayed. We deceive ourselves if we suppose that it will ever be found asserting and supporting the rights of the community at large, in opposition to the claims of the few.

In a Government whose distinguishing characteristic should be a diffusion and equalization of its benefits and burdens, no advantage of individuals will be augmented at the expense of the mass of the people. Nor is it the nature of combinations for the acquisition of legislative influence to confine their interference to the single object for which they were originally formed. The temptation to extend it to other matters, is on the contrary, too frequently too strong to be resisted. The influence in the direction of public affairs, of the community at large, is therefore in no slight danger of being seriously and injuriously affected by giving to a comparatively small, but very efficient class, a direct and exclusive personal interest in important portion of the legislation of Congress as that which relates to the currency of the public monies. I laws acting upon private interests cannot always be avoided, they should be confined within the narrowest limits, and let, wherever possible, to the Legislatures of the States. When such measures are likely to lead to combinations of powerful associations, rather than objects that interest public liberty, and promote the general good.

The whole subject now rests with you, and I cannot but express a hope that some definite measure will be acted upon at the present session.

It will not, I am sure, be deemed out of place for me here to remark, that the declaration of my views in opposition to the policy of employing banks as depositories of the Government funds, cannot justly be construed an indication of hostility to those institutions. Though always opposed to their creation in form of exclusive privileges, and, as a state magistrate, uniting to secure to the community against their occasional mismanagement, I have often stood to see them protected in the exercise of rights conferred upon them, and have never doubted their utility. To the government they present themselves merely as state institutions, and as such they may be needed or not by it as a fiscal policy may require. The only proper question upon which their intercourse with the government can be regulated, is that which regulates such intercourse with the private individuals or corporations, and is the question of mutual benefits.

When the government comes to ask a financial operation better with the aid of banks, it should seek it and, as the services of other capitalists, giving the preference to those who will serve it on the best terms. Nor can there ever exist in the officers of the government, as such, any inducements to annoy the banks, any more than to favor the hostility of any other class of state institutions, or of private citizens. It is not in the nature of things that hostility to these institutions can spring from any other cause than when they themselves attempt to usurp powers not conferred upon them, or to subvert the standard of value established by the constitution.—While opposition to these regular operations cannot exist in this quarter, resistance to any attempt to make the government dependant upon them for the successful administration of affairs, is a matter of duty. I trust it ever will be of inclination, no matter from what motive or consideration the attempt may originate.

It is no more than just to the banks to say that in the late emergency, most of them firmly resisted the strongest temptations to extend their paper issues, when apparently sustained in a suspension of specie payments by public opinion, even though in some cases invited by legislative enactments of the honorable character, aided by the countenance of the government, in obedience to the constitution and laws, to the introduction of irredeemable paper, may be attributed, in a great degree, the speedy restoration of our currency to a sound state, and the business of the country to its wonted prosperity.

The banks have but to continue in the same safe course, and to avoid all interference with the government, to secure from it all the protection and benefits which it bestows on other safe institutions, and the people of the states, at the same time, have the benefit of the position, they can not but secure the good will of the general government, which they can easily lose, when they attempt to control legislation, and pervert the operations of the government to its own purposes.

Our experience of the act of last session, to grant preemption rights, has as yet been too limited to enable us to pronounce with safety on its efficacy. There is, however the best reason to anticipate favorable results. The provisions of the former law submitted to you, in respect to a graduation of the price of public lands, remain to be finally acted upon. Having found no reason to change the views then expressed, your attention is therefore respectfully asked to them.

Every proper exertion has been made, and will be continued, to carry out the wishes of congress in relation to the tobacco trade. A favorable impression has I trust, been made in different foreign countries, and although we cannot hope for an early change in their policy, as a large revenue is derived by them from its monopolies, in this article, yet, as these monopolies are really injurious to the people where they are established, and the revenue may be obtained with less tax by from a more liberal system of administration we cannot doubt that our efforts will be eventually crowned with success, if persisted in with firmness and prudent legislation.

In recommending to congress the adoption of the necessary provisions for taking the next census, the suggestion presents itself whether the scope of it might not be extended so as to embrace statistics of the great interests subject by entrusted to Congress.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War presents a satisfactory account of the army, and the several branches of service under him.

The law organizing the military establishment has been nearly carried into effect, and the army has been extensively and usefully employed during the past season.

I would again call your attention to the subject connected with and essential to the military defence of this country, submitted to you at the last session of congress.

The most important of these is the organization of the militia on the principles and the basis of universal training through the country, which must be also adopted in the rest of the union. I recommend, therefore, the plan submitted by the Secretary of War, for the permanent occupation of the permanent lines of the Indian, and the more efficient protection of the people of Florida from their inhuman warfare.

From the report of the Secretary of the Navy, it will appear that a large portion of the disposable naval force is either actively employed, or in preparation for the purposes of discipline, and the protection of our commerce. No effectual has been the protection afforded, a single outrage has been attempted on a vessel carrying our flag, in any quarter, hitherto exposed.

The Exploring Expedition sailed from Norfolk on the 19th of August last; and information has been received of the safe arrival at the island of Madeira. The best spirit animates the officers and crews, and there is every reason to hope that its early benefits to commerce and knowledge in the season.

It will also be seen that no reduction of the force now in commission is contemplated. The unsettled state of affairs in Europe renders it indispensable that our commerce should receive protection in that quarter; the constitute of the Indian and China seas, in the whale fisheries, require our attention; and a small squadron may be employed to great advantage on the Atlantic coast, for many reasons of the highest importance.

The attention of Congress is respectfully called to the subject of the gun foundery, and the increase of the number of smaller vessels. The wide expansion of our commerce; the necessity of a naval force for its protection; its due regard to the nation of rights and honor, the recollection of former exploits, and the hope of future triumphs whenever opportunity presents; all point to the navy as a no effectual arm of national defence, and a proper object of legislative encouragement.

The condition of the Post Office department will be seen from the report of the Postmaster General. The extent of post roads is 134,816 miles, and the annual transportation thereon is 52,466,000 miles. The number of post offices is 12,553. The gross receipts for the year ending June 30th, was $4,202,145. Accruing expenditure, $4,66,000; leaving a balance of upper dues to make up out of the surplus previously on hand. The cash on hand on the 1st inst. was $334,08. The revenue exceed that of the year previous, $101,; and the expenditure $1,000,000 less than the annual anticipation of a large revenue. A moderate curtailment of mail service consequently became necessary, and has been effected, to the extent of $350,000 per annum.

Your attention is requested to the subject of the transportation of the mails upon rail roads. The law is not adequate to secure this service, as contrasted to the public interest, and the Postmaster General has submitted to you the consideration and unreasonable demands.

Nor can I too earnestly request your attention to the necessity of passing a more secure and safe building for the use of congress.

Your attention is again earnestly invited to the suggestions and recommendations contained at the last session of congress, relative to the location of the seat of government.

I feel it my duty, also, to bring to your notice certain proceeds going on in this district in the name of the U. States, on the relation of Bevans. Was him, in behalf of Maryland, against the Pottomac Company, and which have resulted in the payment of money out of the National Treasury, for the first time since the establishment of the Government, by judicial authority, and in a manner which in my judgment, is unauthorized by the constitution and laws, and subversive of the rights of the states and their citizens in relation to their internal improvements. The case was originally commenced in the circuit court of this district. The facts of the case will be fully stated in the report of the decision. As no appeal was taken to the supreme court from the final decision of the circuit court in favor of the company, the case is to be considered as a voluntary exposition of the law as it was stated, and I most respectfully refer to your consideration.

The object of the application to the circuit court was to compel the Postmaster general to carry into effect an award made under the provisions of the 18th section of an act of Congress, which awards the Postmaster general is decided to be executive until, and he should become further legislative discretion concerning it. By the decision of the circuit court, in the first place, it was to be regarded as an act of legislative character, and in the next place, as a branch of the executive department. It was to be carried into effect by the Postmaster general as a ministerial act, and in the discharge, was ordered to be drawn in question. And if the duty so placed was unconstitutional, and the executive, if it remained to be decided by the judiciary, and if the judiciary passed was unconstitutional, and the executive, if it remained to be decided by the judiciary, and if the judiciary passed was to interfere by mandamus, even in a power having never been to be seen asserted or claimed by that court.

While I am of the opinion that these important questions, the judgment was carried to the U. S. Supreme court. In the opinion of that tribunal the duty imposed on the postmaster general was not an official, executive duty, but ministerial, and that it was properly admitted that with powers and duties properly belonging to the Executive, no other department can interfere by the writ of mandamus; and the question, therefore, presented itself to me, if I had a right to enforce upon the circuit court of this district the power to issue such a writ from officer of the general government connected with the executive department, in the face of which of the court have decided that it has, but have found that they decision upon a process of reasoning which in my judgment, renders further legislation impossible, in the case of conflicting decisions of the courts of the United States decided by the Supreme Court, that neither that tribunal nor the U. S. circuit courts held within the respective states possess the power in question; I therefore, lawful duty, and in all respects better suited to their conditions than the country they have left. for only 3,142 160 acres. We have also, to say there $3,000,000 for their improvement, and $1,500,000 for the purchase of lands in the state of Ind. and we shall be found to exist within the limits of the united continent, it will be owing to that nothing which has been so unjustly assailed.

Of the Cherokees in the south, the time of the expiration of their treaty rights, as to permit them to remain in peace. To the Cherokees the U. States have granted, with a perpetual guaranty of exclusive possession, 12,000,000 acres, for which they have received $5,000,000

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

will be issued on the 20th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Dickens the American poet, sculptured by Powers, and a Wedding Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. These will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent *Engravings on Steel*, by the best artists, designed and engraved from original paintings expressly for this work. Etchings on wood, by Arthur Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and Foreign—sentimental and literary miscellany—occasional notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions of the day not presented for notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art—engravings, music, &c.—notices of the noted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works of other languages, French, German, Italian Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued those desirous of commencing their subscription with the commencement of the sixteenth volume, can be supplied, by directing their communications post paid to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of EPES SARGENT, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Pay, Cox, Captain Marryatt, Sheridan Knowles, Thomas Willis, and a list of unsubscribed others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments the beauty of its mechanick, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superiour, to the most successful and highly popular numbers of the work, extant; furnishing such valuable acquisitions for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable melange of elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodicals of the country—interesting alike to the friend of our fair and gentle countrywomen, the scholar and student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would tinge unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Dorchy-street, next door to Broadway. Its handsomely printed in extra super-royal quarto form with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super royal quarto engraving, executed expressly with a view to insertion of such a frontispiece. Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editors. No publication received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice.

ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash. Country produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838. 66 tf

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sewels, &cc.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by

April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

JUST RECEIVED a Fresh Supply of Groceries, low for Cash or Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th 1838.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call and see them.

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking.

Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Beaver Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style. Also Ladies' Satin Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

NewJersey Railroad AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing September 1st, 1838.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cents.*
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 *cents.—Rahway,* 50 *cents—New Brunswick.* 75 *cts.*

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket gratis.

Brunswick Trains.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 4, and 6, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.
Horses, Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 8 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 11 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 29th, 1838. 71 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 210

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Pain White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by

GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barkhuw's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen.

EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 63 tf

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership, and will continue the business of B. M. Price, under the firm of PRICE & SHOTWELL.

BENJAMIN M. PRICE,
EDWARD R. SHOTWELL.

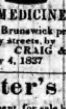
Rahway, Aug. 1st 1838.

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by

BERRY & DUNHAM.

May 15th.



DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

January 31st.

New Cheap Cash *Grocery,* and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Dr. Blodwell, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, smoked Salmon, picked Pork, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Feed, Oats, Potatoes, Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Bob, New Orleans and Sal Creal; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Fleins, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Saal, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate

EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Medical Pills and Powders between; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 22d, 1838.

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Drabs, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $5.00 per yard; Satin and Figured Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 75 to 25 shillings per yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Cadicoes, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the newest style and excellent quality, perhaps, never before offered to the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Shooting and shirting Muslins; 6 pieces 4 yard wide upwards, with a number of other articles too numerous to mention. The above we shall offer at prices through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THO. KENNETT.

Newark, March 15th, 1838.

GREEN BROOK *Family School.*

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its *ultima* is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. It is expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do what he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1838.

John L. Heath, Administrator, &c. of Miron G. Olmsted, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named Administrator it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrator give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of Said Deceased, to bring in their debts demands or claims against the same within one year from this day, Oct. 23. 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said deceased lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the same period of one year public notice being given as aforesaid such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefore against the said Administrator.

By the Court,
JACOB O. DRAKE,
93 2m Surrogate.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Just Received,

AT THE *PLAINFIELD CASH STORE*

A Fresh supply of Fall Goods, such as Cloths Cassimeres, Satinetts, Buffalo Cloth Mole-Skin, Flannels, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Calicoes, &c. &c.

Produce taken at the highest Market prices.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th, 1838.

FRESH FLOUR, by the barrel or bu dred.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

New Cheap Grocery & *Shoe Store.*

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peace street, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Mackerel, Flour, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Feed, Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please just ask for trust, these times.

GEO. FOX POUND.

July 24th. 79tf

New Lumber Yard Rahway

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and Vicinity, that they have now on hand a large and general Assortment of Seasoned Lumber, consisting of all the kinds and qualities usually found in Lumber Yards. As our Lumber is delivered direct from Troy on our docks, we have the exclusive of carpenters and are enabled to sell on as good terms as any of the neighboring towns.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th, 1838. 88 3m

New Goods, Low for *Cash.*

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a new and General Assortment of Fall and Winter *DRY GOODS*; such as Cloths, Satinets, English Fustians, Flannels, Calicoes, Unbleached, and colored Muslins, English Merinos, Cotton Drilling, &c. &c.

ALSO.—*A* General *Assortment of* FRESH *GROCERIES.*

Having purchased our stock at the lowest cash price, we are prepared to supply all who may favor us with a call, on as good terms as any other establishment in this place. LEONARD & RUNYON.

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 16, 1838. 91

All Persons

INDEBTED to us either on Notes or Book Account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, or further solicitation.

Oct. 16. 91 LEONARD & RUNYON.

Stoves, Stoves!

IF you want to buy stoves cheap, now is your time as I am determined to sell low. I have on hand a general Assortment of Parlor's cooking, and Japan'd Stoves, cooking stoves—also, the Union stove, a new article, and highly recommended. Also, Franklin, Nott's, and sheet Iron Parlor stoves. Nine plate, Box, and salamander stoves, all of which are For sale Very Low. Stove Pipe, Boilers, Dripping pans &c. made to order. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Sept. 25th. 88 tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY superior pail with a slide milk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN N. DENNISON.

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall,* principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain seat of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever Ague, Dysentery, Cholera, Scrofulous, Sickness, Pales, Worms in Children, Fits, &c.; and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are, for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into general use, and the obligations that I feel to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much pleased, after having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and active cathartic, and properly adapted in almost all diseases which prevail to a season, they might prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many complaints as recommended. especially for sacrulous worms which one of my family had been seriously afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon get into general use, as no one cannot but like them after having made use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness at the stomach, but always has in every case prevented vomiting, and for the nervous sick head-ache or dispepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole Agent for Plainfield.

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic, Capt Wilsey,
LaFayette, Vanpelt,
New Jersey, Bunnell.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the above ports.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can be forwarded to all steamboats for a reasonable price, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Bricktown, some distance down the river.

Rahway, March 10, 1838.

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery, New Jersey.

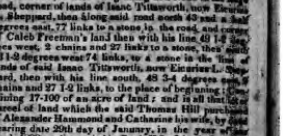
Between
Mary Ogree, executrix,
Cornelius Dalee, executor,
of Reuben Ayres, dec'd
Complainants,
vs.
Thomas Hill, and
Sarah Elcox, his wife,
Defendants.

} Fi Fa for the sale of Mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on the 24th day of December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at Lefevre's Hotel in Plainfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a stake in the public road, corner of lands of Isaac Titsworth, now Elcox's, Le Sheppard, then along said road south 42 and a half degrees east, 77 links to a stone in the road, and corner of Caleb Freeman's land then with his line 40 1-2 degrees west, 2 chains and 27 links to a stone, then south 43 1-2 degrees west 74 links, to a stone in the line of lands of said Isaac Titsworth, now Emerine's, Sheppard, then with his line south, 48 3-4 degrees west 2 chains and 27 1-2 links, to the place of beginning containing 17-100 of an acre of land; and is all that lot or parcel of land which the said Thomas Hill purchased of Alexander Hammond and Catharine his wife, by deed bearing date 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1825, and recorded in Book X 3 of deeds for said county, pages 364 and 365; which said mortgage is recorded in Book V of mortgages, pages 181 and 182.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Oct. 22d, 1838.



Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any thing in his line, which will be faithfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Benjamin Fish, William G. Cook,
Charles Green, William Grant,
vs.
Frazee Griffin.

} Fi Fa. de bonis et terris.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias, I have levied on the following property of the Defendant in Plainfield, Essex county, New Jersey, viz.—all that parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in Plainfield, and described in deeds from James Leonard and wife to the defendant, recorded in book W 4 of deeds, page 574 and 575, and from Randolph Denham to said defendant, recorded in Book N 4 of Deeds for Essex county, pages 77 and 78.

Which property I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Thew's Hotel in Plainfield on the 15th day of December, 1838, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff

Newark, Oct. 30, 1838. 03 tds

FRESH GROCERIES,

RECEIVED Weekly from New York, and sold a lower prices, by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1838.

John L. Heath, Administrator, &c. of Miron G. Olmsted, deceased. } Rule to show cause, for sale of lands to pay debts.

THE Said Administrator having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said Deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said Deceased, is insufficient to pay his said debts and praying the order of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon Order, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said Deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday the 6th day of January next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said Deceased, in the county of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts. A true transcript from the record.

JACOB O. DRAKE.
93 6 w Surrogate.

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by

Feb. 28. BERRY & DUNHAM. 58 tf

Flour

A Fresh Assortment of Western canal Flour, of all Qualities, just received, and for sale low by

Sept. 25th. GEORGE T. POUND.

ALSO,

On hand a good Assortment of Boots and shoes, of the best quality and warranted. Some have an idea that Side Shoes are good for nothing, but my shoes are made of the best materials, and warranted.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods,*

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1838. Number 100.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: MILTON F. CUSHING Printer and Editor.

"TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive it by the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Noon.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without number, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in South Plainfield and two in Plainfield. Inquire of
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Oct. 23d, 1838. 2d 1y

Butter.

15 Firkins of Butter, for sale by
Oct. 2. BERRY & DUNHAM.

Assignee's Sale.

WILL be exposed for sale at Public Vendue on Monday, the 24th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day; a House and Lot of Land, on the corner of Second and Washington streets, in Plainfield. Said Lot is upwards of 90 feet front, exclusive of the street, and contains one acre and a half, be the same more or less. On said lot is erected, with a good two story dwelling house and kitchen adjoining, nearly new, on the lot. Conditions and attendance by
CORNELIUS BOICE.
Oct. 16, 1838. 2m Assignee of John Vermule.

Stoves,

Cheaper than ever!

J. THOMPSON & CO. wish to inform the public generally, that they have now on hand a large assortment of stoves of the most approved patterns, fashionable and useful; and as they wish to close their business next Spring, they intend offering their whole assortment much cheaper than they were ever before offered in this market. Their assortment consists of Stanley's Rotary of all sizes, Pratley's, Church & Stanley's, James', and all sizes of the nine plate.

Of the above named we have a full assortment, and we also have Parlor of several other kinds. We also have a large number of second hand stoves, which we will sell extremely low; they consist chiefly of Pratley's, Chichester's, Tyrer's, James', Onley's, Wilkins, Gelle and Nine Plate; they are all fitted out with Registers, and in complete order. We hope those wishing to buy will give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident we can suit them.

Russia Sheet Iron Stoves.

We have a more complete assortment of this article than we ever had before; and as they are known to exceed any other stove for beauty and heat; we shall only, that they are now made handsomer and better than ever; and we will sell them from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than last year.

J. THOMPSON & CO.
Railway, Oct. 20th, 1838.

Cheap Muslins.

UNBLEACHED Muslins, from 4d to 18d per yard, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.
Sept. 25th. Railway.

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullienders, Dust Pans, Lanterns Leader Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

Tin Leaders and all kinds of Hunter's Kettles, made to order at short notice, and in low prices.

Copper Force and Hand Pumps made to order, and warranted.

All ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis. JOHN W. DENNISON.
Aug. 7, 1838. 81 tf

New Stock of GROCERIES, for Cheap FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.
Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities,
Indian Meal,
Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.
Hams and Shoulders, Mackerel, Mackerel, Salt, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, cream of tartar, cloves, Sal Æratus, Saleratus, Cheese, white and common, bar soap, segars, tobacco, and small Raisins, oranges, lemons and nuts of all kinds: Crockery, ropes, brooms, Shoepegs, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, ink, &c. &c.
J. POUND.

POETICAL.

For the Plainfield Union.

Musings on Thanksgiving.

Rejoice ye people of this happy land!
Give thanks to him, from whose own bounteous hand,
All your rich blessings flow,
He's King of Heaven, that glorious, happy place,
And though He's King of Heaven doth deign with grace
To bless us here below.

A change is pleasing to the soul of man,
For him variety through nature ran,
A charm in scenery,
The lofty mountain, and the smiling vale,
The wild wind roaring, and the balmy gale,
Delight enchantingly.

The fragrant, beauteous, lovely rose does Spring,
And joyous Summer golden harvests bring,
And each the warbling minstrel.
Autumn her stores, and philosophic muse,
Winter her fireside joys, and serious truths
Of youth's decaying tinsel.

Firm constancy is loved with greatdelight,
Where'er 'tis seen. The sun with glorious light,
Displays it brilliantly.
The starry heavens, and all the works of God
Are firm, immovable; thus by his rod,
He rules with constancy.

Ask not proud man! because the sun there is,
And starry heavens, do not they were: "where is
The promise of his coming?"
He too is constant, and his word is true;
Give thanks, and praise him, that he may save you,
When sun's to darkness turning.

Paine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Examination in Law and Physic.—Our men folks if they can't get through a question how beautiful they can get round it, can't they? Nothing ever stops them. I had two brothers, Joseph and Eldad; one was a lawyer, the other a doctor. They were talking about their examination one night at a huskin frolic, up to the Governor Bull's big stone barn, at Sheckville. Says Josey, when I was examined the judge asked me about real estate, and says he, what's a fee? Why says I, Judge it depends upon the matter of the case. In a common one says I, I call six dollars a pretty fair one; but Lawyer Webster, has got afore now, I have heard tell 1,000; that I do call a fee. Well, the Judge larfed nearly to split his sides, and, says he, I vow that's superfine. I'll endorse your certificates for you, young man; there's no fear of you, you'll pass the inspection brand any how.

Well, says Eldad, I hope I may be shot if the same thing didn't even almost happen to me at my examination. They axed me a nation site of questions; some on 'em I could answes and some on 'em no soul could right off the real at a word, without a little oypherin. At last they axed me, "How would you calculate to put a patient into a sweat when common modes would not do, no how?" "Why" says I, "I'd do as Doctor Comfort Payne served father," "And how was that?" said they. "Why," says I, "he put him in such a sweat as I never seed him in afore, in all my born days, since I was raised, by sending in his bill; and if that didn't sweat him it's a pity; it was an active dose you may depend." "I guess that are chap has cut his eye teeth," Said the President; let him pass as approbated."—*Sam Slick.*

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Having been interested in the culture of Silk from the beginning and commencing early with a few of the Morus Multicaulis trees, with a view of making gradual progress in the business and testing every question in relation to this valuable branch of domestic industry, I have convinced myself of two important facts,

1st. That this tree will stand the rigors of this climate in its severest seasons. This I have proved by leaving a number of trees out, entirely exposed for the last three cold winters, without the loss of a single tree—but they were so dry *ground.*

2d. That Silk can be made and reeled with perfect ease, of as good or better quality than that imported. This I have proved also by actual experience, having conducted the business through all its branches, from the planting the tree to the reeling and manufacturing sewing silk of good quality, without ever having seen it done by others. It only remained to ascertain what had been done elsewhere and what was expected to be done, to determine my course, and for this purpose, Mr. Editor, I have travelled many hundred miles, and the result of it all is, that although I was one, if not the very first in the state to commence this interesting business, that I am now a mere novice, and that the sales of trees, although great at present, will continue for years at constantly increasing prices.

Two facts which will speak volumes on this subject, I will relate: A gentleman who has been esteemed the Prince of silk growers employed a man for a long time during the last year, to find out and write to every individual in America, who had these trees, and enquire the quantity and price at which they were held, and the result of this operation is, that he has now prepared 60 acres of land and stock to plant it all. And in Freehold in this State, two acres of land has been rented at the enormous price of $300 per acre, the owner of the land doing the labor, which is about equal to tending so much corn.

These are facts, sir, which should cause farmers and owners of land to enquire for themselves and see whether they should hesitate in embarking 50 or $100 in this enterprise which is calculated to save this nation millions of dollars every year.

It may be asked by some, will this continue? I answer no, without hesitation; but that the prices will decline materially for several years I do not believe, as the demand is well known to increase at present in a much greater ratio than the trees can be multiplied, although they are as easily raised as pig weed or parsley.

Yours, respectfully, T.

Decision of Character, by Foster.

(Continued.)

It is probable that the men most distinguished for decision, have not in general, possessed a large share of tenderness; and it is easy to imagine that the laws according to which our nature is formed, will with great difficulty allow the combination of the refined sensibilities with a hardy, never shrinking, never yielding constancy. It is not almost of the essence of this constancy to be free from even the *perception* of such impressions as cause a mind, weak through sensibility, to relax or waver; just as the skin of the elephant, or the armor of the rhinoceros, would scarcely even feel the application of a fine by which a small animal, with a skin of thin and delicate texture, would be pierced or lacerated to death? No doubt, this firmness consists partly in overcoming, feelings, but it may consist partly too in not having them. To be tremblingly alive to gentle impressions, and yet to be able to preserve, when the prosecuting of a design requires it, an immoveable heart, amidst even the most pernicious causes of subduing emotion, is perhaps not an impossible constitution of mind, but it must be the rarest endowment of humanity.

If you take a view of the first rank of decisive men, you will observe that their faculties have been too much bent to arduous effort, their souls have been kept in too military an attitude, they have been begirt with too much iron, for the melting movements of the heart. Their whole being appears too much arrogated, and occupied by the spirit of severe design, compelling them to work systematically towards some defined end, to be sufficiently at ease for the indolent complacency, the soft lassitude o gentle affections, which love to surrender themselves to the poetical facilities, forgetful of all "enterprizes of great pith and moment." The man seems rigorously intent still on his own affairs, as he walks, or regales, or mingles with domestic society; and appears to despise all the feelings that will not take rank with the grave labors and business of life. He is careless with the unremitting passion which is his spring of action: he values not feelings which he cannot employ either as weapons or as engines. He loves to be actuated by a passion so strong as to compel into exercise the utmost force of his being, and fix him in a tone, compared with which, the gentle affections, if he had felt them, would be accounted tameness, and their exciting causes, insipidity.

Yet we cannot willingly allow that tenderness is totally incompatible with the most impregnable inflexibility: nor can we help believing that such men as Timoleon, Alfred, and Gustavus Adolphus must have been very fascinating, domestic associates, whenever the urgency of their affairs would allow them to withdraw from the interests of statesmen and warriors, to indulge the affections of men: most fascinating, for with a relative or friend who had any perceptions, all the value of their stronger character would be recognized in the gentler one; the man whom nothing could subdue, would exalt the quality of the tenderness which inclined him to recline.

But it were much easier to enumerate a long train of ancient and modern names of men, who have had the decision without the softness. Perhaps indeed they have yielded sometimes to some species of love, as a mode of amusing their passions for an interval, till greater engagements have summoned them into their proper element; when they have shewn how little the sentiment ever belonged to the heart, by the ease with which they could relinquish the temporary favorite. In other cases, where there have not been the selfish inducements, which this passion supplies, to the exhibition of something like tenderness, and where they have been left to the pure sympathies of humanity alone, to rock on the face of the earth could be harder.

The late celebrated King of Prussia occurs to me at this moment, as a capital instance of the decisive character; and there occurs to me at the same time, one of the anecdotes of his life, interesting to make, in the night, an important movement in his camp, which was in sight of the enemy, he gave orders that by eight o'clock all the lights in the camp should be put out under pain of death. The moment that the time was past, he walked out himself to see if all were dark. He found a light in a tent of a Captain Kutern, which he entered just as the officer was folding up a letter Kutern knew him, and instantly fell upon his knees to entreat his mercy: The king asked to whom he had been writing? He said it was a letter to his wife, which he had penned the candle these few minutes beyond the time in order to finish. The king coolly ordered him to rise, and write one line more, which he should dictate. This line was to inform his wife without any explanation, that by such an hour the next day he should be a dead man. The letter was then sealed and despatched as it had been intended; and, the next day the Captain was executed. I say nothing of the justice of the punishment itself; but this cool barbarity to the affection both of the officer and his wife, was enough to brand the character indelibly. It proved how little the philosopher and decisive hero was susceptible of such an affection, or capable of sympathising with its pains.

At the same time, it is proper to observe, that the case may easily occur, in which the man must be resolute to act in a manner which make him appear to want the finer feelings. He must do what he knows will cause pain to persons who will feel it severely. He may be obliged to resist affectionate wishes, expostulations, entreaties and tears. Take this same instance. If the wife of Xistern had come to supplicate for him not only the remission of the punishment of death, but an exemption from any other severe punishment, which was perhaps justly due to the violation of such an order, or so important an occasion, it had then probably been the duty and virtue of the commander to deny the most interesting suppliant, and to resist the most pathetic appeals which could have been made to his feelings.

To be Continued.

A Sign.—Out of 46 members of Congress from the free state of New York, who have within the last three years voted for Congressional gags, only *four* are elected to the 26th Congress. Mr. Kemble and Prentiss members of the present Congress, who voted for Patton's gag, and Messrs Leonard and Vanderpoel, who were members of the last Congress, and voted for Pickney's and Hawe's gag, are all the remain of the host who went to their (political) death in defence of Southern Institutions.

Thirteen of the twenty five members of the present Congress from Pennsylvania are re-elected. Of these Messrs. Beatty, Hammond, S. W. Morris, Paynter, Perriken, and Worgonor, six, voted for Patton's gag. The other seven recreants, Buchanan, Fry, Hubley, Klingensmith, Logan, M'Clue, and Reilly, have leave to stay at home. Messrs. Biddle, Davies, Henry, Ogle, Potter, and Toland, who voted against it, are returned again, and most of the others are succeeded by men who will stand by liberty.—*N. York Emancipator.*

Scaliger says that the flesh of the peacock never corrupts, and that he himself made the experiment. St. Augustin speaking of the resurrection cites two same circumstance, to prove that there are certain mysteries of which it is impossible to understand the cause.

A flatterer having called the attention of Cromwell, as he was passing near Tyburn, to the multitude of people that thronged about him, and exclaimed, "See what a concourse attends your triumph!" the protector replied with a smile—"There would be a much greater one if I were going to be hanged."

The following remarkable instance of self culture, was related by Gov. Everett in his remarks delivered at the late convention of the friends of education in Bristol co. Mass.

It is a great mistake to suppose that it is necessary to be a professional man, in order to have leisure to indulge in a taste for reading. I believe the mechanic, the engineer, the husbandman, the trader, have quite as much leisure as the average of men in the learned professions. I know some men busily engaged in these different callings of active life, whose minds are well stored with the various useful knowledge acquired from books. There would be more such men, if education in our commons were, as it well might be, of a higher order; and if common school libraries, well furnished, were introduced into every school district, as I trust in due time they will be. It is surprising, sir, how much may be affected, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, for the improvement of the mind, by a person resolutely bent on the acquisition of knowledge. A letter has lately been put into my hands, bearing date the 6th of September, so interesting and strongly illustrative of this point, that I will read a portion of it, though it was written, I am sure, without the least view to publicity.

I was the youngest (says the writer) of many brethren, and my parents were poor. My means of education were limited to the advantages of a district school, and these again were circumscribed by my father's death, which deprived me in the age of 15, of those scanty opportunities I had previously enjoyed. A few months after his decease, I apprenticed myself to a blacksmith in my native village. Thither I carried an indomitable taste for reading, which I had previously acquired through the medium of the society library; all the historical works of which I had at that time perused. At the expiration of half my apprenticeship, I suddenly conceived the idea of studying latin. Through the assistance of an older brother, who had himself attained a collegiate education by his own exertions, I completed my Virgil during the evenings of one winter. After some time devoted to Cicero and a few other Latin authors, I commenced the Greek. At this time it was necessary that I should devote every hour of daylight, and a part of the evening to the duties of my apprenticeship. Still I carried my Greek Grammar in my hat, and often found a moment, when I was heating some large iron, when I could place my book upon before me against the chimney of my forge, and go through with *tupto, tuptein, tupsei,* unperceived by my fellow apprentices, and to my confusion of face, with a detrimental effect to the charge in my fire. Attevening I sat down unassisted and alone, to the Illiad of Homer, twenty books of which measured my progress in that language during the evenings in another winter. I next turned to the modern languages and laid down my hammer and went to N. Haven, where I recited to native teachers in French, Spanish, German and Italian. I returned at the expiration of 2 years to the forge, bringing with me such sketch books in those languages as I could procure. When I had read these books through I commenced the Hebrew with an awakening desire to examine another field, and by assiduous application I was enabled in a few weeks to read this language with such facility that I allotted it to myself as a task to read two chapters in the Hebrew Bible before breakfast each morning; this and an hour at noon being all the time I could devote to myself during the day. After becoming somewhat familiar with this languaee, I looked around me for the means of initiating myself into the fields of Oriental Literature, and to my deep regret and concern, I found my progress in this direction hedged up by the want of requisite books. Immediately began to devise means of obviating this obstacle; and after many plans I concluded to seek a place as a sailor on board some ship bound to Europe, thinking in this way to have opportunities of collecting at different ports such works in the modern and oriental languages as I found necessary for this object. I left the forge and my native place to carry this plan into execution. I travelled on foot to Boston a distance of more than a hundred miles, to find some vessel bound to Europe. In this I was disappointed, and while revolving in my mind what step next to take, I accidentally heard of the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester. I immediately bent my steps towards this place; I visited the hall of the American Antiquarian Society, and found there to my infinite gratification, such a collection of ancient, modern, and oriental languages, as I never before conceived to be collected in one place; and, sir, you may imagine with what sentiments of gratitude I was affected, when upon evincing a desire to examine some of these rich and rare works, I, was kindly invited to an unlimited participation in all the benefits of this noble institution. Availing myself of the kindness of the directors, I spent about three hours daily at the Hall, which with an hour at noon and about three in the evening, make up a portion of the day, which I appropriate to my studies, the rest being occupied in arduous manuel labor. Through the facilities afforded by this institution, I have been able to add as much to my previous acquaintance with the ancient, modern, and oriental languages, as to be able to read upwards of *fifty* of them with more or less facility."

I trust, Mr. President, I shall be pardoned by the ingenious author of this letter, and the gentleman to whom it is addressed, for the liberty which I have taken, unexpected, I am sure, by both of them, in thus making it public. It discloses a resolute purpose of improvement, (under obstacles and difficulties of no ordinary kind,) which excites my admiration—I may say veneration. It is enough to make one who has had good opportunities for education, to hang his head in shame.

Tooth drawing without Pain.—It was stated some short time ago in the Philadelphia papers, that a dentist of that city had discovered the existence of a ligament by which as he contended, each tooth was firmly fixed to the jaw, and that by severing this ligament with a knife or lancet, the extraction of the tooth could be effected with little or no pain. Subsequently, however, it was stoutly declared by other dentists that no such a ligament existed, and that its alleged discovery, therefore was a sheer imposition. In the November number of the American Journal of Medical Science, published at Philadelphia, there is an article from the pen of Dr. Goddard, of that city, which declares that such a ligament does really exist: and inasmuch as all who have teeth are likely to take an interest in the subject, we copy his description of it.

"A few months since, an advertisement appeaned in the Philadelphia newspapers, stating that a dentist, by the name of Humphreys, possessed the power of extracting teeth with little force or pain, and by a mode peculiar to himself. Conceiving that he merely possessed an improved form of forceps, or some similar instrument, it excited but little attention on my part. But when I was informed by Mr. Rorer, that another dentist, and the original discoverer of the new method, (Dr. Caldwell,) had taken out a very difficult tooth for him, without pain, and that the new method consisted in cutting with a penknife some thing which held the tooth in its place, I resolved to scrutinize the matter closely.

Accordingly, I sought Dr. Caldwell's acquaintance, but found him determined to keep his discovery a secret. I then procured a jaw, and making a very careful dissection, satisfied myself of the existence of a ligament. This consists of short, strong ligamentous fibres existing on one side of the human tooth only, and uniting the neck of the tooth to the edge of the alveolar process. The fibres arise from the edge of the alveolus between the teeth, and proceeding forward in the case of the molars, and inwards in the case of the incisors, is inserted in the neck of the tooth, not quite the sixteenth of an inch from the edge of the enamel. Its size, and of course its

strength, varies with the class of teeth to which it belongs. In the incisores, it is a narrow tape like band—in the cuspidati and bicuspidati, it is wider, and in the molares, it is as wide as the neck of the tooth, and very strong. A few of the fibres are blended with the gum in its neighborhood, and thus we may account for its occasional laceration, when a tooth is extracted. Its adhesion to the tooth is stronger than to the jaw, and, if not cut, is dragged out with the tooth, with great pain. Its ligamentous character is very distinct, the fibres being light and shining, like tendon.

A few words in digestion. I applied to Dr. Caldwell to remove a large molar, which had given me great trouble for two or three years; and, although my tooth had always yielded with great difficulty, he removed the one in question with great ease and very little pain. I have seen several teeth which were extracted by him, and am convinced that he possesses a tact in severing the ligament and removing the tooth which will give him pre-eminent success.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

Messrs. Editors.—The annexed piece on slander was selected from an old scrap book; and by inserting it in your paper, you will oblige a subscriber.

On Slander.

'Tis wondrous strange, and yet 'tis true,
That some folks take delight
The deeds of other men to view,
As if their own were right.

And if a piece of news comes out,
They'll eagerly pursue it;
Then hand the charming dish about,
And add a little to it.

Each fault they'll try to magnify,
Yet seeming to bemean
The mote within a brother's eye,
Are blinded to their own.

And if a brother chance to stray,
Or fortune on him frown;
Tho' humbled in the dust he may,
The text is, "keep him down."

They'll preach up penance, with a sigh,
To cure, or nothing can—
Sufferings are good, I'll not deny,
But not when sent by man.

Each worthy deed is now forgot,
As if not worth retaining;
But oh! let failings fill the pot,
And slander sucks the draining.

Unto the dregs she draws it out,
Delighted with her labors,
Then hands the charming drink about,
To treat her thirsty neighbors.

'Neath friendship's mask she sometimes lurks,
And smiling fawns around you;
Concealed, she more securely works,
And kisses, but to wound you.

Detested pest of social joy,
Thou spoiler of life's pleasures;
Like Sampson's foxes wouldst destroy
What's more than all our treasures.

HUSBANDRY.

From the Farmer's Cabinet

Catawissa, Pa. Oct. 31, 1838.

Dear Sir,—Knowing the deep interest that you have taken in the promotion of agriculture, induces me to communicate to you the manner that I have pursued in farming a lot, containing three acres and three quarters, adjoining our town. The lot was formerly covered with yellow pine saplings, and the soil is rather light—I purchased it 14 or 15 years since. I farmed it for 7 or 8 years with wheat and clover alternately, mowing the first crop of clover and ploughing down the second, and sowing wheat after one ploughing, and harrowing it in. I have had 40 bushels of clean wheat to the acre in this way of farming, and found the soil to improve. In the autumn of 1838, I sowed timothy seed shortly after my wheat, and the spring following clover seed also, and had a good crop of wheat in 1834. In July 1835, I cut 16½ tons of excellent timothy and clover hay from this piece of land, worth $12 a ton, $198 00
July, 1836, cut 14½ tons of hay 174 00
July, 1837, cut 15½ tons of hay 186 00
Oct. 1838 had 636 bushels of corn in the ear from 3½ acres of say 318 bushels of corn, at 75 cents, 238 50
Oct. 1838 had from ¼ of an acre of headlands of lot, 30 bushels of potatoes, at 75 cents, 22 50
Oct. 1838, had 200 pumpkins grown among corn, at 1 ct. each, 2 00

Prod. of 3¾ acres for 4 successive yrs. $621 00

In the statement of the corn I have not included 10 or 12 bushels of corn taken from the lot for boiling. JOSEPH PAXTON.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Industry, Promptness, and Punctuality crowned with success.—Stephen Girard was the great merchant and banker, was also a great and successful farmer. He owned a farm of several hundred acres of land within a few miles of Philadelphia, the cultivation of which he superintended with his usual industry and acuteness. This farm was his principal hobby; for every day at one o'clock precisely, his gig was in waiting for him at his counting house door, and as soon as the clock struck one he started for his farm in the Neck, not suffering any matter whatever to interfere with his daily visit. During the afternoon he gave his personal attention to the various agricultural affairs requiring it, plying his own hands to any and every kind of business that was in season. In the evening he returned to the city to lodge, and the return of daylight the next morning, would find him again engaged in the labors of his farm. He followed out this routine for twenty or thirty years, permitting no part of his business to suffer from neglect or want of attention. His farm, presented a perfect model for imitation. His grain fields, grass grounds, orchard, and garden exhibited the most luxuriant and perfect appearance, while his stock of every kind and poultry in all their varieties, were also the most perfect that could be found in the country.

A distinguished foreigner, then resident in this country, on a particular occasion, had some special financial business to transact with the great banker, and 12 o'clock was fixed upon for making his visit for that purpose, but he did not arrive till the clock had struck one, he was too late the great banker was gone to his farm, and he followed after; on his arrival he was kindly and courteously received: he was waited upon by the farm and through the barn yard, but not a word could be extracted from Mr. Girard on the subject of his mission. He could now think or talk of nothing but agriculture and rural affairs, and his friend had to return to the city and learn to be more punctual to his engagements in future.

On an occasion many years since, the city authorities were making an improvement at Market street wharf, and there was a large quantity of rich earth that had been accumulating there for a long series of years, to be removed, and any person was permitted to haul away as much of it as he chose without charge. It was deemed a good compost or manure, and no person knew better the value of manure than the rich merchant; he soon had his team at work removing it to his farm; an acquaintance of his who saw him superintending his work, remonstrated with him on account of the avidity and industry with which he engaged in what his friend thought so small a concern:—Oh, says he, "Mr.——I work to-day, if I die to-morrow." S.

Under Beds.—Would you have good under beds constituted of materials that will endure? Then give up the old notion of filling them with straw, which soon becomes worn down to chaff, and requires replenishing once or twice a year,—and, if you have not corn of your own go to some neighbor's husking, and preserve the inner husks of the corn for this purpose. The outer husks are too little stiff; but the inner ones are soft and elastic when dried, and when once you have obtained enough of them to fill a sack dismiss all trouble about that bed for years, for it lasts probably as long as you live. It is quite an object for a family to have all their beds filled in this manner.

From the signs of the times which greet us from almost every quarter, it is manifest that Gen. Wm. H. Harrison of Ohio, will be brought forward as the people's candidate for the Presidency in opposition to the nominee of the office holders. He is a tried patriot and statesman, worthy and well qualified, and the nations interest would be safe and prosperous in his hands. He is moreover as we think, the strongest man in the Union, and, as success is highly important, it is hoped he may receive the solid support of the opponents of the present administration. The National Convention, to be held about a year hence, must concentrate the efforts of the Whigs, and it cannot be doubted that sound policy will rule in that assembly.—*Somerset Whig.*

The School Master in Indiana.

Notice.—John Smith, Blacksmith and barber shop, horseshewing and shaving done here, lice mended, hare curled, bleeding and tooth drawing and other Farier work.

P. S. All sorts of Spiritus and other moilt liekor skarsing to the kimicle sort, and licensed to be drunk on the premises.

N. B. Take notise—my wife keeps skule and takes in needle work, and polite arts, and washing, teaches reading, riting, and has assistants to learn dancing, sewin, the matthewmatticks and all other fash ionable amusements.

A Man's House is his Castle.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Adams county, Pa. last week, came on the trial of A. Fox, on a charge of murder, for shooting a man named Brennon, who, in company with several others, had made an attack upon his shanties, on the line of the Getty sburg Rail Road, on the night of the 9th inst. in pretor's election. The court charged the jury, that a man has a right, in defence of his house, his person and his family, to resist even to the taking away of life; and thus advised as to the law applicable to the case, the jury acquitted the accused without leaving the box.

The disposition for emigration to the West, so far from being checked, has rather increased, we think, of late; and we are sorry to know that many of the most industrious and enterprising citizens of New Jersey, are leaving the homes of their fathers, to seek a home in the wilds of the West. The reader has only to cast his eye over the columns of our newspapers, to see the evidences of this migratory spirit, in the numerous farms offered for sale. This is especially observable in the counties of Morris and Sussex.—*N. B. Fredonian.*

There is something in the wind.—The Globe has found out that the Bank of the United States is only about one-third as bad as the State banks. The Globe says:

"The United States bank was indeed a 'Monster'—a monster with twenty-five horns—but then it had a head. The league of deposite banks was a greater monster, for it had eighty or ninety horns, and was without a head.

"Mine host of the Eagle," (the late Mr. Crittenden,) used to say of gross flattery, "I don't like soft soap—it has too much *lie* in it.

Said a purchaser to a horse dealer, 'Is that animal sure-footed?' 'Perfectly,' said the jockey, when he puts his foot down, you'd think he never was going to take it up.'

A painter in Boston, named Geo. N. Dawson, fell from the roof of a four story house in Cambridge street, struck upon a roof of an out building, glanced off into the yard and got up and walked himself off.

Mr. King, of Davidson County, N. C. has discovered silver ore on his plantation, and has made the first bar of silver ever produced in this country.

Defalcation.—The city of New York was thrown into considerable excitement on Thursday last, by the sudden departure of Mr. M. Price, Jr. Deputy Assistant Quarter Master, for Europe, in a steam packet, a few hours after the evening previous. It is reported that the defalcation of this late functionary will amount to more than half a million of dollars. He left a letter directed to the President, expressive of his confidence in the disposition and ability of Mr. Swartwout to absolve himself from all obligations with the Government, declining to conduct the proceedings against him, resigning his office of District Attorney. The general impression is that Mr. Price is involved with Mr. Swartwout as a defaulter to the Government.—*New Jersey Eagle.*

An Attempt to Murder.—On Monday Evening about 8 o'clock, the dwelling house of Mrs Goodfellow, in the village of Piscataway, near this city, was fired into with a rifle or gun containing a charge of three bullets. At the time of the discharge, Mrs. G. and Mr. Henry Noe, were sitting nearly opposite the window, and Mrs. G. moving in another direction at the time, two balls entered the shoulder of Mr. Noe, severely wounding him. They have not yet been extracted, and it is doubted whether he will recover. Who is the perpetrator of his horrid deed remains as yet a mystery. Mr. Noe is an inoffensive and quiet citizen, and it is not known that he has a personal enemy living. Whether the assassin intended to kill Mrs. G. and shot Mr. Noe through mistake, we know not. Be that as it may, we hope the assassin may be brought to speedy and condign punishment, and that every good citizen will do all in his power to ferrit out the villain.—*N. B. Times.*

The new Printing Press invented by Messrs. W. & T. Schnebly, of Maryland, is described by the Philadelphia Commercial-Herald as remarkable for simplicity.

The power is applied through the medium of an endless screw and lever. A small sog wheel unites with the screw, which is turned by a man with great ease.

There are two cylinders, one upon either side of the platin. These revolve at intervals, adapting themselves to the movements of the press. The sheet is fed over one of the cylinders; and by a reverse rotary motion produced by a very ingenious spring, the sheet is, immediately after receiving its impression, brought back and deposited beneath the cylinder over which it has passed under the platin.

The bed is arranged upon an entirely new principle, viz:—it is inserted upon the side, and may be removed instantly with the form upon it, at will.

This press is calculated, we are told, to print 25 sheets per minute; and may be afforded at $600, a price much less than any power press of equal rapidity.

The closing of the New York canals, with upwards of 60,000 barrels of flour frozen up, with a large amount of beef, pork, merchandize, &c. will be severely felt by the poor.

Two of the vats in Vassar's brewery, Poughkeepsie, containing 400 barrels of ale, fell thro' two floors into the cellar on Wednesday—loss, $2,000.

The Siamese twins, now in North Carolina, are said to have accumulated $100,000.

The New Jersey Rail road, faithful to its pledge, has completed its whole track, and thro' the energy of its efficient engineer and contractors was promptly opened to its termination on Saturday, the 1st inst. being the time fixed by the respective Rail road companies, (the Camden and Amboy and the New Jersey companies) for the junction of their roads.—*Newark Daily.*

A serious accident occurred on the Rail road between Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the 5th inst. by the sudden and unexpected meeting of two trains of cars. They came together with terrific force as to demolish the cars in both trains. The engineer of one of the trains, and a fireman on the other, were killed on the spot. All the men on the locomotives were more or less injured.

At the last dates from Texas, the ferocious and intractible tribe of Comanche Indians, had encamped within a short distance of San Antonio, intending to take possession, and put all to death who should be found there after a certain day.

The proclamation for Thanksgiving in Michigan, is signed by Edward Mundy, acting governor and countersigned by Randolph Manning, Secretary of state. Mr. Mundy is a brother of Henry Mundy, of this place, and Mr. Manning is a native of Plainfield. Verily, Jerseymen are looking up in the far west.—*Rahway Herald.*

Dedication.—The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Sergeantsville, Hunterdon co., is to be devoted to the service of Almighty God, on Thursday, the 20th inst. The Rev. M. Force, P. E. the Rev. J. Winner of Pennington, the Rev. A. Atwood, of Trenton, the Rev. V. Shepard, of Plainfield and others, are expected to officiate on the occasion.—*Jersey City Adv.*

Banking.—A movement has been made in Warren co. towards obtaining a General Banking Law in this State, similar to that a successfully operating in New York. We hope to see the matter attentively considered and brought to a favorable issue, and we confidently expect an union of sentiment and action among all parties on a subject so interesting to every man's pocket.—*Ib.*

The last of the Cherokees.—The last of these emigrating Indians, about 1800 in number passed through Nashville, Tenn. Sunday, Dec. 2.

From the Christian Advocate & Journal.

THE RELIGIOUS SOUVENIR for 1839, edited by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, published by Leavitt, Lord & Co. New York. This beautiful annual has made its appearance. The engravings are of a high number, and elegantly executed. The contributors are thirty six in number; and among the contributors are Mrs. Sigourney herself, Miss Gould, Mrs. Hale, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Opie, and Bernard Barton; all writers of great celebrity, and others who are following hard after them in the path of fame.—The portrait of Mrs. Stewart is, we are told in a former notice, classic in the highest degree, and the sketch of her varied life written by her husband, is a most charming piece of biography. "What is the Bible?" by Mrs. Elizabeth Clementina Stedman, of Plainfield, N. J., is a gem. The article on poetry by Bernard Barton, the poet, pleads high for the 'art divine,' and though written in prose, is itself poetry, as indeed is the whole book; but the gem of gems is that by Miss. H. P. Gould. The Religious Souvenir was commenced by Dr. Bedell of Philadelphia, and we are glad to see that it is likely to maintain its highly literary and religious character.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, December 18, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Pennsylvania.—A very lamentable state of affairs exists between the two parties in the legislature of Pennsylvania, which looks much like civil war. The facts of the case are placed in so different a light, by the party papers, that we have thought it best to give extracts in full, from both sides; and, first, from the Newark Eagle, a fair Administration paper:

The County of Philadelphia sends seven members to the Assembly. At the late election the Administration candidates received a majority of 500 votes; the 17 Judges, whose province it was to canvass the votes and declare the result met and made out the returns accordingly and passed them in the hands of Mr. Burrowes, Secretary of the commonwealth, whose duty it was to lay them before the Assembly at its opening that the members might be admitted to their seats. Subsequently, it appears, six of the 17 judges got together, and after rejecting, on account of some alledged illegality, ten districts, containing one half the votes of the county, found a majority in favor of the federal candidates and made their return to Mr. Burrowes accordingly.

The majority in the Assembly turns on the members from Philadelphia county. In the Senate there is a small whig majority, but not sufficient as is supposed, to give a whig majority in joint ballot if the Administration members from Philadelphia Co. are admitted.

On the 4th inst. the new Legislature assembled at Harrisburg. Both sets of candidates from Philadelphia appeared, but Mr. Burrowes actually refused to deliver to the Clerk the returns from the County of Philadelphia, and substituted in their stead, the garbled statement of the six judges, which gave the federal candidates their seats and excluded the Administration candidates The Administration members called for the regular returns of Philadelphia county, but Mr. Burrowes was among the missing. In the midst of confusion both parties went to work and organized by the appointment of two sets of officers, each availing itself of its claimed candidates from Philadelphia county which gave them a majority of the whole number of votes—thus organizing two seperate Houses of Assembly.—The federalists adjourned about 1 o'clock to meet the next day at 3 P. M. and the democrats continued in session until 2, and then adjourned to next morning 10 o'clock.

The Senate was organized in the midst of uproar and confusion, and it being impossible to proceed with any business, immediately adjourned.

The democrats held a meeting at the Court House that night and appointed a committee of Safety. The federalists also held a caucus.

On the morning of the 5th there was an immense gathering of the people at the court house asserting their determination to maintain their rights, and sustain the Democratic members in the course they had taken.

The democratic Assembly met at 10 o'clock, and after the transaction of some ordinary business adjour. to 3.—In the afternoon both parties assembled and attempted to organize but some little stir and confusion took place, and some gentlemen were scared out at the window. A great bain door was broken down and then the farce ended.

In the Senate the Speaker and his colleagues were among the missing—some of the federalists appearing, the Senate was adjourned.

The democrats proposed that if Burrowes would hand in all the returns, they would remain outside the bar with their opponents until it could be fairly and legally ascertained who were entitled to seats. This would probably end all difficulty. A nothing short of it.

Intelligence having been circulated that the Governor had issued his Proclamation ordering out the militia, and that a quantity of ammunition had been taken to the arsenal and a body of armed men stationed in the building, the excitement became tremendous, and a large multitude of the people collected around the arsenal; but on being assured that the keepers had pledged themselves that no arms or ammunition should be taken from the arsenal to arm any forces that might be a disturbable issue, and we confidently expect an union of sentiment and action among all parties on a subject so interesting to every man's pocket.—*Ib.*

The last of the Cherokees.—The last of these emigrating Indians, about 1800 in number passed through Nashville, Tenn. Sunday, Dec. 2.

Pennsylvania.—A very lamentable state of affairs exists between the two parties in the legislature of Pennsylvania, which looks much like civil war. The facts of the case are placed in so different a light, by the party papers, that we have thought it best to give extracts in full, from both sides; and, first, from the Newark Eagle, a fair Administration paper:

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of the people," makes the usurpation of the state authorities of the state out of doors, and seating them seizure in the Halls of Legislation—Pennsylvania Law trodden in the dust, and mob law substituted—the Speaker of the House of Representatives turned from his chair, and Judge Lynch seated in his place,—the hands which freed Pennsylvania Hall, sacking the Hall of Representatives,—the "patriots and friends of the Union," who, while engaged in destroying the hall of free discussion, were, if we may believe the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, surrounded by "25,000 *well dressed and respectable men, determined effectually to protect from interruption the insulted agents in the destruction of the building,*" most ungratefully turning upon their "respectable" protectors, and devouring their own masters!

And now, forsooth, meetings are called in PHILADELPHIA, *to denounce mobs!* Gentlemen, "respectable and well dressed," gather to Independence Square, and, as their orators plead for law and order, and against "brutal mobs" and illegal proceedings," smite their gold-headed canes upon the pavement in approval.

Later.—From the Newark Daily Advertiser, we gather the following additional intelligence. On Saturday, the Senate formed a quorum, and both divisions of the house transacted business. Both parties issued proclamations, and the Sheriff of the county has also issued his, stating that no necessity existed for the Governor to call out the militia. The Governor, besides calling on the militia and volunteer companies for assistance, also called on the Pre ident of the United States. On Monday morning 1600 troops were in Harrisburg. Commodore Elliott also arrived, with subordinate officers, with authority from the U. S. government to command the U.S. force at Carlisle, or any other means to quell the insurrection. Several arrests for high treason were made. On Saturday, Monday and Tuesday there was no attempt at violence—the Senate and both divisions of the house meeting daily. The troops were ordered to keep still.—Up to Wednesday morning, the governor had not recognized either branch of the house.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a committee of 7 were appointed, *by lottery*, to investigate the contested election, as regards the senator from Philadelphia county to the state senate. Four Van Buren men and three whigs were appointed.

On Wednesday and Thursday the troops were mostly dismissed, there being no occasion for them. The governor drew on the state treasurer for $5000 for the expenses of the troops, and the treasurer refused to pay it.

The President of the United States refused to aid in repressing the tumult, saying that there was no evidence before him, that there was any insurrection, in the constitutional meaning of the term.

NOTICE.

☞ The citizens of Plainfield who are interested in the success of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail road are requested to meet at the house of Jacob Thorn, on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst. to agree upon a plan for the proper celebration of its completion to our village.

Dec. 16th, 1838.

Congress,

Monday, Dec. 10th.

In Senate, Mr. Slicer, a Methodist clergyman, was re-elected chaplain, by a majority of 1 vote.

In the house, a resolution was adopted, for the viva voce system of voting, after considerable debate.

Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The senate were in session but one hour.

In the house, Mr. Atherton, a Van Buren member from New Hampshire, offered a set of resolutions *in favor of slavery*, which caused considerable exciting debate. Finally, the 1st resolution passed, 196 to 6, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 12.

In the Senate, the bill for graduating the price of the public lands, came up and was postponed to Monday.

In the house, the slavery resolutions occupied the day, and all passed.

Thursday, Dec. 13th.

In the Senate, the postponement of the 4th instalment occupied the day.

Slavery occupied the House.

Weather of 1839.—We gather the following conjectures of what the weather will be during the next year, from the introductory pages of the Anti-Slavery Almanac.

January and the first part of February will be generally milder and less stormy than is usual at this season; the latter part of February, March, and the first part of April will be more than usually blustering and stormy; from the middle of April to September, the weather will be of an unusually uniform character, giving a warm and favorable season; September, October and November will be generally warm and mild; and the winter will come in rather late, with little very cold or stormy weather during December.

Fresh Invasion of Canada.—A party of 300 from the neighborhood of Detroit invaded Canada the 1st inst. burnt one or two villages, and a steamboat, and defeated a party of British militia, then crossed over to their own shore. The whole affair was over in 3 hours. The Canadians say that they will be even with us yet. 75 prisoners. *Further intelligence not yet received.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Ira Runyon, $3,35; Nathan Manning, 2,00; Jackson Pound, 1,00; Daniel W. Ayres, .41.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst. Mr. Isaac Chandler, of Bridgwater, to Miss Jane Pennington, of Warren.

On Nov. 29th, Alexander Reeves, to Mis. Mary Lippincott, both of Elizabethtown.

On 29th of Nov. at Salem, N. J. the hon. T. Jones Yorke to Margaret J. only daughter of Hon. Thomas Simkinson, all of that place.

At Fort Hill, S. C. Nov. 12th, Thomas G. Clemson, of Philadelphia, to Anna, daughter of the Hon. John C. Calhoun.

In Philadelphia, on the 6th inst. Wm. K. King of Morristown, N. J. to Emma Amanda, daughter of the late Curtis Cavender, of Philadelphia.

In Chatham, on the 1st inst. Aaron Wilkinson to Mrs. Sophia M. Lyon, both of Woodbridge.

At Orange, 2d inst. David Runyan, of Rahway, to Lydia, daughter of Lewis Dodd, of Orange.

DIED.

In Elizabethtown, on the 3d inst. Mr. David O. Harrison, aged 39 years.

In Princeton, Nov. 22d, Chas. C. Sears, aged 40; for the last 10 years principal of a flourishing school.

Fresh Groceries.

JUST RECEIVED, in addition to our former stock, 25 Boxes of fast rising Raisins, 3 Jars of Malaga grapes in their natural state "Peanuts by the bushel, Segars by the box or hundred,—Fresh Lemons just arrived.—100 lbs. Strained Honey, best white marsh Lime, etc. etc.

All kinds of Flour and Feed constantly on hand and For sale cheap for cash, at the store of

Dec. 18. 100 DRAKE & AYRES.

Stray Mare.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about two weeks since, a black MARE. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JACKSON POUND.

Plainfield, Dec. 13th, 1838. 100 3w

Our Globe *Illustrated.*

THIS Work is published in weekly numbers, 52 of which will form a splendid volume. Each number will contain a beautiful steel Engraving, and about eight pages of description. It is of the quarto size, and is cheaper than any work yet offered for sale.—*Price 12½ cts per number.*

Our Globe Illustrated is intended to be what its title implies, a view of the most important and beautiful parts of the whole world, which will be presented to the mind under the most favorable form of handsome engravings and interesting descriptions. It is made so very cheap, because the publishers hope to sell a very large edition, and therefore desire to accommodate families which consider economy an important object.

It will be perceived, by the annexed table of contents that our plan is to give as great a variety as possible.—We presume that no part of the world to another, in such a way as to excite young persons to gain a general knowledge of the History and Geography of the World. A judicious instructor or teacher will find that each one of our prints will furnish him with the means of giving a large lesson to his pupils.

When we state that more than *fifty thousand dollars* has already been expended upon the work, it will be apparent that great expectations have been formed of its success. Orders have for some time been received at the rate of *twenty new subscribers a day.* When its admirable use as a family book is taken into consideration, the facility which it affords in teaching geography and history, (and in this point of view we consider mainly its tendency to implant a love of these studies,) it strongly recommends itself to families and schools. It will have a very beneficial effect in cultivating a love of the fine arts, and we hope will contribute to the formation of a correct taste in parts of the country where specimens of good engraving are not readily to be found.

Contents of the 20 *numbers already issued.*

1. Title page, Villeneuve on the Lake of Geneva.
2. The Forum at Rome.
3. Constantinople.
4. The Falls of Niagara.
5. The Bank of England.
6. Cordova in Spain, with a view of the Palaces and Dungeons of the Inquisition.
7. Naples and Mount Vesuvius.
8. The Pyramids of Gizeh, Egypt.
9. The Cathedral of Durham, England.
10. Palmyra, or the city of columns, in the Syrian Desert.
11. Castles of Liebenstein and Sternfels, on the Rhine.
12. Mainz, in Germany, on the Rhine.
13. Yale College and State House, New Haven.
14. Brieg, in Switzerland.
15. Natural Bridge, in Virginia.
16. Ruins of Thebes, in Egypt.
17. Windermere Lake, England.
18. Castle of Trostberg, in the German Alps.
19. Castle of Klamm, in the valley of the Inn.
20. Delphi, in Greece.
21. Rouen, in France.
22. Suli, in Greece.
23. Sibyl, Temple near Tivoli.
24. Ruined Temples on the Island of Phylae.
25. Capitol at Washington.
26. Imperial Gardens at Nankin, in China.
27. Bridge of the Doge at Venice.
28. Syracuse, in Sicily.
29. Trent, in the Tyrol.
30. Bruges, in Flanders.
31. Dieppe, in France.
32. Smyrna, in Turkey.
33. Diodati, on the lake of Geneva.
34. Warsburg, in Germany.
35. Falls of Velino.
36. Nuremburg, in Germany.
37. University of Virginia.
38. Bonaparte's Gateway, Giant's Causeway.
39. Gibralter, in Spain.
40. Madrid, in Spain.

C. F. HAUSMAN & CO.
E. LITTELL and CO.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1838.

☞ Any person wishing to subscribe for this cheap work, can do so at this office, and it will be furnished free of postage. The latter part of this week, it can be seen here, and will be for sale, be the single number, or in any quantity.

Union Office, Dec. 17th, 1838.

LAMP OIL. For Sale by
Aug. 21. SAM'L S. POUND

SALT, by the sack.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

Shingles.

Just received from Virginia,

40,000 CEDAR SHINGLES, of the following sizes:
16,000 Cypress 20 inch do.
16,000 do. 22 inch do.
8,000 do. 24 inch do.

The above are of good quality, and will be sold at a small advance for cash.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Dec. 13, 1838. 99 tf

Pay your Debts!

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Book account, may take notice that the same must be paid to the subscriber, at Brooklyn, or to Ayres & Bullman, at Plainfield, on or before the 1st of January next. Those unpaid at that date may expect to find them in the hands of an attorney for collection.

☞ The Subscriber will be at Ayres & Bullman's for a Monday afternoons in succession, from 2 till 5 o'clock, P. M. and he expects to be at some every Saturday afternoon.

J. R. DUNN.

Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1838. 97 tf

Ducks and Geese.

WHY don't you bring along your Ducks and Geese.—Your White ones if you have them!

Nov. 12th EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c.

M. F. CUSHING.

Hatters' Finishing

BLOCKS made and repaired, west Patterns, Spindle Blocks, &c. &c. on accommodating terms

Oct. 9th. 90 E. W. BRIANT.

A Fresh Stock of Groceries,

Again offered Cheap for Cash, namely:

SALT by the Sack,
The best Molasses,
Sperm Candles,
Winter strained Oil,
Dried Beef,
Flour by the Barrel,
Oats and the best of Feed,
Wrapping yarn,
Mackerel, &c. &c.

Light profits, and quick Returns.
Short settlements make long friends

SAMUEL S. POUND.

December 4, 1838. 98

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

Cotton Batts,

COTTON Warp, candle wick and carpet warp, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th, 1838. Rahway

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 5th 1838. 68

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 Bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Candles, wrapping twine, Glass 6 by 10, &c. &c.

June 26th.

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, offer to the public upon very liberal terms and if need, and will warrant it to have every advantage of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearings, &c. and will also warrant it to have come as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast under shot or the Reaction Water Wheel.

W. C. BISHOP, Orvid, N. Y.
S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave us a great advantage over the Butter wheel We have now in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the *Wing Wheel*, and will of as much power with one third less water than the Wing wheel.

DRAKE DUNN.
JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.

Brooklyn, July 23. 86 6w

Teas, Teas!

HYSON, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Black Teas for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th Rahway

Mr. Bond's Speech,

In Pamphlet form. For Sale at this Office, price 3 cents

ALSO

At the Book Store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street, RAHWAY.

Just Received, a Stock of *FRESH GROCERIES.*

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.

SAMUEL S. POUND.

July 21.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

Dying and Print Works, at RAHWAY.

HALE & JONES, Proprietors.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES AND GARMENTS, SHAWLS, MERINOES, TABLE COVERS, &c.

Dyed, Cleaned and, Finished, in a Superior Manner.

N. B. Berry & Dunham

are AGENTS for Plainfield, TO RECEIVE and FORWARD GOODS; to which place they will be returned, when finished. A Share of Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Rahway, Nov. 12, 1838. 95

Public Notice

IS hereby given That an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for an act to incorporate a Company at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, to carry on the flouring business—sawing in iron, and other mechanical operations,—by steam power.

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 8, 1838. 93 6w

Coal.

THE First quality Hard Lehigh Coal is clean & broken Lumps, for $6,50.—Broken 2nd screenings $7 per ton. A cargo of Red Ash Schuylkill expected this week, and will be sold at a very small advance if taken immediately from the dock.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th. 86 3m

House and Lot FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having, discontinued keeping house offers for sale his late residence situate in second street. The house is small and very convenient for a small family, with a good garden spot attached. Any person desirous of purchasing will please call upon the subscriber at Jacob Thorn's Tavern.

Should the above property remain unsold until the 1st of March, it will then be for Rent.

WM. R. MOORE.

Plainfield, Nov. 6, 1838. 94 4m

Take Notice.

COAL WE will sell the best Lehigh Coal during the present month, at the present low prices, but shall have to advance the price on the 1st of December next.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Nov. 10, 1838. 97

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1838. 89 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. ×104*

Notice.

ON and after Monday next, Dec. 3d, 1838, the New Jersey Rail road and Transportation company will charge the following prices for the conveyance of passengers to the following places:

From New York to Newark, 37½ cents,
From New York, to Elizabethtown, 50 cents,
From New York to Rahway, 62½ cents,
From New York to Union Town or Metuchin 75 cts
From New York to New Brunswick, $1.

Nov. 30, 1838.

New Goods.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Drillings, Calicoes, Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Silk and Cotton Hdfs. &c. A large assortment of the above just received and for Sale very low for Cash or Country Produce.

PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Rahway, Sept. 19th, 1838.

London Porter.

LONDON Brown Stout, for sale by the dozen or single bottle, at the store of

SHOTWELL & PRICE.

Sept. 19th. Rahway

Wool Carding,

DONE at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cents per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order,

☞ 69 tf

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch st. To be published on the Eighteenth of each Month, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th day of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood wherever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is 100 to 250 miles 1½ cents, 250 to 500 2 cents, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each paper to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

HAMS and Beef, for sale by
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

Fall & winter goods

THE Subscribers have just received, a very large and general assortment of Goods suited to the season, bleached muslins: white, red, and yellow Flannels in Blue, black, drab, and invisible green Broad Cloths; Cassimeres, satinets, beaverteens, English and French Merinoes, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,

A general Assortment of Carpets and Oil cloths, suitable for Pews, Aisles, Parlors, Bowrie, etc. etc.

☞ The highest cash price paid for Country Produce.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to us on Book account are requested to call and settle, as short settlements make long friends, and we are determined to make it our aim hereafter to settle them without transferring them to another book.

Oct. 26. 89 B. & D.

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 21. G. FOX POUND.

A Rare Chance.

Rahway Herald Newspaper Establishment For Sale.

THE Subscriber, after repeated unavailing attempts to rid himself of his afflicting lameness, caused by injury received some years since, is finally but reluctantly compelled to relinquish the business of newspaper printing. To any person wishing to embark in a permanent and lucrative occupation, this opportunity offers great advantages, as the establishment, including the materials and good will of the Advocate and Herald and has no rival in the place—this rendering it one of the best established papers in the state.

The materials consist of two excellent iron presses, 1 wooden Ramage do. standing press with boards complete, and a full assortment of newspaper and job type, from 14 line pica to minion, and every other article necessary for continuing the business with profit.

For further information apply to David Felt, Esq. Stationer's Hall, 245 Pearl st. New York; M. F. Cushing, New Brunswick; Editor Daily Advertiser, Newark, or in Rahway, to E. Y. Rogers, Esq. or

THOS. A. GREEN, Editor, &c.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

Rahway, N. J. Sept. 12 1838.

WANTED,

WOOD, and all Kinds of Country Produce, in payment of dues to this Office.

September 11th, 1838.

Just Published,

AND For Sale, at this office, a new and handsome edition of "The Child's Instructor," with plates. Also, some new Toy books.

For Sale very low, at wholesale or retail.

Nov. 1st, 1838.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again May 1st, 1838.

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from $1 to 6 cents each.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, 100 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerable. Try it. June 16th.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks,
LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES; Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That application will be made to the present session of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey for an act making a new County, to comprise the township of Warren in Somerset county, and the lower skirt of Bernard township in said county; and of the townships of Westfield, Rahway, and New Providence, in Essex county; and the north western skirt of the townships of Piscataway and Woodbridge, in Middlesex county; and Long Hill, in Morris county.

Plainfield, Nov. 5th, 1838. 94 6w

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and expound the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to the views by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind he others for more, of earth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless exert a mighty influence on weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true redemption of our five hundred millions. Therefore, we well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise to a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

With the close of the present year we look for a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the various intelligence, and the means of keeping information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

All paper will be stop d after the subscription is expired All authorized agents of the Abolitionary Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

New Jersey Railroad
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts. ; —Elizabethtown, 50 cents ;—Rahway, 75 cents—New Brunswick, $1.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket gratis.

Brunswick Trains.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 A. M and 4 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 8 and 11-3. M., and at 2, 4, and 6, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2, A. M., 1 and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Horses, Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 5 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been undertaken, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 28th, 1838. 71 tf.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, June 15. 2tf

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Pain White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by
GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's Hotel, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen.
EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.
Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership, and will continue the business of B. M. Price, under the firm of PRICE & SHOTWELL.
BENJAMIN M. PRICE,
EDWARD R. SHOTWELL.
Rahway, Aug. 1st 1838.

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand
Sewed and Cluster Nil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by
BERRY & DUNHAM.
May 15th.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dalia, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Inviable Green Broad Cloths, from $1.25 to $6.00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 30 shillings a yard: an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines: Plain and figured silks of the richest style and at cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pence a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these will shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.
THS. KENSETT.
Newark, March 26th, 1838.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by
54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.
January 31st.

New Cheap Cash Grocery, and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by E. V. Shotwell, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams; Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, Smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour for all kinds, Feed Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard: Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars: Powder and Shot: Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes; baskets, brooms, bed cords, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles too many to enumerate
EPHRAIM DRAKE.
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orris Tooth Wash, Nervine, Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix bitters, all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.
May 29th, 1838.

GREEN BROOK *Family School.*

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm ness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its object aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each comprise a year. The one commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

FRESH FLOUR, by the barrel or hundred.
Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

New Cheap Grocery & Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, on the corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peace street, where he will

be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Saleratus, Mackerel, Hams, Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of western Flour.

Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please not ask for trust, these times.
GEO. FOX POUND.
July 24th. 79 tf.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of
AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Just Received,

AT THE *PLAINFIELD CASH STORE* A Fresh supply of Fall Goods, such as Cloths Cassimeres, Satinetts, Buffalo Cloth Moleskin, Flannels, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Calicoes, &c. &c.

Produce taken at the highest Market prices.
AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Sept. 15th, 1838.

Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1838.

John L. Heath, Administrator &c. of Miron G. Olmsted, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

ON application of the above named Administrator it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrator give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of Said Decedent, to bring in their debts demands or claims against the same within one year from this day, Oct. 24. 1838 by acting up a copy of this order in five of most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the newspapers printed in this state, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the same period of one year public notice being given as aforesaid such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefore against the said Administrator.

By the Court,
JACOB O. DRAKE,
Surrogate.

New Lumber Yard Rahway

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the Inhabitants of Plainfield and Vicinity, that they have now on hand a large and general Assortment of Seasoned Lumber consisting of all the kinds and qualities usually found in Lumber Yards. As our Lumber is delivered direct from Troy to our dock, we save the expense of carriage, and are enabled to sell on as good terms as any of the neighboring towns.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.
Rahway, Sept. 24th, 1838. 88 3m

New Goods, Low for *Cash.*

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a new and General Assortment of Fall and Winter *DRY GOODS*, such as Cloths, Satinetts, English Fustians, Flannels, Calicoes, Unbleached, and colored Muslins, English Merinos, Cotton Drilling, &c. &c.

ALSO,—*A General Assortment of FRESH GROCERIES.*

Having purchased our stock at the lowest cash prices, we are prepared to supply all who may favor us with a call, on as good terms as any other establishment in this place.
LEONARD & RUNYON.
Plainfield, Oct. 16, 1838. 91

All Persons

INDEBTED to us either on Notes or Book Account, are requested to call and settle, without delay, or further solicitation.
Oct. 16. 91 LEONARD & RUNYON.

Stoves, Stoves!

IF you want to buy stoves cheap, now is your time as we are determined to sell low. I have on hand a general Assortment of Postley's cooking, and James' Improved cooking stoves.—Also, the Union stove, a new article, and highly recommended to all who have used it. Also, Franklin, Nott's, and sheet Iron Parlor stoves. Nine plate, Box, and salamander stoves, all of which are For sale Very Low. Stove Pipe, Boilers, Dripping Pans, &c. made to order.
JOHN N. DENNISON.
Sept. 25th. 88 tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement.
JOHN N. DENNISON.

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain seat of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved te be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Liver, Spleen, Hysterica, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever Ague, Dysentery, Cholera, Sea-sickness, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, Fits, &c.; and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.
Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in case of fever, I must say to you, that they are, for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into general use, and the obligation that I feel to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much pleased, after having made use of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and active cathartic, and properly adapted to almost all diseases, and I resorted to in season, they will prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many complaints as recommended: especially for sacrides worms which one of my family had been seriously afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon get into general use, as no one cannot but like them after having made use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness at the stomach, but always has in every case prevented vomiting, and for the nervous sick head-ache or diappepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.
WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

Rahway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Rahway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York:

Mechanic,	Capt. Wilsey.
Lafayette,	Vanpelt.
New Jersey,	Stansbury.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at the risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickhouse, some distance down the river.
Rahway, March, 1838.

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery, New Jersey.

Between Mary Ayres, executrix, &c. of Reuben Ayres, dec'd Complainants, And Thomas Hilliard, Sarah Eliza, his wife, Defendants.

} Fi Fa. for the sale of Mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on the 24th day of December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at Laing's hotel in Plainfield, in the county of Essex, all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, and butted and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a stone in the aforesaid corner of lands of Isaac Titsworth, now Ephraim L. Sheppard, then along said road north 43 and a half degrees east, 77 links to a stone in the said corner of Caleb Frazee's land; thence with his line 69 1-2 degrees west, 9 chains and 37 links to a stone, then south 43 1-2 degrees west 74 links, to a stone in the line of lands of said Isaac Titsworth, now Ephraim L. Sheppard, then with his line south 43 3-4 degrees east, 9 chains and 37 1-2 links, to the place of beginning; Containing 17-100 of an acre of land; and is all that lot or parcel of land which the said Thomas Hill purchased of Alexander Hammond and Catharine his wife, by deed bearing date 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1825, and recorded in Book X 3 of deeds for Essex county, pages 364 and 365; which said mortgage is recorded in Book V of mortgages, pages 181 and 182.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.
Newark, Oct. 22d, 1838.

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by
BERRY & DUNHAM.
Feb. 28. 58 tf

Flour

A Fresh Assortment of Western canal Flour, of all Qualities, just received, and for sale low by
GEO. FOX POUND.
Sept. 25th.

ALSO,

On hand a good Assortment of Boots and shoes, of the best quality and warranted. Some have an idea that Sale Shoes are good for nothing, but my shoes are made of the best materials, and warranted.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods*,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Frontand Cherry streets, by
f 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

FRESH GROCERIES,

RECEIVED Weekly from New York, and sold a lowest prices, by PRICE & SHOTWELL.
Sept. 25th. Rahway.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

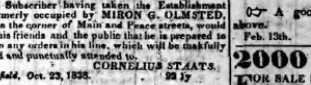
Essex Common Pleas.

Benjamin Tish, William G. Cook.
Charles Green, William Grant, } Fi Fa. de bonis et terris.
Frazee Griffin.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias, I have levied on the following property of the Defendant in Plainfield, Essex county, New Jersey, viz.—all that parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in Plainfield, and described in deeds from James Leonard and wife to the defendant, recorded in Book W. 4 of deeds, page 572 and 573, and from Randolph Dunham to said defendant, recorded in Book N 4 of Deeds for Essex county, pages 77 and 78.

Which property I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Thorn's Hotel in Plainfield on the 15th day of December, 1838, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.
Newark, Oct. 30, 1838. 93 tds



Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.
Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1838.

John L. Heath, Administrator, &c. of Miron G. Olmsted, deceased. } Rule to show cause, for sale of lands to pay debts.

THE Said Administrator having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of said Deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said Deceased, is insufficient to pay his said debts and praying the aid of the Court in the premises —The Court thereupon Order, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said Deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday the 6th day of January next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said Deceased, in the county of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts. A true transcript from the Records.

JACOB O. DRAKE,
Surrogate.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 31st day of October.

It will contain a Portrait of Col. Crockett, the celebrated pioneer, engraved by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Harding, and a Vignette Title Page, from a design executed by them expressly and engraved by Alexander Jones, by the same artists and engraver. Also, two original paintings expressly for its work. Drawn on wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also adorn the forthcoming volume; besides many pieces of music, both vocal and instrumental, arranged to the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays—humorous and pathetic—critical notices of the most choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, with independents engaged expressly and exclusively for the Mirror—criticisms upon the various productions of fine arts that are presented for the notice and appreciation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the actual drama and other amusements—extracts from the best and rarest works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the volume will please to make early application, by directing their communications, post paid to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, in all cases, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of EPES SARGENT, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Meade, Morris, Pelt, Dr. Caleb Cushing, Sheridan Knowles, Bryant, Longfellow, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, assistance, and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, and the beauty of its mechanick, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superior, to any of its predecessors. It is unnecessary to intimate that no work extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, study, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable mélange of elegant literature, as well as no ornament to the periodicals of the country—intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, the secluded student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a pinch of taste or refinement—and which the Mirror never will commit a single word or sentence that would wherein unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to the Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on superior, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid, super royal quarto steel engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paidmust be addressed to the editor. Subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the latest style, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased

elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as they have a large assortment for Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Satin Beavers, Boys' silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style. Ladies' Satin and Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sad Irons, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.
AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.
Feb. 13th. 56 tf

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by
April 24. GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

JUST RECEIVED a Fresh Supply of Groceries, low for Cash or Produce.
AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield, Sept. 15th 1838.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the old stand door to Berry & Dunham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC WITSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

☞ Customer's Shoes done at the shortest notice.
ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash. Country Produce will be taken as usual.
Plainfield, April 24, 1838. 95 tf.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume II. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1838. Number 101.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Tuesday Morning in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cussins Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $1.50 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $1.75; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Monday Noon.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common Advertisements

Just Received, a Stock of FRESH GROCERIES,

Hams, Sugars, Six Sacks of Salt, &c. &c. For sale low for Cash or country Produce.

SAMUEL S. POUND.

July 31.

New Goods.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Drillings, Calicoes, Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Silk and Cotton Hdfs. &c. A large assortment of the above just received and for Sale very low for Cash or Country Produce.

PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Railway, Sept. 10th, 1838.

London Porter.

London Brown Stout, for sale by the dozen or by single bottle, at the store of

SHOTWELL & PRICE,

Sept. 18th. Railway.

Wool Carding,

Done at the PLAINFIELD FACTORY at 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bulman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, Hat-Bodies,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order. 69 tdec

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 57 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

The CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages of good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master General, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

HAMS and Beef, for sale by

Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 *Nassau street, New York*

The Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known by every American citizen. Combining the influence of probably 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for moral worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a controlling influence for weal or woe. We believe its principles, intelligently embraced and faithfully carried out, are the only true deliverance of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise in a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

While we believe we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

Terms.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who wish for a specimen for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired till authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

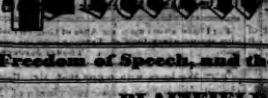
JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

March, 1838.

SALT, by the sack.

Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES.

POETICAL.



For the Plainfield Union.

The Student.

Oh could you see him at the midnight hour,
When the big tear would start, and his face lower
With dark foreboding of his future fame;
For he had heard of envy, dreaded name,
And felt—though young—had felt her biting tooth,
Who poisoned more by never heeding truth.
Oh! had you known his agony of heart,
As he was pierced by that black poisoned dart;
How all his joys to torture then were turned,
And how deep anguish in his bosom burned;
How all the tender sympathies in life,
Were with a thrilling torment making strife!
A tear would fall, unbidden, for his sake,
Were your heart colder than the frozen lake.

Stay! dry that tear—all is not pain, oh no!
And if it were, "pain is a good;" although
It may seem strange. If *constant* we do love
Any companion. Even as a dove
We moan, and sigh, when severed from its arms,
And think grim visaged features taiest charms.
All is not pain—for thrilling pleasures dart,
With quick succession through the student's heart.
See him again at midnight with his lamp,
How in his eye and face joy's brightness stamp,
As he reads o'er the story of great men,
And feels the joys of glory even then.
He fancies fortune thus on him may smile,
And never dreams of fraud, deceit or guile—
He paints the world in fancy's fairest hues,
In wreaths with noble men his name he twines.
Hush, snarling cynic! and blame not the youth,
These fancies frequently do end in truth,
If vain, they're pleasing; and why dash from lips,
The harmless cup of pleasure which he sips?
'Tis then ambition's fire doth fill his soul,
And glowing passions in his bosom roll;
His thoughts fly forth, his glossy eye looks wild,
He seems in truth e'en nature's loftiest child.
'Tis then he feels those pleasures common men
Have never felt, nor thought within their ken.

Philo.

Nine Tailors make a man.—This sentence, which had its origin in the grateful mind of one who had received his start in life from the charity of the rich, has now, from an ignorance of the circumstance, entirely lost its meaning. The term had its origin in the following manner. In 1742, an orphan beggar boy applied for almsat a fashionable tailor's shop in London, in which 9 journeymen were employed. His interesting appearance opened the hearts of the benevolent tailors, who immediately contributed 9 shillings for the relief of the little stranger. With the capital our little hero purchased fruit, which he retailed at a profit. From this beginning, he rose to great wealth and distinction, and when he set up his carriage, he had painted on the panel, "Nine tailors made me a man."

Anecdote of Dr. Franklin.—In Philadelphia, the merchants, many years since, set up an assembly for dancing, and desirous to make a distinction, and to assume a rank above the mechanics, they at first proposed this among the rules for regulating the assembly:—That *no mechanic, or mechanic's wife or daughter should be admitted on any terms.*" These rules being shown by a manager to a friend (Franklin) for his opinion, he remarked that one of them excluded God Almighty. "How so?" said the manager. "Because," replied the friend, he is notoriously the greatest mechanic in the universe, having as the scripture testifies, made all things, and that by *weight and measure.*" The intended new gentlemen became ashamed of their rule, struck it out, and no such distinction has ever since been made *there.*

Fashions, 1835.—"Dear mother, you must let me have fourteen yards in my new frock. Mrs. Thompson says she can't get a pair of sleeves out of less than seven. And you know, mother, that a dress would look so bad with stinted sleeves —Did you see Miss Mizer's new dress, how awkward it looked—be sleeves all scrimped up, and she had five yards in them—you must get me fourteen, mother.

1838.—"Oh mother, I do wish you would let me get my purple silk dress altered, those great sleeves look so awkward and bungling. I positively can't wear them, they are perfectly frightful. Do, dear mother, let me have them quite tight—small sleeves look so neat and *graceful.*"

Mr. Slade's Vote.—The man who moved for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, is re-elected to the 26th Congress by a majority of 2,141! If we are not mistaken, this is a larger majority than has been given to any other member in any state. Our abolition leader is therefore the tallest and strongest man in the house. So it ought to be.

N. B. We have to spoil a good story, but on a second examination, we find that Mr. Gayes the secretary of the Leroy, anti-slavery Society has a majority in the Genesee district, of upwards of THREE THOUSAND. We dare say there will be no quarrelling between the two.—*N. Y. Emancipator.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF A ROBBER.

The following graphic account of a robber's death is from "Burton, or the Sieges," by professor Ingraham.

The door partially opened as the bolt fell its head, and through the crevice Pascalet saw the old man at his bench intently occupied at his labor, with his pile of gold and silver giving before him. He looked down and clenched his dagger; then, glancing again at the miser, seemed to hesitate whether he should become both an assin and robber. The helpless appearance of the victim seemed to plead even to him for pity. Replacing his stiletto, which he had taken from his bosom, he drew up his sleeves, and, applying his foot lightly to the door, it flew wide open; and two bounds, that gave back no sound as his unshod feet touched the floor, he was at the old man's side, with his fingers clasped around his throat.

His eyes started from their sockets, his lips vainly essayed to articulate; a sovereign which he had just taked up fell to the floor; the clippers dropped from his hand; pain and terror were horribly depicted on his withered visage. For an instant Pascalet held him thus; then gradually relaxing his grasp before life should escape, he held him by his throat with one hand, while suspending his knife over him with the other, he threatened him with instant death if he moved or spoke. Joseph clasped his hands and silently plead for mercy. Pascalet knew not the meaning of the term.

Leading him, exhausted by suffering and terror, to his cot, he caused him to lie down upon his face. "I'll bury my dagger in thy withered carcass," he whispered in his France English (but for the sake of energy, we give the purer English) in his ear, "if thou stir hand or foot. Tell where thou hast hidden thy gold or thou diest."

"Gold? Oh, I am not worth a he'penny in the world."

"Thou liest; and speak above thy breath again, and thou shalt taste my knife. 'Twas thy former foul deed not feel its edge ere now, instead of the grips of my fingers. Whose gold is this if not thine?"

"Oh, the colony's, the colony's; sen to me to be weighed," he cried, rolling his eyes in despair towards the piles.

"The colony's. Then I'll go debtor to the state the full sum, and not harden my conscience by robbing a poor wretch," he said, advancing to the bench heaped with coin. "Ha, mort de vie!" he exclaimed, as he detected the tray of clippings; "is this the way thou servest the state's money? I'll throw them before the governor, and have thee hung higher than ever Haman was."

"Mercy, good youth," said Joseph, his eye brightening, "'tis not the state's! I meant it in jest. And since thou sayest it will go against thy conscience to rob a poor wretch, 'tis mine own!"

"Thou art then no poor wretch, if thou owndest all this gold; so my conscience will be clear on this score."

"But 'twill make me a poor wretch, if thou rob me of it."

"Then, when, thou art made a poor wretch, I will not rob thee. So conscience hath it both ways."

Dominie Joseph groaned in bitterness of spirit. Pascalet, unheeding him, proceeded, keeping an eye on his victim, who seemed to be paralyzed as if under the gaze of a basilisk, to convey the dollars and sovereigns to his pocket, without being nice in selecting the clipped from the uncliped.

"Now, old Nicodemus," he said, "I'll leave thee thy clippings for thy pains. But thou hast more coin than this, I'll warrant thee."

"As true as there's a heaven above, and a judgment day to come I have not another penny. I am impoverished, and must beg my bread about the streets. Oh, mercy, good youth, mercy! do not rob a poor wretch! think on thy conscience."

"Have I not argued that point with thee? so hush, and give me thy keys," he added, approaching where the old man had been laying tumbling and groaning, with his eyes directed towards the robber, as sovereign after sovereign disappeared in capacious repositories in the habiliments of Pascalet. "Untie that thong, or my knife shall do it for thee."

"Tis but the key of the outer door. O, mercy. Oh!"

Pascalet pressed his hand roughly upon his mouth, and his dagger cut the string. Having possession of the keys, he began to examine the rooms. After making an unsuccessful search, he suddenly advanced upon the miser, and said with terrible emphasis, placing his mouth close to his ear,—"Tell me where lies thy money, or thou diest!" and the point of the dagger pressed painfully against the skin of his victim.

Dominie Joseph, as if terrified into compliance pointed to the chimney, crying in the accents of despair, "There! there it!"

Pascalet seized the light to explore it, and the old man's face lighted up with something like a smile at the temporary delay he had gained. He closely searched the fire-place, turning up every loose brick, and even looking up the chimney, but in vain. "Old man!" he said, advancing to him fiercely, "thou hast deceived me!" he raised his arm to strike the dagger into his back, when Joseph, in the extremity of unfeigned alarm, cried out, "Mercy, stay! I'll tell thee!"

Pascalet bent down, and seeing the, but his eyes sparkled with pleasure. Finding that it was secured by a bolt, he made the old man, lest he should attack him while at work, lie on his face upon the floor. Dominie Joseph stretched himself upon the floor, as if he were lying down to die, trembling and tortured at the prospect of losing his wealth; yet his eyes anxiously watching every movement of the robber, as he displaced the cot, kneeled, fitted the key to the lock, and raised the lid. Then did the heart of Joseph Gerrett grow faint within him; but, as he heard the silver ring in the sacrilegious hands of Pascalet, who surveyed his treasure with delight and wonder, he cast his eyes desperately upon the blunderbuss which hung at the head of the bed. He then glanced at the well-knit frame of Pascalet and the glittering dagger, and, shutting his eyes despairingly groaned aloud.

Pascalet, after surveying for a moment the glittering heaps he had discovered, proceeded to transfer them to his own person. He filled his pockets, and then stripping from his neck his yellow handkerchief, commenced filling it with dollars. He at length became so absorbed in this delightful occupation, that he forgot Dominie Joseph, his own situation, and indeed every thing but the piles of money before him. Not so with Dominie Joseph. As his alarm subsided, his intentness and presence of mind increased, and he began to meditate, even at the risk of his own life, defending his property. He therefore saw with no little pleasure, that the attention of the robber was fixed wholly upon his treasure, and that in his eagerness, he had laid down his dagger at his side. He desperately resolved to gain possession of the weapon. Therefore, to ascertain what prospect he had of succeeding, he made a slight noise with his foot upon the floor. The robber did not notice it. He then moved his whole person, but Pascalet only heard the sound of his gold and silver. A third and somewhat bolder movement attracted no attention; and the old man, emboldened by success, his face became rigid with determination, as he drew himself along the floor towards the bed, which stood between him and the robber. Inch by inch he worked himself along under the cot until he came within reach of the dagger. He stretched forth his arm and seized it in his long bony fingers with the resolute grasp which the terrible urgency of the occasion gave him; and then, with equal coolness, drew himself back from beneath the cot until he could stand upright. He now grasped the dagger more firmly, rose to his feet, and leaning over the bed, raised it in the air.

"Mort de vie!" said Pascalet to himself, "I shall ride in my coach."

The next instant the dagger was buried to the hilt in his back. He fell as he was transferring the last gold coin to his handkerchief; glared wildly at the old man, clenching his fingers as if he would grasp him; and then with a curse trembling on his lips, he died.

Decision of Character, by Foster.

(Continued.)

Various assignable circumstances may contribute much to confirm the character in question. I shall just notice two or three.

And first, *opposition.* If the passions which instigate any resistance and sustain them in it, such as anger, indignation, and resentment, are evidently far stronger than those which have reference to friendly objects; and if any of these strong passions are frequently excited by opposition, they infuse a certain quality into the general temperament of the mind, which remains after the immediate excitement is past. They continually strengthen the principle of resistance; they put the mind in the habitual temper of defence and self-assertion, and often give it the aspect and the posture of a gladiator, when there appears no confronting combatant. When these passions are felt by the man whom I describe, it is probable that such excitement is followed by a greater increase of this principle of re-action than in other men, because the result is so congenial with his naturally resolute disposition. Let him be opposed then, through the whole course of an extended design, or in the general tenor of his actions; and this constant opposition would render him the service of an ally by corroborating his inflexibility. An irresolute mind indeed might be quelled and subjugated by a formidable kind of opposition; but the strong wind which blows out a taper, augments a powerful fire, if there is fuel enough, to an indefinite intensity.

I believe that you will find in fact that many of the individuals most eminently decisive in conduct have made their way through opposition and contest, in which they have acquired both a prompt acuteness of faculty, and an inflexibility of temper, which even strong minds could never have attained in the tame security of facile friendly coincidence. Very often however, it is granted, the firmness matured by such discipline is accompanied, in a case of virtue, with a Catonic severity, and in a case of vice of the world, with an unhumanized repulsive hardness.

Desertion is another cause which may conduce to consolidate this character. A kind, mutually reclining dependence, is certainly the happiest state of human beings; but this necessarily prevents the developement of some great individual powers which would be forced into action by a state of desertion. I lately noticed, with some surprise an Ivy, which being prevented from attaching itself to the rock beyond a certain point had sent off like a bold chaste stem, with an air of as much independence as any branch of oak in the vicinity, like a human being, thrown, whether by cruelty, justice, or accident, from all social support and kindness, if he has any vigor of spirit, and is not in the bodily debility, of extreme childhood or age, will naturally begin to call for himself, with a resolution which will appear like a new faculty. And the case of absolute imbecility is likely to characterize the resolution of an individual who is obliged to deliberate without consultation, and execute without assistance. He will disdain to consult on things that have rejected him, or to forego a single article of his designs or advantages for the sake of the opinions or the will of all the world. Himself, his pursuits and his interests, are intellectually his own. "The world is not his friend, nor the world's law," and therefore he becomes regardless of every thing but its own power.

If this person has but little humanity or principle, he will become a misanthrope, or perhaps a villain, that will resemble a solitary wild beast of the night, which makes prey of every thing it can overpower, and cares for nothing but fire. If he is capable of grand conceptions and enterprise, he may, like Spartacus, make a daring attempt against the whole social order of the state where he has been oppressed. If he has great humanity and principle, he may become one of the noblest of mankind, and display a generous virtue to which society had no claim, and which it is not worthy to reward, if it should at last become inclined. No, he will say, give your rewards to another; as it has been no part of my object to gain them, they are not necessary to my satisfaction. I have done good either by expecting your gratitude, and without caring for your approbation. If conscience and my Creator had not been more auspicious than you, none of these virtues would ever have opened to the day. When I ought to have been an object of your compassion, I might have perished; now, when you find I can serve your interests, you will affect to acknowledge me and reward me; I will not accept your rewards.—In either case, virtuous or wicked, the man who has been compelled to do without assistance, will scorn interference.

Common life would supply illustrations of the effect of desertion. A number of absolute men have become such, partly from being left friendless in early life. The case has also sometimes happened, that a wife and mother, remarkable perhaps for gentleness and acquiescence before, had been compelled, after the death of the husband on whom she depended, and when she has met with nothing but neglect or unkindness from relatives and those who had been deemed friends to adopt a plan of her own, and has executed it with a resolution which has astonished even herself.

I am sorry that the signal examples which occur to my memory under this article, whether real or fictitious, are still of the depraved order. I fancy myself to see Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage; or Belisarius, or any other unabased unshaken amidst the desolation, could present a stronger image of a firmness beyond the power of calamitous events to subdue. The rigid constancy which had before distinguished his character, would be aggravated by his finding himself thus an outcast from all human society; and he would proudly shake off every sentiment that had ever for an instant checked his designs by reminding him of social obligations. The lonely individual was placed in the alternative of becoming the victim or the antagonist of the power of the empire. While, with a spirit capable of confronting that power; he probably amidst those ruins resolved on a great experiment, he would enjoy a kind of sullen luxury in surveying the dreary situation, and recollecting the circumstances of his expulsion; since they would seem to him to sanction an unlimited vengeance, to present what had been his country as but one legitimate prize for desperate achievement, and to give him a proud consequence in being reduced singly to maintain a quarrel against the bulk of mankind. He would exult that his desolate condition gave him a proof of his possessing a mind which no misfortunes could repress or intimidate, and that it kindled an animosity intense enough to force that mind from its wonted endurance into impetuous action. He would feel as if he became stronger for enterprise, in proportion as he became more inexorable; and the sentiment with which he quitted his solitude would be, Rome expelled her patriot, let her receive her evil genius.

The decision of Satan, in Paradise Lost, is represented as consolidated by his reflections on his hopeless banishment from Heaven, which oppress him with sadness for a moment, but he soon assumes his invincible tone, and utters the impious but sublime sentiment,

"What matter where, if I be still the same!"

You remember how this effect of desertion is represented in Charles de Moor. His father's supposed cruel rejection consigned him irretrievably to one career: extinguished every hope, which, notwithstanding the most interesting emotions of humanity and tenderness, he persisted with heroic determination till he considered his destiny as accomplished.

Success tends considerably to reinforce this character. It is true that a man possessing it in a high degree will not lose it by occasional failure; for if the failure was caused by something entirely beyond the reach of all human knowledge and ability, he will remember that fortitude is the virtue required in meeting unalterable events which in no sense depend on him; if by something which might have been known and prevented, he will feel that even the experience of failure augments his competence, by admonishing his prudence, and enlarging his understanding. But as all schemes and measures of action have reference to some end, consequently future events about something essentially arrange in a

Published every Saturday morning, at the City of New York.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

☞ We learn with regret that Mr. Richard Cowell, a genial and respectable citizen of New Market, near this place, while fodde[illegible]ing his cattle, on Monday afternoon, the 17th inst. fell from a hay mow in his barn, and, though he got up and walked into the house, he was so much injured that he died in about two hours. He was about 70 years of age.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The most important intelligence now afloat is the state of parties in the Pennsylvania Legislature, of which we gave a full account in our last paper, as late as we could then obtain; and we think it best to devote a considerable portion of this week's paper to the same subject. Things remained in much the same situation as given in our last paper, up to Monday, the 17th inst. the proceedings of which day, we copy as follows, from the Newark Daily Advertiser:

Important from Harrisburg.—An extra from the Harrisburg Reporter, of Monday evening, brings the important intelligence that three of the whig members of the House of Representatives, Messrs. Butler and Sturdevant from Luzerne, and Mr. Montelius from Union county, withdrew, on Monday morning, from their political associates and joined the Van Buren division of the house, thus securing to that branch a majority, without the votes of members from Philadelphia county, and having the whig division without a quorum. This of course will settle the question.

Their appearance in the V. B. House was duly announced by Mr. Smith, of Franklin, when, before going forward to subscribe the requisite oaths, Mr. Butler addressed the house, in behalf of himself and his associates. He said that careful examination of the subject since the meeting of the Legislature had satisfied them that they were now acting right; if all the facts of the case had been known at the organization, the result would have been different, and the late evils been prevented. He spoke of "a solemn sense of duty" —even the Globe does that—that there was no hope of safety from negotiation, for the effort had failed, and the last hope was in their present step. Party considerations, pride of opinion and of acting must be "offered up a willing sacrifice to the public good—every thing but principle; they were ready, Curtius like, to plunge into the gulf that was yawning before them, if by doing it could be closed." They did "not over-estimate the consequences of this act, and believed it might terminate the prevailing anarchy."

After Mr Butler closed his remarks, the 3 announced by Mr. Smith were duly qualified and took their seats as members of the house.

In the Senate, on Monday, a report was presented by the minority of the committee appointed on the contested election case in the 8th district.

A committee of 7 was appointed on the contested election case between Wm. Wagner and Samuel Stevenson, of Philadelphia county.

A committee of 7 was also appointed in the contested election case between Messrs. Brooke and Bell of Chester county, all whigs, as in the other committee, save one member.

We have not room to address to his constituents published by Mr. Montelius, one of the succeeding whig members. The movement of the three seceders, will increase the V. B. vote in the house to 51, exclusive of the 8 V. B. candidates from Philadelphia county, and give it a quorum, the whole house consisting of 100 members. The whig division of the house consists of only 49 members, including the 8 whig candidates from Philadelphia, whose seats are contested. So that according to present appearances the Senate will probably recognize the house containing the quorum, and thus end the contest every; and the Philadelphia Van Buren candidates will also probably be admitted, as their friends have a majority of 4 in the house.

If they are admitted the House will stand 56 Van Buren men and 44 whigs. According to the estimates of the Journal of Commerce there will be a V. B. majority of one on joint ballot, if all the Whig Senators whose seats are contested be admitted. There are 3 seats yet to be adjudicated. The presumption is that the whig candidate from Chester county, and the two V. B. candidates from Philadelphia county, will be admitted. To this case there will be a Van Buren majority of three on joint ballot. Mr. McKean is the U. S. senator whose term expires.

Mr. Montelius' Address.

To the electors of the district composed of the counties of Union, Juniata and Mifflin.

Fellow citizens:—I have been in a deplorable situation for eight or ten days past. I was elected your representative, as such I am bound faithfully to discharge my duty to you, my self, to God and my country. You are already informed that there were two speakers elected on the 4th inst. in the house of Representatives. With the information I had and the advice of the friends in whom I had confided, I was induced to act here with the party who profess the same principles with those of my constituents, who elected me. But full information, cool and deliberate reflection, and the warnings of my conscience have convinced me that my party friends have been mistaken their course, and that as a faithful representative, and an honest man, I was bound to retrace my steps, do what I conscientiously believed to be right, and trust to the impartiality of your judgments upon a full and fair examination of all the facts.

Finding my political friends had done wrong in my judgment, I withdrew from them immediately, and have waited for several days to give them time to retrace their steps; and to allow all misapprehensions that had arisen, (for there has not been accomplished, I have nothing left for me, but to do that which I believe to be right, as I leave to those who would destroy our beloved state, the consequences of their rashness. Do not think I have acted rashly. The step I have taken was taken deliberately and coolly, and in obedience to my understanding of the constitution and laws of our dear country; I am for peace. "Es ward mei ner seele lang" as a woman boy denen diden frieden hassen," and I hope the course I had taken may help to save our beloved Pennsylvania from bloodshed and the horrors of a civil war. The great question is whether the majority shall rule upon this question, I am willing to abide all their will.

Now all I have done has been done with an honest desire to carry out this great principle in our free Government, that the minority must yield to the majority. And I am certain not one vote however, strong a party man he may be, will put me me for maintaining this principle. My constituents, particularly in the Union county, all know me, and I beg of them all before they condemn me, fully and coolly to examine all the facts I have not in the instance, acted as a party man but I have acted honestly, and according to my conscience.

In joining with my party friends in organizing the House of Representatives with the Philadelphia county members of the whig party, I thought these had been elected by a majority of the votes of the county, and had been returned by a majority of the judges, but I soon found that it was not true, and that the eight members of the opposition party in the county of Philadelphia had been elected by a majority of about five hundred votes in the whole county, and had been returned elected by a majority of the judges.

I am sorry to say that the secretary of State kept back these returns which I think was wrong. Under these circumstances, I could not continue to act with men who had no right to their seats, not more than my opponent had to mine. You would not an honest man ask me to sanction so bad a principle, and it is that I know your honesty that I have joined those who have been fairly elected by a majority.

My party opinions and principles have not changed and my future course will show that I am true to those principles. On your calm judgment I rely. What I have done has been done for what I believe to be your interest, and is approved by my conscience.

I am your friend;
JOHN MONTELIUS.
Hall of the H. R. Dec. 17, 1838.

Township Meeting.

The democrats of the township of Westfield, and those opposed to the conduct of the clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, in retaining a part of the votes; and of the governor and a majority of his Privy Council in refusing to preserve the same, that the rights of the people might be preserved, are requested to meet at the house of John M. Clark, Westfield township, on Thursday, 27th inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M. to appoint delegates to the state convention, to be held at Trenton, on the 8th of January next, and to transact such other business as may come before them.

Westfield township, Dec. 20th, 1838.

Jersey City Advertiser.—This Journal, Henry D. Holt, Esq. editor and proprietor, has recently passed from a semi-weekly, to a weekly paper, and much enlarged. It is not too much to say, that in the quantity of reading matter, cleanness of print, and fineness of paper, it is not excelled by any weekly paper in the state, and in editorial talent, exceeded but by few.

Morristown Democratic Banner.—The Banner passed last week into the hands of Mr. Louis C. Vogt, its third editor, who promises to be its constant editor for the future, as it is now considered as put upon a permanent footing. It is an interesting and well conducted paper.

Our Globe Illustrated.—We have full sets of this splendid and cheap publication now on hand, as far as published, and shall send for them as fast as pub lished. All are invited to call and look at, purchase, or subscribe for these most beautiful steel engravings, now offered for sale; and at the very low price of two engravings for 12½ cents, with descriptions. The engravings are by European artists, the work being first published in Germany, and the descriptions are translated.

For further particulars see advertisement; we have four numbers in addition to the twenty advertised.

Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, Science and Art.—This is a monthly publication, each number containing 144 very large pages, and equal to a common octavo volume of 600 pages. It comprises all the best of all the foreign annual, quarterly, monthly and weekly publications, near sixty in number, and makes three large volumes yearly, at $5 a year, or two dollars a volume. It is the best magazine in the world, being three times as large as the average, and containing the best of all of them. Advertisement next week. Subscriptions received here, where a specimen of the work can be seen.

Subscriptions also received here for "Littell's Spirit of the Magazines and Annuals," a work about half as large as the Museum, containing its lighter portions, at three dollars per annum, in advance. It can be seen at this office.

The prizes of the Eleventh Annual Fair of American Institute are just ringing from all quarters. It is now universally accorded, that such public exhibitions are the best possible modes which could be devised, to impart the greatest quantity of useful knowledge in the shortest time. They are doing more to elevate and dignify the mechanic, the artisan and the manufacturer, than all the other means added together. At the same time that they excite those who enter this arena of emulation, their immediate tendency and termination is, in multiplying the the necessaries and comforts of life. An enthusiasm is awakened that conduces, not to pamper the pride and the ambition merely of industrious skilled nobleman, whose magnificent palaces under among huts, hovels and sheds, but a bodies of serfs and vassals; but it is an enthusiasm which dispenses enjoyments among the people at large, who are independent freemen—lords of the soil—and who acknowledge no superior but that which merit has earned.

The principle of equality is sanctified by the blood of the Revolution. All honor, and power, and glory is in the people, and they who most contribute to the advancement of their liberty and happiness, are entitled to and will, ordinarily, receive the richest rewards at their disposal. The American Institute affords an illustrious instance in corroboration of this position. A determined effort was made, we are known and sincere, but failed to strangle it in its infancy. A petition for a naked act of incorporation, simply to encourage our national industry, was repudiated by an honorable senator from this city, and with the most acrimonious hostility; and when the good sense and patriotism of more than two thirds of that dignified body had sanctioned its passage by their votes, a desperate effort was made by the same individual to arrest its progress in the House of Assembly. In his bitterness, he forgot both his personal and official dignity, and descended to the degrading position of an electioneerer. The friends of domestic industry rallied, and it was carried by a triumphant majority. They believed the appl cants sincere in their devotion to the great cause, and ten years of disinterested exertion has proved that they believed truly.

And what is now the condition of this then persecuted band of associates? They have reared an establishment that, with a patronage equal to that which has been bestowed on institutions we could name, would soon vie, in usefulness, with any of which christendom can boast. The operations we know, will be liable to be ascribed to the agency of feeling influencing a heated imagination, the illusions of one's taste in favor of the spring of his youth; but let such unbelievers point to a single institution in the world's wide range, nurtured by the rich, unaided by governmental city or state, that has accomplished as much. Your rich men, your city and your state rulers, have looked and admired, and applauded, but their bounties to it were, (saving few or small have never been vouchsafed to the value of a peppercorn, on the one side. They have been accustomed to give their names and their influence thousands. A dignity has been conferred on the abstract sciences,—and the magic abstract has greater the dignity,—that merited exclusive celebrity;—where languages are taught that never are spoken, and from whence students periodically sally into the world with names crammed full with unpronounceable nouns.

Such institutions are deemed by some ethereal, and in one respect they literally are—the deductions they teach are intangible. If these institutions deserve all bounty, and those which teach the means of living and the supplies necessary for health, and comfort, and even life, are not worthy to partake, then all our boasted advances in knowledge are vain, and we indeed, have mistaken visions for realities. We desire not to be misunderstood. We shall be the last to decry science; but let us have science applicable to some useful purpose, and let us test its utility by application. Without application science is but vain.

The American Institute, though not a school in the ordinary sense of the term, has been signally successful in teaching great practical truths in agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts that have increased production in every occupation. The farmer has been not only taught that a most precious staple may be added to the list of productions but early and unwearied exertions have been made to supply the sustenance required by the insect that produces it. The history of the labors of the silk committee, formed immediately after the first organization of the Institute, affords abiding evidence of the fact. The necessity of protection against the all powerful competition of foreign skill, cap ital and labour, has been urged by reports, addresses, resolutions and petitions without remission. It has been demonstrated, that unrestricted competition with foreign pauper labor would engender pauperism here. Every improvement calculated to abridge the labor of the manufacturer and the mechanic, and increase their profits, have been not only exemplified at the Annual Fairs, but in the Repository, but their meritorious qualities have been published far and wide. Zeal and ingenuity have been stimulated by rewards bestowed, to the full extent of the means at command, by diplomas, medals and money. The ingenious mechanic has been brought forth from obscurity and poverty, and his name and his fame have been shown to the people of the whole country, with the scrap of metal appointed upon it by the American Institute. Competence has thus succeeded deprivation and want, where it was deserved, and in instances not a few, by the means supplied, affluence and even opulence has taken the place of poverty and degradation.

By the last accounts, the Hudson was open to Poukill Landing, 60 miles from New York. At Poughkeepsie, on the 10th inst. the mercury stood at one degree below zero.

From the New Orleans Com. Bulletin of Dec. 8.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Vera Cruz Taken.—By the French Steamboat Meteor, arrived last night in sixty hours from Vera Cruz, intelligence is received that the castle of San Juan de Ulloa was taken by the French fleet after a bombardment of three hours, with the loss of only four men by the blockading squadron, while from four to five hundred Mexicans were killed. In the same ship came a messenger who has hurried on to Washington, being the bearer of important despatches. From the Courier we take the following particulars of the bombardment;

On the 28th of November, the French Admiral Baudin sent word to the Mexican General Rincon, that he was about to attack the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. About 9 o'clock the same day, three French Frigates, a sloop of war, and two bomketches, moored between the reef, within gunshot of the castle; and so well directed were their bombs and heavy artillery, that in less than 4 hours they had silenced the fire of 160 pieces of Mexican artillery, den obished all the outworks including the famous redoubt called El Caballero, and killed and wounded 600 men of the Mexican garrison.

"After 8 o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th, the Mexican commander in the castle hung out a signal for the cessation of hostilities, and begged to be allowed time to withdraw his wounded from the ruins of the fortifications. Admiral Baudin replied that he could consent to no truce, but would allow the Mexicans to retire from the fort if they capitulated. To this the Mexican general agreed, and withdrew his troops from the castle, which was immediately occupied by the French soldiers and marines.

"The Mexican army near Vera Cruz was 5,000 strong, but their officers did not consider themselves able to hold the town, commanded as it was by the guns of the castle, and the French admiral consented that 1000 of the Mexican troops should remain in the city to preserve order.

It was believed that negotiations had been commenced between the Mexican government and the French Admiral for the re-establishment of peace, and some time may elapse before the result is known.

The French Admiral, it was thought, would no longer hinder the vessels of all nations from trading to Vera Cruz.

We have here given all the particulars which have reached us. Of the ulterior designs of either the French or the Mexicans we are ignorant.

Trade and Travel West and South.—The number of steamboats going up at Cincinnati is 300. The interruption to navigation caused by the drought, is less that city and others in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, the loss of *millions of dollars*. The waters are now frozen up, so that the two greatest of our streams are being "available" until spring, there will have been a suspension of travel on these great natural routes of at least seven months. The people now feel the absolute necessity of rail roads directly to the Atlantic coast.—*N. Y. Star.*

Sacrilege.—We learn that about three weeks since, the Episcopal Church at Perth Amboy, in this estate was burglariously entered, and the Communion Table and its coverings stolen therefrom. The theft was first discovered on the Sabbath; and on Monday the Table was found at an auction store in Chatham street, New York. It appears that the thief possessed an unusual share of boldness—for, after the robbery, the table was wrapped in its coverings, was in open daylight carried on board a steamboat which touched at Amboy, and thus conveyed to New York. The thief has not yet been discovered.—*Elizabethtown Journal.*

Spirit of the Message.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser gives the following statement of the time occupied in the transmission of the President's Message from Washington to Boston:

"Reading all the stoppages and delays, and the sweeping of the North river, the message was delivered at the Post Office in the city in seven hours and twelve minutes. It reached Jersey City in nine hours and forty-two minutes. From Washington to Baltimore, 40 miles, the time was including stoppages, 1 hour 10 minutes. From Baltimore to Havre de Grace, 36 miles in 56 minutes. From Havre de Grace to Wilmington, 37 miles, 1 hour 21 minutes. From Wilmington to Philadelphia, 28 miles, 1 hour 21 minutes, including stoppages. From Philadelphia to Bordentown, 30 miles in 56 minutes. From Bordentown to Burlington, 20 miles in 40 minutes. From Burlington to Trenton, 10 miles in 20 minutes. From Trenton to Jersey City, 58 miles, 1 hour 30 minutes. From Jersey City to Elizabethtown, 9 miles, 20 minutes. From Elizabethtown to Newark, 10 miles, 20 minutes. From Newark to Jersey City, 9 miles, 20 minutes. From Jersey City to New York, 3 miles, 10 minutes. From Washington to Philadelphia, 130 miles, including all delays, 4 hours and 49 minutes.

The message reached Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, at half past seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, having been forwarded from Baltimore to York, by the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, in 2 hours and 25 minutes, thence to Harrisburgh by horse express, by Messrs. Stockton, Falls & Co. the mail contractors.

Toward Boston the message was carried by the steamer John W. Richmond, which in consequence of the fog did not leave this port until about 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning. She arrived at Providence at 4 o'clock, P. M. whence a train was despatched on the railroad; and it was received at the Boston Atlas office, before 7 o'clock in the evening.

INFORMATION WANTED.

DANIEL WILLIAMS left the dwelling of the subscriber on the 5th inst. He being a poor lad in his faculties have become so impaired, as to render him incapable of giving any account of himself or his place of residence. His dress consisted of a white hat much worn, a muleskin roundabout, red cloth vest, dark muleskin pantaloons, and a new pair of boots. Any information that may be given of this unfortunate person to the subscriber, in Westfield, will be gratefully received and suitably rewarded.

JOHN DUNHAM.

Westfield, Essex co. N. J.

Editors are earnestly requested to give the above an insertion.

A Wolf.—The largest wolf ever caught in Penobscott county, Maine, may be seen at the store of D Hill and Son, on Main-st. He measures six feet from the snout to the tip of the tail. We understand he was taken last week on the east branch of the Penobscot by Mr. John Turner. On the night he was taken the camp was visited by a family of thirteen wolves, the captive being one of the number. They attacked a pork barrel which set outside the camp, and carried off its contents. Numerous carcasses of deer and that of a caraboo were discovered in the woods destroyed, it is supposed by these ferocious animals. Speaking of wolves, as Sammy Weller would say, reminds us of a bear, weighing about 500 lbs. which was also taken at Carmel last week, and is now exposed for exhibition at the Market House.—*Bangor Whig.*

Ingenious and Novel Exhibition.—In the course of the week, Messrs. Lewis & Bartholomew will exhibit at Amory Hall, their wonderful panorama, the "Battle of Bunker Hill." We lately copied from an English paper, an account of a model of the field of Waterloo; but this is more than a model of a battle field; it is a dramatic representation of the first grand struggle for the conquest, related pantomimically. It is true, but so well told as to create astonishment at the indescribable skill of the artists. It has been exhibited at Portland, where it was made, and has been there, the attraction of attractions. It shows every thing connected with the memorable battle; the Yankee recruits, and the British regulars; Breed's Hill and Bunker's hill; Coop's Hill; the town of Charleston; the shipping; artillery men at their pieces; boats hurrying to and fro; we hear the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry; we see houses and hilltop crowded with people, and perceive the fight increasing with ardor and raging with obstinate attack and repulse, until the conflagration, a master piece of art, ends the exhibition, and leaves us with a more palpable impression of the events and horrors of that mighty occasion, than a calm and sluggish imagination can possibly conceive from mere perusal of historical records.

The exhibition is probably the most laboriously perfected work of the kind ever exhibited in this country or in any other. It is the work of the same artists who exhibited the "burning of the Royal Tar," at sea, and which was so much admired.—*Boston Times.*

Substitute for flax, hemp, and Silk.—Specimens were exhibited at the fair of the American Institute, of fibrous foliage, and of foliaceous fibres, presented by Dr. H. Perrine, of tropical Florida. These superior substitutes for common flax and common hemp merit a most distinguished notice, on account of their immense national importance to the agriculture, manufacture and commerce of the United States. These fine and coarse foliaceous fibres are obtained from the agave green leaves, by scraping only. These fibres are easily separable and propagate themselves on the most worthless soils, and will hence afford new staples to the northern and southwestern states, of still greater importance than all their old staples combined, of rice, tobacco, sugar, and even of cotton.

The Agave Sisalana, or hemp aloes, which yields the Sisal hemp, propagates itself on the most arid, sandy and stony soils.

The Musa Abaca, or hemp banana, which yields the tropical flax, or vegetable silk, propagates itself on the most humid, marshy, and even fairy grounds.

The Bromelia Pita, or *forest pine apple*, which yields the *tropical flax*, or vegetable silk, propagates itself on the undergrowth of sandy and stony woods.

As the specimens of *foliaceous fibres* will remain at the office of the American Institute for exhibition, we recommend these *superior substitutes* for flax and hemp, to the special examination and profession of all real githeni patriots and talented statesmen of the Union.

A most beautiful specimen of raw silk from the Bromelia Pita, prepared by a new chemical process, was also exhibited. The pure, clear, lustrous silky fibre, has been completely superated from the other vegetable substance. The manner of accomplishing this, was not communicated. A sample of cloth, equal to fine cambric, was also brought with it to the fair, and exhibited by Mr. Lawrence of Jersey city. These and

We have for sale, and now keep for sale, the excellent Tract known, forming a small book of about 200 pages, which should possess it, and read it often. It will have a powerful influence in forming the good desirable qualities of mind.

In our last paper, we noticed a fresh invasion of Canada, from the region about Detroit. Subsequently, the patriots were defeated, and all killed, taken prisoners or deserted.

Congress,

Monday, Dec. 17th.

Mr. Wright's bill for the indefinite postponement of the Fourth Instalment, was taken up.

Mr. Clay's Amendment to postpone it for one year was lost, 17 yeas, to 26 nays.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Wall's bill, to prevent counterfeiting foreign coin, was then ordered to be engrossed.

In the house, a resolution was offered calling on the President for copies of the correspondence between him and Gov. Ritner, in relation to the Philadelphia disturbance. After a very warm and exciting debate, the resolution passed almost unanimously.

Mr. Read, of Massachusetts, presented a petition for the recognition of Hayti. Was objected to the reception. Adams contended for the right of petition. Much hard hitting and calling to order. The house adjourned without action.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

In Senate, nothing of importance.

In the house, the debate on the reception of the Haytian petition was continued. Mr. Grinnell spoke at length in favor of it. Wise and Legare vehemently opposed it. A motion to lay it on the table was lost, 65 to 121. It was received, 157 to 22; and referred to the committee on foreign affairs, 105 to 58.

Another petition from Massachusetts was then offered, similar to the above, which caused much exciting debate. On Wednesday it was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.

In the Senate, Col. R. M. Johnson, the Vice President of the U. States appeared and took the chair.

Mr. Rives offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information respecting his operations with the United States bank.

In the house, a message was received from the President, agreeably to previous resolution, transmitting the correspondence with Gov. Ritner; which caused some angry debate.

Thursday, Dec. 20.

In the Senate, Mr. Rives spoke at length on his resolution offered yesterday. He gave his views boldly against the administration policy and the sub-treasury, and in favor of the state banks, and preferred the latter of Mr. Biddle to the Treasury report, as exhibiting more financial knowledge. Messrs. Wright, Niles and Calhoun participated in the debate.

In the house, nothing of importance occurred except the presentation of petitions, many of them Anti-slavery.

Letter from Harrisburg.—On Wednesday last a resolution passed the senate that that body will not recognize the Van Buren portion of the house as the true house of representatives.

The Evening Star says that Mr Price's furniture and fur-a-ti-ousand collars more than it cost—all owing to the determination of the good wives who attended to secure some of the bargains.

Banking in Georgia.—A bill establishing a system of free banking, similar in almost every respect to that of New York, has passed the lower House of the Legislature of Georgia, and it is thought will also pass the senate.

The Subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale the WOOD WORK complete, of

3 New Knee Sleds,

Very good.—Also,

A good second hand Slab Sled.

ALSO.—A second hand TWO-HORSE WAGON, very good, and in perfect order. All for Sale low, by

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 25th, 1838. 101 3m

Just Received & For Sale

A Fresh Assortment of

Groceries,

Consisting of Salt, coarse and fine, Flour by the barrel or hundred, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Starch, Indigo, Saleratus, Soap, Candles, Salt Petre, Cocoa, Chocolate, Raisins, Butter, Cheese, Mackerel, Tobacco, Pipes, Segars, oats, corn and potatoes, &c. &c.

A Great Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of various descriptions, also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber over shoes. All for sale cheap for cash. GLO. FOX POUND.

Dec. 25th, 1838. 101 tf

Pay Up.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform those who have purchased stoves of him, that the time for payment has arrived, and it would be thankfully received.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Dec. 25th, 1838. 101 tf

Notice.

ON and after Monday next, Dec. 31, 1838, the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation company will charge the following prices for the conveyance of passengers on the following places:

From New York to Newark, 37½ cents.
From New York to Elizabethtown, 50 cents.
From New York to Rahway, 62½ cents.
From New York to Union Town or Metuchin 75 cts.
From New York to New Brunswick, $1.

Dec. 28, 1838.

Gen. Harrison, Pa.

The College, New Haven, now contains 361 students.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Wm. Simpson, $2.80; J. W. Ware, Esq. Union, 1.50; Pan Dyke, 1.12½; Edmund Webster, 1.00; Drake & Ayres, .38; J. cob Mausing, .75.

MARRIED.

In the Baptist Church in this place on Wednesday evening last, 19th inst. by the Rev. D. T. Hill, the Rev. Buckley C. Morse, to Miss Eliza Shotwell.

In Rahway, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. W. A. Wilmer, Mr. Benjamin Wilcox to Miss Nancy Little, both of Rahway.

In Milton, on Wednesday evening 12th inst. by the Rev. Thos. H. Lanoway, Mr. Richard Martin to Miss. Elizabeth Frazee, daughter of Wm. Frazee Esq.

On the 5th inst Clark Brown, to Miss Catharine A. Clark, all of Union.

In Augusta, Ga. 2d inst. Mr. Charles L. Ross formerly of Rahway, to Miss Emily H. Moore, formerly of New York, both now of Augusta.

At Elizabethtown, on the 4th inst. Lewis Sparks, of Newark, to Ann Wilson, daughter of Benjamin Wunder, deceased.

On the 27th of November, Maj. Abraham Van Buren, eldest son of the President of the United States, to Sarah Angelica, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Singleton, at her father's house, in Sumpter district, South Carolina.

At Philadelphia, on the 13th inst. Jos. S. Shydam, of New Brunswick, N. J. to Catharine A. Degraw, of the same place.

In Morristown, 16th inst. Daniel W. Noe, to Mary E. Mulford, both of Elizabethtown.

DIED.

At New Brunswick, on the 17th inst. Mr. Samuel Holcomb, an aged and respectable inhabitant of that city.

Also, on the same day, Mr. Edward Sullivan, aged about 30.

In Woodbridge, on Friday, the 7th inst. Mrs. Mary C. Barron, wife of John E. Barton, and daughter of Ichabod Potter, Esq. in the 32d year of her age.

Near Paramus, on the 15th inst. Deacon John Ball, a soldier of the revolution, aged 93.

At Morristown, 5th inst. Isaac Wilker, aged 66.

Our Globe *Illustrated.*

THIS Work is published in weekly numbers, 32 of which will form a splendid volume. Each number will contain two hundred and about eight pages of closely printed matter. It is of the quarto size, and is certainly the most cheap work yet offered for sale.—*Price 12 1-2 cts. per number.*

Our Globe Illustrated is intended to be what its title implies, a view of the most important and beautiful parts of the whole world, which will be presented to the mind under the two-fold form of handsome engravings and interesting descriptions. It is made so very cheap, because the publishers hope to sell a very large edition, and therefore desire to accommodate those which consumer even only an important object.

It will be perceived, by the annexed table of contents that their plan is to give as great a variety as possible.—We pass from one part of the world to another, in such a way as to excite young persons to gain a general knowledge of the History and Geography of the World. A judicious parent or teacher will find that each one of our parts will furnish him with the means of giving a large lesson to his pupils.

When we state that more than *fifty thousand dollars* has already been expended upon the work, it will be apparent that great expectations have been formed of success. Orders have for some time been received at the rate of *twenty numbers per day.* When the considerable use as a family book is taken into consideration, the facility which it affords in teaching geography and history, and in short, in all points of view we consider mainly its tendency to implant a love of literature, it strongly recommends itself to families and schools. It will have a very beneficial effect in cultivating a love of the fine arts, and we hope will contribute to the formation of a correct taste in parts of the country where specimens of good engraving are not readily to be found.

Contents of the 20 numbers already issued.

1. Title page, Villeneuve on the Lake of Geneva.
2. The Forum at Rome.
3. Constantinople.
4. The Falls of Niagara.
5. The Bank of England.
6. Gardens of Babylon, with a view of the Palaces and Dungeons of the Inquisition.
7. Naples and Mount Vesuvius.
8. The Pyramids of Gizeh, Egypt.
9. The Cathedral of Durham, England.
10. Palmyra, or the city of columns, in the Syrian Desert.
11. Castles of Liebenstein and Sternfels, on the Rhine.
12. Mainz, in Germany, on the Rhine.
13. Yale College and State House, New Haven.
14. Brieg, in Switzerland.
15. Natural Bridge in Virginia.
16. Ruins of Thebes, in Egypt.
17. Windermere Lake, England.
18. Castle of Trostberg, in the German Alps
19. Castle of Wolkenstein, in the valley of the Inn.
20. Delphi, in Greece.
21. Rouen, in France.
22. Hull, in Germany.
23. The Sybil, Temple near Tivoli.
24. Ruined Tumpleton the Island of Phylae.
25. Capitol at Washington.
26. Imperial Palace at Nankin, in China.
27. Palace of the Doge at Venice.
28. Syracuse, in Sicily.
29. Trent, in the Tyrol.
30. Bridge of the Three Arts.
31. Dieppe, in France.
32. Smyrna, in Turkey.
33. Diamond Rock, in the Lake of Geneva.
34. Wurtzburg, in Germany.
35. Falls of Velino.
36. Nuremburg, in Germany.
37. Universal Deluge, Engraving.
38. Bonn, in Germany.
39. Grant's Causeway.
40. Gibraltar, Spain.
41. Malted, in Spain.

C. F. HAUSMAN & CO.
E. LITTELL, and CO.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1838.

☞ Any persons wishing to take tribe for this cheap work, can call on at this office, and it will be furnished free of postage. The latter part of this week, it can be seen here, and will be for sale, by the single number, or in any quantity.

Union Office, Dec. 17th, 1838.

Shingles.

Just received from Virginia,

40,000 CEDAR, 20 inch shingles,
20,000 do. 18 inch do.
10,000 Cypress 20 inch do.
10,000 do. 18 inch do.

The above are of good quality, and will be sold at a small advance for cash.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Dec. 18, 1838. 99tf

Pay your Debts!

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Book account, may take notice that the same must be paid to the subscriber, at Brooklyn, or to Ayres & Bollman, at Plainfield, on or before the 1st of January next. Those unpaid at that date may expect to find them in the hands of an attorney for collection

☞ The Subscriber will be at Ayres & Bollman's for 4 Monday afternoons in succession, from 9 till 3 o'clock, P. M. and he expects to be at home every Saturday afternoon.

J. B. DUNN.

Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1838. 97 tf

Fresh Groceries.

JUST RECEIVED, in addition to our former stock, 25 Boxes of fresh raisins, 3 jars of Malaga grapes in their natural state, Peanuts by the bushel, Segars by the box or hundred.—Fresh Lemons just arrived—100 lbs. Strained Honey, best white loaves Lime, etc. etc.

All kinds of Flour and Feed constantly on hand and For sale cheap for cash, at the store of

Dec. 18. 100 DRAKE & AYRES.

Stray Mare.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about two weeks since, a black MARE. The owner is requested to call prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JACKSON POUND.

Plain field, Dec. 13th, 1838. 100 3w*

Ducks and Geese.

WILL don't you bring along your Ducks and Geese—Your White ones, if you have them!

Nov. 12th EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c.

M. F. CUSHING.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

Dying and Print Works, at RAHWAY.

HALE & JONES, Proprietors.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES AND GARMENTS, SHAWLS, MERINOES, TABLE COVERS, &c.

Dyed, Cleaned and, Finished, in a Superior Manner.

N. B. Berry & Dunham

are AGENTS for Plainfield, TO RECEIVE and FORWARD GOODS; to which place they will be returned, when finished. A Share of Patronage is respectfully solicited.

RAHWAY, Nov. 12, 1838. 95

Public Notice

IS hereby given That an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New Jersey, for the incorporate a Company at Plainfield, in the County of Union, to carry on the Rowing business generally on Iron, and other mechanical operations,—by steam power.

PLAINFIELD Oct. 8, 1838. 96 6w.

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, where Mr. John Tucker's was, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 6tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit.—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 104*

Mr. Bond's Speech

Is Pamphlet form, For Sale at this Office price 3 cents

ALSO

At the Book store of JOHN PIERSON,

169 Main-Street, RAHWAY.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1838.

Manning Stelle, and
Jacob Manning,
Administrators of Adolph M. Stelle, deceased. } Decree to limit Creditors.

UPON the application of the above named Administrators, it is ordered by the Court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day. And said Administrators are hereby ordered to cause a copy of this order to be set up in five of the most public places in the county of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which are circulated most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall not exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the time limited as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor, against the said Administrators.

JACOB O. DRAKE, Surrogate.

Sept. 11th, 1838. 86 9w

A Fresh Stock of Groceries,

Again offered Cheap for Cash, namely:

SALT by the Sack,
Tea, Sugar, Coffee,
Sperm Candles,
Winter strained Oil,
Dried Beef,
Flour by the Barrel,
Oats and the best of Feed,
Wrapping yarn,
Mackerel, &c. &c.

Light profits, and quick Returns.
Short settlements make long friends

SAMUEL S. POUND.

December 4, 1838. 98

Coal.

THE First quality Hard Lehigh Coal in class broken Lumps, for $5.50—Screen and screened $7 per ton. A cargo of Red Ash Schuylkill superior, this week, and will be sold on a very small advance if taken immediately from the dock.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th. 86 3m

House and Lot FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having discontinued keeping house offers for sale his late residence situate in second street. The house is small and very convenient for a small family with a good garden spot attached. Any person desirous of purchasing will please call upon the subscriber at Jacob Thorn's Tave rn.

Should the above property remain unsold until the 1st of March, it will then be for Rent.

WM. R. MOORE.

PLAINFIELD, Nov. 6, 1838. 94 4m

Take Notice.

COAL. WE will sell the best Lehigh Coal during the present month, at the present low prices, but shall have to advance the price on the 1st of December next.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Nov. 10, 1838. 97

Hatters' Finishing

BLOCKS made and repaired, and Water Patterns.—Spindle Blocks, &c. &c. on accommodating terms

Oct. 20th. 90 E. W. BRIANT.

LAMP OIL. For Sale by

Aug. 21. SAM'L S. POUND

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 73 tf

Cotton Batts,

COTTON Warp, candle wick and carpet warp, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th, 1838. Rahway.

500 gals. whale oil,

FOR SALE, cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

April 24.

Lime! lime! lime!

THE Proprietor of the Bound brook Hay Press has for sale some first rate lime unslacked. Hay will be taken in exchange.

Bound brook, May 8th 1838 88

Cheap Muslins.

UNBLEACHED Muslins, from 4d to 18d per yard, for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Dust Pans, Lanterns Leader Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

The Leaders and all kinds of Hatter's Kettles, made to order at short notice, and at low prices.

Copper Forge and Hand Pumps made to order, and warranted.

All ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis. JOHN N DENNISON.

Aug. 7. 1838. 81 tf

Fall & winter goods

THE Subscribers have just received a new and general assortment of Goods such as Bleached and unbleached muslins; white, red, and yellow Flannels; blue, black, drab, and invisible green Broad Cloths; Cassimeres, Satinets, Merinoes, English and French Merinoes, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash. ALSO,

A general Assortment of Earthen and stone ware, such as Pots, Jars, Pitchers, Bowls, etc. etc.

☞ The highest cash price paid for Country Produce.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

ALL Persons indebted to us on Book account are requested to call and settle, as our settlements make it necessary that our present books are full, we should like to settle them without transferring them to another book.

B. & D.

October 24. 89

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes, August 21. G. FOX POUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That application will be made to the present session of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey for an act making a new County, to comprise the township of Warren in Somerset county, and the lower skirt of Bernard township in said county; and of the townships of Westfield, Rahway, and New Providence, in Essex county; and the north western skirt of the townships of Piscataway and Woodbridge, in Middlesex county; and Long Hill, in Morris county.

Plainfield, Nov. 5th, 1838. 94 6w

Stoves,

Cheaper than ever!

THOMPSON & CO. wish to inform the public generally, that they have now on hand a large assortments of Stoves of the most approved patterns, performing good fire wood and coal stoves, which they offer their business next Spring, they intend offering their whole assortment much cheaper than they were ever before offered to this market. They have the agency for Stanley's Rotary of all sizes, Pentley's, Church & Stanley's, James', and all sizes of the most plain.

Of the above named stoves we have a full assortment, and we also have some of several other kinds. We also have a large number of second hand stoves, which we will sell extremely low; they consist chiefly of Pennsylvania, Clermont's, Lyne's, James', Onley's, Wilson's, Gillet and Nine Plates; they are all fitted out with fixtures, and in complete order. We hope those wishing to buy will give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident we can suit them.

Russia Sheet Iron Stoves.

We have a more complete assortment of this article than we ever had before; and as they are known to answer any other stove for fuel, we recommend them entirely, that they are now made handsomer and better than ever; and we will sell them from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than last year.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Oct. 20th, 1838.

A Rare Chance.

Rahway Herald Newspaper Established For Sale.

THE Subscriber, after repeated unavailing attempts to rid himself of an ailment of lameness, caused by injury sustained several years since, is finally reluctantly compelled to relinquish the business of newspaper printing. To any person wishing to embark in a permanent and lucrative occupation, this opportunity offers great advantages, as the establishment combines the materials and good will of the Advocate and Herald and has no rival in the place—thus rendering it one of the best establishments in the state.

The materials consist of two excellent iron presses, 2 wo sien Ramage &c. standing press with boards complete, and a full assortment of newspaper and job type, from 14 line pica to minion, and every other article necessary for the business with profit.

For further information apply to David Felt, Esq. Statesman's Hall, 245 Pearl st. New York; Mr. M. Carman, New Brunswick; Editor Daily Advertiser, Newark, or in Rahway, to E. V. Rogers Esq. or

THOS. A. GREEN, Editor, &c.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

Rahway, N. J. Sept. 13 1838.

WANTED,

WOOD, and all Kinds of Country Produce, in payment of dues to this Office.

September 11th, 1838.

Just Published,

AND For Sale, at this office, a new and handsome edition of "The Child's Instructor," with plates.

Also, some new Toy books.

For Sale very low, at wholesale or retail.

Nov. 1st, 1838.

Arithmetical Table Books

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new and comprehensive Arithmetical Table Book, by the hundred, dozen, or single. A liberal commission to those who buy to sell again May 1st, 1838.

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 1 to 6 cents each.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 16th.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks,

LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and For Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

Very Important to the OWNERS OF Water Power.

THE Proprietors of the Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, offer to the public upon very liberal terms and would respectfully call their attention to the advantages of the Reaction wheel of working under back water, saving of gearings, &c. and will also warrant to take twice as much power from the same quantity of water, as a breast, undershot, or the Reaction Water Wheel.

W. C. BISHOP, Ovid, N. Y.
S. W. PHILLIPS, Woodbridge, N. J.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used a reaction water wheel invented by Mr. Wing, which gave good satisfaction and gave ten great advantage over the flutter wheel We have now in use a Direct Inclined Reaction Water Wheel, invented by Wm. C. Bishop, which has the same advantages of the *Wing Wheel*, and has all of as much power with one third less water than the Wing wheel.

DRAKE DUNN,
JAMES T. DUNN, Jr.

Brooklyn, July 23. 80 6w*

Teas, Teas!

HYSON, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Black Teas for sale by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Rahway.

S. S. Pound,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock,

100 bbls. Western Flour,
Pickled Pork, Tamarinds, Castile Soap, Vinegar, Rahway wrapping twine, Glass 8 by 10, &c. &c.

June 20th.

New York Mirror.

Will be issued on the 20th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Inman, and Views of Trinity Church. These are both executed by steel equity and magnificent *Engravings on Steel*, by the best artists, designed and engraved from original paintings to be made for the work. Richness and variety, as to subjects, and style, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and correct selections from the new publications, both American and English—gleanings in science, art, literature—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this work—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the taste and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the sacred drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous, reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, and chemistry, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued these desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the beginning of the splendid volume, can be accommodated, by directing their communications, post paid to the office, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, *in all cases*, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of ENOS SARGENT, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Pay, Coe, Captain Marryatt, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its mechanick, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superior, to its predecessors; and it is confidently asserted that no work, extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were it would not be necessary for a journal so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, neither pains, labour, time, nor industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable melange of elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the parlour table of the country, —intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, the accomplished student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement. Any person who will forward to us a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, near the Broadway. It is elegantly printed on the extra super-royal quarto form, with double, treble, and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super royal quarto engraving, and every week with a contemporaneous of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Table of Contents. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance, to be forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers receiving out of the city of New York. Communications post paid to be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

JUST RECEIVED a Fresh Supply of Groceries, low for Cash or Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th 1838.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have commenced the Shoe business in the shop next door to Berry & Bonham's store, formerly occupied by ISAAC TITTSWORTH, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, which they offer low for CASH.

Customer's Shoes made to order at short notice.

ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO.

N. B. Take notice, we mean to deal principally for Cash. Country Produce taken in trade as cash.

PLAINFIELD, April 24, 1838.

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly; they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

2000 lbs. white lead

FOR SALE by April 24. GEO. W. SNOTWELL.

New, Cheap, CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having taken the well known and long established stand of J. R. Dunn, and having purchased a

New Stock of

DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES, for CASH, in the city of New York, and being determined to purchase their goods for cash only, they flatter themselves that they can accommodate those who may please to call, with

Goods as Cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Buyers will do well to call and examine before they purchase, as we charge nothing for looking. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Also, HATS of various kinds and qualities, Gentlemen's Fur and Silk Hats, Boys' silk Hats, also Fur and hair Caps, of the latest style, Ladies' Satin Belle Beaver Cottage Hats, black and drab, of good style and quality, all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Jan. 15, 1838.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has for rent the two Scotch Plains [illegible] also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ISAAC TITTSWORTH.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 90 1y

Butter.

15 Firkins of Butter, for sale by

Oct. 2. BERRY & DUNHAM.

Assignee's Sale.

WILL be exposed for sale at Public Vendue on Monday, the 24th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, a House and Lot of Land, on the corner of Second and Washington streets, in Plainfield. Said Lot is upwards of 90 feet front, exclusive of the street, and contains over half an acre of ground, with a good two story dwelling house and kitchen adjoining, nearly new, on the lot. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS BOICE.

Oct. 16, 1838. 3m Assignee of John Vermule.

FRESH GROCERIES,

RECEIVED Weekly from New York, and sold a lower prices by PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Sept. 25th. Railway.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 91 1y

Brandreth's Genuine Pills,

FOR Sale by BERRY & DUNHAM.

Feb. 28. 58 tf

Flour

A Fresh Assortment of Western canal Flour, of all Qualities, just received, and for sale low by

Sept. 25th. GEO. FOX POUND.

ALSO,

On hand a good Assortment of Boots and shoes, of the best quality and warranted. Some have an idea that Sale Shoes are good for nothing, but my shoes are made of the best materials, and warranted.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods*,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

6 1 CRAIG & SHOTWELL

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery, New Jersey.

Between

Mary Ayres, executrix, Complainants,
Cornelius Boice, executor, of Reuben Ayres, dec'd
And
Thomas Hill, and Sarah Eliza, his wife, Defendants.

} Fi Fa for the sale of Mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on the 24th day of December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at Lasing's hotel in Plainfield, in the county of Essex, all that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, and butted and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a stone in the stage road, corner of lands of Isaac Tittsworth, now Ecurius L. Sheppard, then along said road south 43 and a half degrees east 77 links to a stone in the road and corner of Caleb Freeman's land then with his line 49 1-2 degrees west, 2 chains and 27 links, to a stone, then south 43 1-2 degrees west 74 links, to a stone in the line of lands of said Isaac Tittsworth, now Ecurius L. Sheppard, then with his line south, 48 3-4 degrees east, 2 chains and 27 1-2 links, to the place of beginning: Containing 17-100 of an acre of land; and is all that lot or parcel of land which the said Thomas Hill purchased of Alexander Hammond and Catharine his wife, by deed bearing date 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1838, and recorded in Book X 2 of deeds for Essex county, pages 364 and 365; which said mortgage is recorded in Book V of mortgages, pages 181 and 182.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Oct. 23d, 1838.

New Stock of GROCERIES,

Cheap For CASH.

THE Subscriber has just received a New Stock of Groceries, at J. Pound's Bakery, which he offers for sale, Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Among the articles on hand, there is room only to specify, the following:

Free labor Sugar and Coffee.

Best quality Western Flour, and other qualities, Indian Meal.

Bread, Crackers, Cake and Confectionary of all kinds wholesale or retail, at short notice.

Flame and Shoulders, Pickled Beef, Mackerel, Salt Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Molasses, Cocoa, cinnamon, Pepper, allspice, citron, currants, cloves, Sal Æratus, candles, cheese, white and common barrels, soap, sugar, sperm and tallow candles, lemons, raisins and nuts of all kinds; Crockery, ropes, brooms, suspenders, Whips, Blacking, Writing paper, Ink, &c. &c.

J. S. POUND.

New Jersey Railroad

AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.
—Elizabethtown, 50 cents;—Rahway, 75 cents—New Brunswick, $1.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket gratis.

Brunswick Trains.

Leaving the Jersey City every Sunday at

Leave New York, at 9 A. M and 4 P. M.
Leave New Brunswick at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9 and 11, A. M. and at 2, 4, and 6 P. M.
Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, and 10 1-2 A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2 P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Horses, Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 8 and 11 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Newark at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the Boats.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

May 30th, 1838. 71 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

New Cheap Cash *Grocery*, and FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by L. V. Shotwell, between the store of Ira Pruden and J. Pound's bakery, where they offer for sale a good fresh assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Smoked Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Codfish, Smoked Salmon, pickled Pork, Dried Herring, Coarse and Fine Salt, Rice, Flour of all kinds, Corn, Oats, Potatoes; Sugar of several kinds, such as Loaf, Box, New Orleans and St. Croix; Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Pimento, Mustard; Dried Plums, Raisins, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars; Powder and Shot; Sand, Blacking, and blacking brushes, white wash brushes, a basket, Broomcorn, Corn Brooms, Matches, Indigo, and a great number of other articles, too many to enumerate

EPHRAIM DRAKE,
DANIEL W. AYRES.

N. B. DRAKE & AYRES are agents for the sale of Orrin Tooth Wash, New England Cough Syrup, and Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix bitters; all of which are highly recommended for the purposes intended.

May 25th, 1838.

New Dry Goods, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

THE Subscriber has been making extensive preparations for the spring trade, and is now ready to sell to Country Dealers, and the public generally, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all. Amongst his recent purchases are Blue, Black, Dalis, Brown, Green, Adelaide, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths; from $2 to $3 00 per yard; Plain and striped Cassimeres of the latest fashion, from 7 to 20 shillings a yard; an extensive variety of Imported and Domestic Calicoes, very cheap; Bombazines; Plain and figured silks of the latest style and as cheap, perhaps, as ever before offered the public; Merino and light fancy shawls, lace and fine muslins; Irish linens; Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 6 pieces a yard and upwards, with all the other articles common to the business. To these we shall be adding through the season all the variety the market will afford.

THS. KENSETT.

Newark, March 26th, 1838.

Carpenter's Tools,

A General Assortment, for sale by

January 31st. 54 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

10 boxes Soap,

10 SACKS Salt,
1000 lbs Cut Nails,
50 bushels White Sand
Sweet and Castor Oil by the bottle,
For Sale low for cash, by

May 15th. BERRY & DUNHAM.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1 tf

White wash Lime,

ALSO a full assortment of brushes, such as, Pain White wash and scrubbing brushes, &c. for sale by

GEO. W. SHOTWELL.

Notice.

THE People of Plainfield and its vicinity will please Take Notice that the Subscriber still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

At his old stand in this village, near Barklew's House, where, he intends doing his work with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Waggons and Sleds kept constantly on hand and For Sale, of good materials, and by experienced workmen.

EPHRAIM W. BRIANT.

Plainfield, Jan. 24th. 53 tf

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership, and will continue the business of D. M. Price, under the firm of PRICE & SHOTWELL.

BENJAMIN M. PRICE,
EDWARD R. SHOTWELL.

Railway, Aug. 1st 1838.

Railway Daily *Despatch Line.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that the Railway boats, consisting of three good and substantial vessels, are now in operation, running daily to and from New York.

Mechanic, Capt. Wilsey,
LaFayette, Tappin,
New Jersey, Shanahan.

In opening the business of the season, the subscriber would inform the public that his boats are in good order under competent captains, and will run regular trips to and from the city.

His personal attention will be given to the business and all freight carefully attended to.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Goods can remain in his storehouse for a reasonable time, free of any charge for storage, but in all cases at he risk of the owners.

JOSEPH S. FREEMAN.

N. B. Persons are requested to direct the goods in New York, to "Freeman's," or the "Old Line," as there is another line established at Brickstown, some distance down the river.

Railway, March, 1838.

J. HAWLEY'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain seat of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Affections of the stomach, Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Dysentery, Cholera, Sea-sickness, Asthma, Piles, Worms in Children, Fits, &c.; and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are mild but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I must say in justice to you, that they are, for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into general use, and the obligation that I feel to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much relieved, after having taken two of them in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and active physicks, and properly adapted to almost all diseases, and is resorted to in season, they might prevent much sickness. We have experienced much benefit for many complaints as recommended especially for neuralgia a disease which one of my family had been seriously afflicted with for several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. I believe that they will soon get into general use, as no one cannot but like them after having made use of them; they do not cause any pain or sickness at the stomach, but always has in every case presented vomiting, and for the severest sick head-ache or dispepsia, they are a sure and effectual cure.

WILLIAM L. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Pruden, sole agent for Plainfield.

New Lumber Yard Rahway

THE Subscriber would respectfully informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and Vicinity, that they have now on hand a large and general Assortment of Seasoned Lumber, consisting of all the kinds and qualities usually found in Lumber Yards. As our Lumber is delivered direct from Trey on our dock, we save the expense of cartage, and are enabled to sell on as good terms as any of the neighboring towns.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Sept. 24th, 1838. 88 3m

New Goods, Low for *Cash.*

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a new and General Assortment of Fall and Winter *DRY GOODS*, such as Cloths, Satinets, English Fustians, Flannels, Calicoes, Unbleached, and colored Muslins, English Merinos, Cotton Drilling, &c. &c.

ALSO,—*A General Assortment of FRESH GROCERIES.*

Having purchased our stock at the lowest cash prices we are prepared to supply all who may favor us with a call, on as good terms as any other establishment in this place.

LEONARD & RUNYON.

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 16, 1838. 91

All Persons

INDEBTED to us either on Notes or Book Account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, or further solicitation.

Oct. 16. 91 LEONARD & RUNYON.

Stoves, Stoves!

IF you want to buy stoves cheap, now is your time as I am determined to sell low. I have on hand a general Assortment of Parley's cooking, and James' Improved cooking stoves.—Also, the Union stove, a new article, highly recommended. Also, Franklin Nott's, and sheet Iron Parlor stoves. Nine plate, Box, and salamander stoves, all of which are For sale Very Low. Stove Pipe, Boilers, Dripping Pans, &c made to order at short notice.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Sept. 25th. 88 tf

FOR SALE.

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer, that may be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

GREEN BROOK Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in all the usual branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, due care is taken to promote good health, that the mind be correctly and carefully, and equal care to induce moral habits, and the love of good order on the part of the pupils, as active. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety in all of the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are considered as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $38 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected, however, at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may be assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are accepted to offer ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1838.

John L. Heath, Admin. } Decree to limit
G. Olmsted, deceased. } Creditors.

ON application of the above named Administrator it is Ordered by the Court, that said Administrator give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of Said Decedent, to bring in their debts demands or claims against the same within one year from this day, Oct. 23. 1838 by setting up a copy of this order in five of most public places in the county of Essex for two months and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this state, which circulates and generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the same period of one year public notice being given as aforesaid such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefore against the said Administrator.

By the Court,
JACOB C. DRAKE,
Surrogate.

$3 2m

Price's Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Just Received,

AT THE *PLAINFIELD CASH STORE* a Fresh supply of Fall Goods, such as Cloths Cassimeres, Satinetts, Buffalo Cloth Mole Skin, Flannels, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Calicoes, &c. &c.

Produce taken at the highest Market prices.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield, Sept. 15th, 1838.

FRESH FLOUR, by the barrel or hundred.

Aug. 7. DRAKE & AYRES

New Cheap Grocery & *Shoe Store.*

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the House of Samuel L. Pound in Plainfield, at the corner of Main-street and Bowery lane, opposite Pound's Bakery, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar Teas, Coffee, Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Salæratus, Mackerel, Fresh Herring, Soap, Candles, salt, the best of tobacco and Segars.

Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please call and see for yourself, and judge.

GEO. FOX POUND.

July 24th. 79tf